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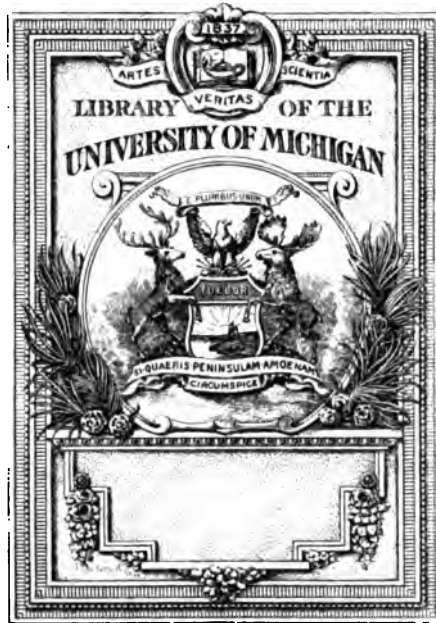
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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged :—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control: 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist; or he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed :—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c., are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

° ° Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
OF THE REIGN OF
HENRY VIII.



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PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
AND ELSEWHERE IN ENGLAND.

ARRANGED AND CATALOGUED

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The Imperial envoy was the Sieur de Chantonay, Gravelle's son, who had been despatched from Brussels in the end of June to hasten the defensive aid which by the treaty Henry was to give to the Emperor.¹ He arrived on the 2 July, and had a most favourable reception next day, when he presented himself to the King along with Chapuys.² In answer to their request, Sir John Wallop was appointed captain of the horse and foot sent for the defence of the Low Countries, and left Guisnes Castle for a time in the keeping of Sir Edward Ryngeley.³ So Chantonay had every reason to congratulate himself on the success of his mission. The French Ambassador, on the other hand, made vain efforts to stave off the rupture, saying that his master was away from Paris and required time to answer Henry's demands. But the King told him that he was quite resolved, when the time notified expired, to treat Francis as an open enemy, and he advised the Ambassador to leave the realm at once. The Ambassador then asked leave to come back on Sunday following (the 15th) to take leave, when he received a handsome present, and a few days afterwards he departed.

Wallop's mission had in fact been determined on before Chantonay's arrival, and he himself was making arrangements for it while holding a friendly correspondence with Du Bies, the Governor of Boulogne, in which each kindly brought under the other's notice as much unpalatable intelligence as he could find in fact or rumor touching the war and things which might affect it.⁴ The Frenchman informed Wallop that the Emperor was not likely to be soon in the Low Countries. By last advices, Du Bies said, he was at Pavia waiting for an answer from the Pope about their interview, which his Holiness at first declined as the Emperor had become an ally of the

¹ No. 789.

² Nos. 820, 860.

³ Nos. 881, 888.

⁴ Nos. 786-788.

King of England, and which he only consented to when the Emperor explained that his object was to bring Henry back to the obedience of the Church. But the interview could not be before the end of June and the Emperor would hardly be near the seat of war before winter. In exchange for this Wallop informed Du Bies of the defeat of the army of Cleves at Heinsberg on the 22nd, which had not yet penetrated, he conceived, into Frenchmen's ears. On receiving his instructions Wallop, of course, accepted his command with the greatest satisfaction. He and his band, however, were only commissioned for 112 days to aid the Emperor in the defence of the Low Countries; and ere long matters took such a turn that it seemed as if their services were little needed. For though after setting out from Calais on the 22 July, they marched on through French territory, destroying and burning with little interruption, news came on the 1 August, while they were encamped beside Béthune, that Francis had broken up his camp and withdrawn towards Burgundy.¹ Shortly afterwards Wallop asked of the Governor of Arras who came to him from the Great Master, de Roeulx, what further services would be expected of them; and the Governor thought that they would be asked to aid in besieging Landrecy in Hainault. Wallop was doubtful if his instructions would permit this and wrote to the King for definite orders.² He was commissioned in reply to tell the Imperialists that, if they specially desired it, although both he and the King believed that they would waste their time there with little result, he and his men were authorised to do as requested, on the understanding that the King might in like case hereafter call upon Imperialist auxiliaries during their four months' service to assist in besieging a town. Wallop, however, must make it clear to them that he and his band must come home at the

¹ Nos. 5, 13 of this Part.

² No. 12.

end of the four months unless the Emperor would keep them at his own expense.¹

Their services were gladly accepted and they marched towards Hainault²; where, however, we may at present leave them, as it is important, in the first place, to see what came of the conclusion of the treaties with Scotland.

As mentioned in the last Preface, those treaties were signed at Greenwich on the 1 July, and were the best security Henry could obtain against Scotland joining with France. Yet only five days later the lord Warden Parr wrote from Warkworth that the Governor was not to be trusted; his promises were merely craft. Just lately his Council had told him they wondered he would pledge himself to what he could not perform—that is to say, to deliver the young Queen when she was ten years old; and his answer was that the King of England was a mighty prince whom they could not hope to resist, and it was best to tide over the difficulty by fair words. Before the end of the ten years the Queen might die or some other change might make Scotland more able to resist. Such were the views of the Governor. Moreover if he had the best will in the world he was poor, and had spent all the King had given him and all he could afford besides. None of the Lords were assured to him but Angus, Cassillis and Maxwell. Angus, the Lord Warden wrote, was an honourable man but not reputed capable of managing such a business; Cassillis and Maxwell were “men of small manrede” and the power of the latter was much decayed since the death of King James. The really able man among the Scots, George Douglas, was reported to be “practising with both parties.”³ This and other uncomfortable intelligence was followed next day by an opinion which came from a servant of George Douglas at Coldingham, that the Governor only waited

¹ No. 27.

² No. 48.

³ Part 1., No. 827.

the coming of his master to forsake him and Angus and revolt to the Cardinal—a course to which he had been persuaded by Argyle.¹

But it was scarcely time yet for any manifest defection on Arran's part; nor did he in fact desert the Douglasses at all. He had appointed a Convention at Edinburgh for the purpose of ratifying the treaties; "but it was thought that sundry great lords would not appear." Then he was apprised that the Cardinal, Huntly, Argyle, Lennox and Bothwell were gathering men to meet at Stirling on the 20th with a view to surprise Linlithgow, take possession of the young Queen's person and remove him from his office, while the Cardinal's friends on the Borders, Lord Hume, the laird of Buccleuch and the Kerrs, were to make raids into England for the express purpose of breaking the peace. The Governor summoned his friends and warned the country in the Queen's name to resist rebellion, and he hoped, as he told Sadler, to have 20,000 men in the field, though the rebels, who denounced him as a heretic and a good Englishman, pretended that they only rose in defence of the Faith and to preserve the liberty of the realm.² As a matter of fact, Beton and his friends did come to Linlithgow, where on the 24th they signed a bond for mutual defence against the Governor and to rescue the young Queen and her mother from the danger of being conveyed to England.³ Sadler was greatly depressed, but by and by

¹Ib., No. 888.

²No. 897.

³No. 945. A curious incident just before this is a challenge alleged to have been sent by Cardinal Beton to Sir Ralph Eure, the exact nature of which is a little puzzling, from the fact that Eure's letter and the enclosure in it (*see* No. 888) have disappeared. But it is clear from Suffolk's comments upon it that fighting was suggested and even that the Cardinal himself might take part in it, which, as Suffolk truly observed, would have been a strange madness. It is equally clear, however, that the message did not come from the Cardinal himself, and Suffolk was no doubt right in believing it to be a piece of brag got up by one Clement Crosier, "one of the strongest thieves in Scotland," in order to stir new commotions. *See further*, Nos. 914, 921.

took comfort; the storm seemed to have blown over, and a good agreement was taken. Glencairn had succeeded in composing matters. There had been meetings between the two parties, and it had been finally resolved that the Queen should be committed to the custody of four barons of those appointed by parliament for her surety; that a day and place should shortly be appointed for a convention of the nobility to ratify the treaties and establish a Council; and that the Cardinal and Angus, each accompanied by their partizans and a hundred followers, should meet in the fields as friends and agree to these two points; immediately after which the Queen should be handed over to her Parliamentary custodians. On the 25th accordingly the meeting between Angus and the Cardinal took place, with much shaking of hands and embracing and long familiar talk. The two points were agreed on, and Cassillis and Glencairn rode to Linlithgow, dismissed the Governor's men, and appointed Lords Grahame, Erskine, Lindsey and Livingstone to take charge of the infant Queen. Two of these were the Governor's nominees and two the Cardinal's; and Glencairn undertook that they would be sure to deliver her to Henry at the time named in the treaty, the Cardinal himself desiring it to be known that he and his friends were quite as glad of the peace and marriage as any in the realm, and quite determined to give effect to them.¹

Sadler was much comforted. What remained was to settle the day and place of the convention. The Cardinal and his friends desired to have it at Stirling, but the Governor insisted that the lords should come to him at Edinburgh; and in conversation with Sadler afterwards Arran certainly made the most of his firmness on this and other points. Sir George Douglas also assured Sadler that the Governor was at present, if he would so remain, as "dedicate" to the King as any of them.

¹No. 951.

But he suggested that just at this moment £1,000 bestowed on the Governor would be of very particular use, and Sadler thought it would be not amiss for the King to risk the experiment.¹ On the 31st Sadler reported that the Governor had sent for him that day, to explain how Lord Fleming and the Bishop of Orkney had come to him from the Cardinal, who agreed to the convention being held at Edinburgh instead of Stirling, but required such extravagant conditions as he could not think of granting; so that in reply he had sent the Earl Marischal, the Abbot of Paisley and Sir James Leirmonth to charge the Cardinal and his friends in the Queen's name to come to Edinburgh to the ratification, with an intimation that if any of them were afraid of Sir George Douglas he would lay his own son, the Master of Morton, in pledge, with others, for their safety. This Sadler thought too great a concession; but he believed they would not be induced to come and that they did not really wish the treaties to be ratified.²

The King thought well of Sadler's advice, and on the 6th August Sadler presented the Governor with the £1,000, stating that the King desired him to regard it as "utterly nothing in respect of that which his Majesty determineth towards him"; on which Arran, in expressing his gratitude, said that though the Cardinal now sought his favour and the King's, and promised to accomplish the treaties, he could not trust him fully till he found that his conduct agreed with his professions. At the same time, if the Cardinal with his "complices"—this was always the designation for Beton's partizans—would keep the convention, now agreed on for the 20th, he hoped the King would remit the past to them and take them into favour.³ Shortly afterwards he received letters from the King in answer to what he had written on the 31st July about the Cardinal's overtures to

¹No. 966.²No. 974.³No. 18 of this Volume.

Arran through the Bishop of Orkney and Lord Fleming; and he was desired to thank the Governor for his honourable proceedings and assure him of the King's support. The King had ordered his lieutenant to have 5,000 men on the Borders ready to be sent over in two divisions, on the East side and on the West, whenever Arran and Sadler should write for them.¹

Meanwhile Sadler had an interview with the Queen Dowager, who had sent for him to Stirling. She was anxious that he should understand she was of the same mind as ever to accomplish the King's object, the marriage of his son with her daughter, and had better hopes of it now that the nobles had delivered the child from the hands of the Governor into those of the custodians appointed by Parliament. All were well minded to the treaty and would convene with the Governor for the ratification on the 20th. Sadler, of course, was pleased to find her so constant to the King, which he hoped her deeds would prove, and he only expressed his regret that the nobles she spoke of had rebelled against him whom they chose as Governor, which might have led to great bloodshed if the Governor had not been conciliatory. But she replied warmly that their quarrel had been only for the surety of their Sovereign lady, whom the Governor had been keeping a virtual prisoner on the pretence that her mother was trying to get her conveyed out of the Kingdom; and moreover the Governor, in these weighty affairs treated with England, had been using the advice only of private persons without calling great lords to Council, though the latter wished the King to know that they were as well inclined to satisfy him as the Governor, and without their consent things would not be valid. To these contentions Sadler had no difficulty in making a very plausible answer—especially to the allegation that the Governor had acted only on private advice, when the

¹ Nos. 9, 22.

first Ambassadors had been actually despatched by the Three Estates of the realm. The Queen Dowager, however, was glad to be at Stirling and praised the air there. She also showed him her daughter, who, she said, grew apace and would soon be a woman if she took after her mother; for Mary of Guise was indeed remarkably tall.¹

It was on his return to Edinburgh from this interview that Sadler received the King's letter offering the Governor the aid of 5,000 men on the Borders. Henry had no great expectation that the Cardinal's party would ratify the treaties, but rather that they were now collecting an army to convey the child Queen out of the realm and dispose of her in marriage otherwise. If that were attempted, Sadler was commissioned to tell the Governor, Henry, by virtue of the old English claim of superiority, would make him King of Scotland beyond the Firth, provided he went through with the marriage between his son and the Lady Elizabeth—a match the like of which he could not hope to find in Christendom. It is really a great evidence of the King's alarm that, knowing how such a splendid bait had proved hitherto ineffectual, he pressed it again upon the Governor's attention with further allurements added. His cooler judgment should have told him that the position of a vassal King beyond the Forth would scarcely be an enviable one among a nation like the Scots. Arran replied, with thanks for the proffered aid, that on discussing the matter with his Council they found that to bring in 5,000 Englishmen would make 20,000 Scots forsake them, but he begged that the men might remain still in readiness, and that the King would lend him £5,000 within the next ten days to wage enough men in Scotland to daunt the Cardinal and his "complices" into compliance; for the late ruffle

¹No. 22.

had cost him 20,000 marks Scots ; and if they conveyed the Queen away, or otherwise prevented his keeping promise with Henry, he would be ordered by him both as to the delivery of the strongholds and other things. As to Henry's offer to make him King beyond the Forth, all his lands lay on this side the Forth, and he would not gladly change them for any lands beyond.¹

The King did not like Arran's application for a loan of £5,000. What did the Governor mean to do with it, when the Cardinal and his party by their deputies had agreed to ratify the treaties? The Cardinal would no doubt remain rooted in his attachment to France, but he had no force to withstand the Governor and need not brag of French aid, for the French had enough to do at home to defend themselves, and any aid they could send, either by East or West Seas, would be intercepted by the King's ships, which had already met with the *Sacre* of Dieppe and her consorts, taken two of them and given chase to the rest.² Then there were suggestions that the King should extend the time allowed for the ratification beyond the two months limited in the treaty ; but this request he first absolutely refused, and when it was afterwards pressed he passed it over in silence, keeping Arran bound by his own promise to ratify, whether he could bring the Cardinal and his "complices" to it or no.³ The Governor accordingly ratified the treaties at Holyrood on the 25th August, in the presence of the English Ambassador Sadler, of Angus, of the Earl Marischal and of a few other Scottish nobles and officials, with the consent, moreover, as both Arran and Sadler understood, of the Cardinal and his "complices," although they were absent.⁴

After dinner that day, the treaties being ratified, the Governor ventured to ask Sadler if he had any answer

¹ No. 22.

² Nos. 21, 58, 68.

³ No. 46.

⁴ Nos. 72, 76-79.

about the £5,000; to which Sadler replied that he had received such an answer as might be expected of a grave and experienced prince. Henry would certainly be Arran's friend and not suffer him to be crushed; but, having already at no small charge to himself got the aid of men ready for him, he was loth to advance £5,000 now that the Cardinal and his complices had consented to the treaties. They could make no party against him now if the Governor "went roundly to work" to repress them. The Governor took the refusal quietly; he would ask for neither men nor money till he had real occasion, and he would keep the oath he had taken that day if it cost him his life; only he hoped if he was attacked by the Cardinal and his complices, who with the money of the Church and aid from France expected to make a strong party, he might rely on Henry's assistance to withstand them. He believed, however, that the Cardinal would be honest towards the King; and that afternoon he himself meant to go to Perth and Dundee, where he had not been since he was Governor, and so on to St. Andrews, where he would meet the Cardinal and compose differences. Sadler could only hope that he was right, but could hardly believe that the Cardinal would show himself "so honest."¹

That afternoon, accordingly, the Governor left Edinburgh, and was conveniently out of the way of further pressure which the King instructed Sadler to put upon him.² He crossed the Firth, but did not find the Cardinal so tractable as he wished Sadler to believe. The Cardinal, in fact, would not pay him the smallest respect—not so much as to come out of St. Andrews castle to meet with him. The Governor then proclaimed him a traitor in St. Andrews town, and returned to Edinburgh on the 28th. Next morning Sadler found him so highly incensed against the Cardinal that there

¹ No. 79.

² No. 85.

was little need to prick him forward according to the King's directions. Moreover, Angus, Cassillis, Glencairn and the chief English partizans were going to levy their forces, finding the Cardinal was continuing to make musters contrary to agreement. But the Cardinal's party had the start of them and were to be at Stirling on Friday the 31st. The crisis was serious. Angus, Cassillis and the others said the King must support the Governor with money or send a large army to conquer the realm. Arran himself confessed he durst not deliver the strongholds or he must fly the country. But he would adhere to the King, for he had lost every other friend beside, and he was going to send the laird of Brunstone to Henry to explain how he stood.¹

Brunstone's departure was delayed till the 31 August,² the Governor being much occupied with his preparations to meet the rebellion of the Cardinal and his friends. His mission had reference to a good many different subjects. First of all, he was to show the miserable state of the country which prevented the performance of the treaties, and to beg for a respite. He had also a private credence about the great match offered to the Governor for his son, which Arran admitted to be greatly to his honor but could not then accomplish. He was instructed besides to explain away the Governor's promise made in case of non-fulfilment of the treaties, especially touching the strongholds, by which he would have it understood that he had only meant they should be in his and his friends' hands ready to do Henry service. But still he would do his very utmost for the performance of the treaties. Finally, Brunstone had a commission to entreat for the release of certain Scottish ships arrested by the English because laden with victuals for France.³ This last was the only part of his charge which was not apologetic, and the tone of

¹No. 94.²No. 104.³No. 111.

the application seems to have been submissive enough, considering the deep feeling aroused in Scotland by the act to which it referred.

According to Knox's *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, from which the received accounts of this incident have been hitherto derived, as soon as the treaties with England had been ratified, Scottish merchants again prepared to send ships to sea, which they had been afraid to do for years past on account of the wars; and twelve vessels sailed from Edinburgh, as others did from other ports, with a feeling that they were safe from capture. But on hearing that the young Queen was crowned "and new promise made to France," the King caused Scottish ships to be stayed and the merchants and mariners in them to be placed in custody.¹ This account, however, is inaccurate in various ways, and especially in two points:—First, as to the setting out of the ships, which was more than a fortnight before the ratification, and secondly as to the arrest, which was about four weeks before the Queen was crowned. The true story, however, is mixed up with other things, of which it will be well to speak more fully.

Even before the treaty was signed at Greenwich, Henry had been extremely jealous of communications by sea between France and Scotland. In June a well-equipped French fleet of 15 or 16 sail had landed men at Aberdeen, sent letters to the Queen Dowager, to Cardinal Beton and to Lennox, and had remained awhile, professing to lie in wait for a Flemish fleet to Iceland. It was suspected that they had really come to convey away the young Queen to France. They came from Dieppe, however, at their own charges and with strict orders from Francis not to fight with any Englishman (war, apparently, not having been declared when they set out) except in self-defence. On their return to France (war having been declared in

¹ Knox's *History* (Laing's Ed.) i., 104, 109.

the meanwhile) they were encountered on the 6th July off Orfordness by Sir Rice Mancell, who fought them from break of day till 3 or 4 in the afternoon and effectually checked their progress Southwards. He chased their flagship *The Sacre*, and three attempts were made to board her, one from *The Primrose* and two from the *Minion*. Eight of them reached the entrance of the Firth of Forth in a very battered condition and stood for awhile behind the Isle of May. Their Admiral and 60 men on board were severely wounded; but they had taken one English ship while the English had taken two of theirs. They came to Leith and Burntisland to refit, and waited for wind to depart. The Governor had, not long before, intimated to Sadler, in response to a demand from Henry, that English ships should be free to apprehend them in the Firth, or even in Leith harbour; and, apparently to play the English game, he attempted to detain them a few days longer on the pretence that he desired to send letters into France. They sailed, however, on Thursday the 9 August, escorting a not inconsiderable fleet of Scotch merchants for security against the English, for as yet the treaty had not been ratified by the Governor. Fifty sail, it was thought, were descried off Holy Island next day.¹

They were not more successful this time than before. They were again encountered, and Henry informed Sadler on the 16 August that his ships had again taken two of them and given chase to the rest. Shortly afterwards two more yet were taken and *The Sweepstake* drove a third to Dundee. Meanwhile the Scotch vessels, or some of them, had entered Yarmouth Roads and, "without any great necessity," according to Knox, had come near enough the port to be arrested. That they were at first kindly received by the English, and trusting in the amity, made no great haste to depart, are

¹ Part I., Nos. 796, 807, 810, 827, 844, 849, 867, 902, 905, 910, 935, 938, 952, 966, 978. Part II., Nos. 22, 33, 39, 42, 44.

further statements of Knox which seem due to after impressions of the story. Five or six of them were arrested in accordance with orders from the King that all Scotch ships sailing without the Governor's safe conduct should be detained, as otherwise the Cardinal and his "complices" would have free communication with France. And the crews of the ships arrested were certainly of the Cardinal's party, and spoke very dishonourably of the Governor, Angus, Cassillis and others as traitors to their Queen and realm.¹

The crews no doubt felt what the citizens of Edinburgh felt when the news reached Scotland. The Governor and his friends, they thought, were betraying the independence of their country by a treaty which the stronger power would not respect when passed. If the arrest was known in Edinburgh before the ratification (which, one would think, must have been the case),² what was done at Holyrood that day must have been greatly against the feelings of the people. Indignation was everywhere prevalent. Both men and women swore they would set Sadler's house on fire, and that the Governor had "coloured a peace" only to undo them. The provost of Edinburgh had much ado to prevent an outrage; for they threatened that Sadler should not leave the town alive until their ships were restored. "This," wrote Sadler, "is the rage and beastliness of this nation, which God keep all honest men from!"³

The threats used towards Sadler moved Henry to write a strong letter to the town of Edinburgh. He warned them that injury to an Ambassador was never

¹ Nos. 46, 68.

² It had taken place a day or two at least before the 16th August when the King himself wrote of it to Sadler. The ratification at Edinburgh was on the 25th. Moreover, there had been a previous case of a Scotch ship, *The Bonaventure*, arrested at Rye, of which Arran wrote to Henry to complain as contrary to the treaty. No. 47.

³ Nos. 111, 127, 133.

left unpunished. The pretext for their violence, he knew, was the arrest of certain ships of Scotland, but that was a thing he was prepared to justify. It was for the quietness of both realms that he had condescended to the treaties, and those who would conform themselves to those treaties should find him friendly; he would even restore their ships and goods. But if any set themselves against the treaties or misused his Ambassador, he would treat them as enemies of both kingdoms.¹ The letter, when it arrived, Sadler considered, did some good, though "the common people" of Edinburgh were much offended with the sharpness of its tone; and he hoped they would leave him more at peace if they had their ships restored.²

The Scotch ratification was sent up to Henry by the laird of Fyvie, from whom the King received it on Friday, 31 August. This gentleman (misnamed by the English "the laird of Fife") had been despatched five days before Brunstone, purely about matters connected with the treaty, with a message to excuse the delay of the ratification, to offer a suggestion about hostages and to desire aid for the Governor, who lacked the relief that the Scotch Kings had from the clergy.³ Henry in reply said he would not be over exacting as to the punctual fulfilment of obligations, but rejected the proposal about hostages, and, as to aid, said he would be sorry to see the Governor lack, but must not spend his treasure fruitlessly. Hitherto, he observed, the Governor had acted in such a way that none seemed either to love or to fear him. Now that he was with the Cardinal he might, if he could win and keep him, recover such "commodity of the spirituality" as others in authority had had. But if he could not gain the Cardinal he must prosecute him, take Stirling Castle,

No. 154.

* No. 188.

* That, of course, was a reminder for the £5,000, which had not yet been refused.

remove those keepers of the Queen who were not at his command, putting others in their place out of those appointed by Parliament, declare the Humes, with Bothwell and others, traitors, give away their offices and goods, expel Lennox and put Dumbarton Castle in the hands of Cassillis or Glencairn, "and so be lord on this side the Firth and hold the key of the North."¹

Truly a very fine programme! But the course things actually took was this. On the 3 September, the Governor rode out from Edinburgh with but three or four attendants, professing anxiety about his wife's confinement at the Black Ness on the Forth, some miles north of Linlithgow. Next day he went on from the Black Ness to Lord Livingstone's house between Linlithgow and Stirling, where the Cardinal and Murray met him, and after friendly embracings all departed together to Stirling. The abbot of Paisley and David Panter were sent back to Linlithgow to countermand musters in behalf of the Governor. Instead of winning over the Cardinal, Arran was won over by him; and on Sunday the 9th the young Queen was crowned at Stirling in the presence of both of them.²

On the 17th the Governor and Cardinal arrived in Edinburgh in company with the Queen Dowager, Murray, Argyle and Bothwell, and their friends, all but Huntly and Lennox, the latter having now joined Angus's party, not to be on the same side with Arran. Sadler was sent for next day to a conference at the Cardinal's house, where he was treated with much respect, and great regret was expressed for the violence of the townsmen of Edinburgh, their abuse of the King, and some other injuries. But when the authority of the treaties was touched upon, and Sadler maintained their sufficiency and desired their accomplishment, the Cardinal said they had

¹ No. 116, Comp. Nos. 100, 108.

² Nos. 127-8, 182, 188-9, 149, 158, 155, 166, 169, 174.

not sent for him to discuss that matter, on which they would advise what to do when all the Lords were come.¹ He was sent for again on the 23rd, when they complained of the arrest of the ships after the treaty had been passed. Sadler defended this on the ground that they were laden with victuals into France contrary to that treaty, and because those in the ships spoke unseemly words of the Governor. But the Cardinal replied that they carried no victuals except fish, which was their common merchandise, and as to unseemly words, that was an offence for the Governor himself to punish. In further discussion it was remarked that the King, on his part, had not ratified the treaties; but this, as Sadler pointed out, was because the laird of Fyvie, who conveyed to him the Scotch ratification, was commissioned to ask for a respite of some conditions; and if they proceeded for their part to the effectual execution of those treaties, Sadler said he believed that the King would be satisfied and restore the ships. He was urged to write to ascertain the King's pleasure positively about this, and said he would do so, but would like to be able to write also that they promised to perform the treaties. But they declined giving a pledge till the question of their validity had been fully considered among themselves.²

Beton and his friends seem to have taken a perfectly sober view of the case. They constituted the majority of the Scotch nobility, but had hitherto been excluded from Council, and the treaties had been passed without them. They bore no ill will to England, and if they found what was done was really valid they were prepared to accept it. The Cardinal himself, having got Sadler shortly afterwards to a conference with him at the Black Friars, made him a long discourse to assure him he was particularly anxious for the King's favor and

¹ No. 202.

² No. 213.

would to his utmost to get the nobility and clergy to agree to the performance of the treaties.¹ But, of course, what had occurred was to the King himself most disconcerting and a breakdown of all his plans. He considered the Council's answer so arrogant that he must reply to it by a herald. By the weakness and mutability of the Governor the treaty, he held, was annihilated and he considered himself at liberty to take it or leave it as he pleased. Even Angus, Glencairn and Douglas and his other friends in Scotland had deceived him, leading him to trust the Governor and expect the easy acceptance of those treaties. To set things right now, they must get both the Cardinal and the Governor into the King's hands, or at least deprived of all authority, and a Council established by the authority of Parliament with eight persons to have the custody of the Queen according to a schedule (which unfortunately has not been preserved) enclosed in the King's letter to Sadler.²

In reply to this Angus, Cassillis, and Glencairn wrote to Henry on the 12 October, and though their letter has not been preserved we know its purport from that which Sadler wrote next day and from the King's answer on the 19th.³ They showed great willingness to do as Henry required, but they found practical difficulties. In conference with Sadler, Maxwell even protested that since he had seen the King in England and tasted his liberality he had always wished that Henry were King of Scotland. But how were they to accomplish his purpose? If they were assured that he would send "a main army" at once to the Borders, or carry on a frontier war, they would know what to do; but considering the barrenness of the country and its natural strength they thought an army at that season could do little. Sadler drew up a set of specific questions as to their intentions; but after five or six days' consideration, they said it was impossible to give direct answers, owing

¹ No. 223.

² No. 235.

³ Nos. 275, 289.

to the daily alterations that were taking place. For not only the Governor had revolted to the Cardinal, but Lennox, who came from France as Ambassador from Francis I., had joined the King's friends. It was difficult to trust anyone! Still, Sir George Douglas believed that Lennox would be more constant than the Governor, if two things were assured to him—first that he should marry the King's niece Lady Margaret Douglas (Angus's daughter) and have "a convenient living" in lieu of that which he should lose in France, and, second, that he should be assisted to supplant the Governor and receive the government of Scotland from the King's hands.

If Lennox could be relied on, his turning to the King's side was no doubt a considerable counterpoise to the defection of Arran. But another thing was new in the situation which caused additional anxiety. An Ambassador from France had just landed in the West along with a Legate from Rome. The latter was Grimani, of whom we have heard already¹; the former was Monsieur la Brossé (or la Brochey, as his name was given by Sadler). They came with seven ships into the Clyde, and brought with them stores of money and munitions of war, which on their landing, Lennox, who was intended by the French King to take charge of them,² secured in Dumbarton Castle, with the full intention of keeping them from the party for whose use they were intended. The King hoped also that Glencairn would contrive to take the Legate prisoner; but his advice to this effect, as Sadler said, came too late. The attempt, however, had already been made by Angus without waiting for orders, and had been very nearly successful. For the Legate, having reached Glasgow on the 11th, quietly awaited, apparently for some days, the coming of Lennox and the Earl of

¹ See Part I., Introd. p. xxxviii. Of his preparations for leaving France see his own account in No. 900.

² See No. 923.

Argyle, both of whom he took to be friendly, when he was warned by a gentleman of the Queen and by another of the Cardinal to beware of Angus, who was coming thither next morning, and some of whose men had already arrived. In company with these two gentlemen and a single servant he stole from Glasgow in disguise next morning three hours before daybreak and escaped to Stirling, which he reached, presumably, the same evening—at least on the evening of Tuesday the 16th, for the day he left Stirling is not precisely stated. Next week it was arranged that he should go to St. Andrews and remain there till it was seen what turn affairs would take.¹

So here were in Scotland an emissary of Rome and also an emissary of France, both trying their best to set aside the peace with England,² and the people already exasperated about the detention of the ships. A month before this the provost of Edinburgh had sent Sadler repeated messages to keep himself and his men within his house as the people were so violent against him. And the warning was justified by experience; for one of his servants venturing into the streets without his knowledge was called English dog and wounded in several places.³ At that time the King, thinking of immediate war, wished him to withdraw himself to Tantallon Castle or some strong place in the keeping of the King's friends; but it was hopeless for him to convey himself away unaided.⁴ His position was not improved now in October, though the townsmen desired his safety as a hostage for the restoration of their ships; and he arranged with Angus and Sir George Douglas for his conveyance to Tantallon, which was by and by effected.⁵

The whole realm was inclined to France. So Sadler himself reported to the Council, and he had good reason

¹ Nos. 257, 275, 288, 299.

² No. 823.

³ No. 175.

⁴ No. 222.

⁵ Nos. 282, 302, 343.

to know.¹ Henry's friends were but a small body of lords who had private interests and private feuds with others. These held a meeting at Douglas Castle on Thursday 25 October, and the only defaulter among them was Lennox. He had promised to come, the others said, but sent an excuse, and they did not trust him; for he had been with the Queen and Cardinal and the French Ambassador at Stirling, and was one of the Commission appointed by the French King to distribute money and munitions and bestow yearly pensions among the nobles. He was still playing a double game, it seemed; but on which side lay his interest was not doubtful if he could only be sure of marrying the King's niece and becoming the son-in-law of Angus, with proper provision to maintain himself in a manner worthy of so great a connection.

Lennox himself, doubtless, saw pretty clearly his value to the King at this juncture, and the reports spread, apparently by his expected father-in-law, Angus, that he was wavering, or had actually revolted again to the Dowager and Cardinal who were striving to reconcile him to the Governor² tended only to increase his importance and show the King how necessary it was to secure his fidelity. For Henry's friends in Scotland were daily diminishing or losing power of action. On the 1 November lords Maxwell and Somerville were committed to Edinburgh Castle, and as Sadler was informed a few days later at Tantallon, Maxwell, who had been staying in Edinburgh with his wife and some servants for nearly a week before, was not taken without his own consent.³ The Douglasses, no doubt, were still fast friends of the King's—how could they be otherwise? But they confessed they had no power to fulfil the

¹ No. 328.

² No. 848.

³ Nos. 328, 343. Somerville was more true to the King, to whom he had been carrying up letters and a credence which he refused, when taken, to reveal. Nos. 364, 378.

King's expectations by apprehending the Governor and Cardinal or getting the young Queen into their hands. To all appearance, they would have enough to do to save themselves from their enemies.¹ They were not sure, Sadler said, of their own servants. Indeed the asylum they had given himself at Tantallon was not altogether secure, for it was said the Governor would besiege it; and though the castle was strongly built enough, and pretty well furnished with artillery besides, the store of victuals and fuel would not last long unless new supplies came by sea.²

In short, Henry's whole policy in Scotland was already pretty nearly undone, and a Parliament which was called to meet at Edinburgh in December³ was evidently going to administer the final blow to it. The hostile attitude of the Scottish Government was even perhaps exaggerated by a report conveyed to Sadler by the laird of Brunstone, who said that the Governor, secure of French aid, was now determined on war with England, and that the Cardinal himself had told him the King should not have the honor to begin the war—they would begin it themselves.⁴ But Arran's own letter to Henry in reply to his reproaches, though he denied any breach of promise to the King, and mainly confined himself to a vindication of his own conduct, gave a rather unpleasant intimation that the treaties had not been made with the concurrence of the whole Scotch nobility, and that they had been broken by Henry's own delay to confirm them and by the capture of Scotch ships at sea.⁵ The King, who had intended to recall Suffolk from the Borders before Christmas, now felt it necessary that he should

¹ On the 7th the Governor took Dalkeith Castle, belonging to the earl of Morton. The dungeon was still held for a day or two by Sir George Douglas's son; but it was soon obliged to surrender, as was also Sir George Douglas's house of Pinkie. Nos. 850, 853, 864.

² Nos. 848, 874.

³ No. 850.

⁴ No. 878.

⁵ No. 868.

remain there, to keep the friends of England steady and her enemies in fear.¹

Day by day the friends of England were diminishing in number or in power. In November the Governor and Cardinal went Northwards to Dundee and secured the persons of Lord Gray, one of the Solway prisoners on parole, the Earl of Rothes, whose son was another of those prisoners, and Mr. Henry Balnavis, one of the Ambassadors who had negotiated the treaty at Greenwich.² With what strange feelings, at such a time, did Sadler, cooped up in Tantallon castle, receive orders to repair to Angus and the King's friends in Scotland!³ Such friends as the King had were not all in one place, and Sadler could not reach them with any escort that Angus could put at his disposal. Angus had enough to do to justify the fact that he gave Sadler shelter in his castle; for the Governor insisted strongly on his turning him out and sending him across the Border, saying that he had forfeited all the privileges of an Ambassador by his intrigues to pervert the loyalty of Scottish subjects. Angus, in fact, to evade the Governor's demand, required that it should be signed by all the lords for his security; but Arran, "finding it strange" that the sufficiency of his own authority should be questioned, sent Rothesay herald again to charge Angus to cause his guest to return to England.⁴ It was clear that Sadler's last refuge in Scotland was becoming untenable; and Suffolk at last sent him letters for his recall. Sir George Douglas accordingly on the 11th December waited on him with an escort of 400 horse, with which he was safely conveyed to Berwick on the following day.⁵

In December the Scotch Parliament met at Edinburgh, and on the 11th declared the peace and contract of marriage with England to be at an end as ratifications

¹ Nos. 412, 418. ² Nos. 425, 427, 428. ³ No. 440.

⁴ No. 429. ⁵ No. 488.

had not been exchanged within the stipulated time, and the King of England had meanwhile seized as enemies the ships of Scotch merchants at sea. An Act was also passed for the renewal of old treaties with France, and a commission given to the Cardinal, Argyle, Murray and others to conclude with the French Ambassadors.¹ And so the year ended, as regards Scotland, with a repudiation of what had been done in summer and a strengthening of relations with France against a common enemy.

This result must have been already seriously apprehended when, in November, before the peace and marriage had yet been repudiated, Henry instructed Dr. Wotton, whom he sent to replace Bonner as Ambassador with the Emperor, to insist that the Scots should be proclaimed enemies of both princes according to the treaty.² The war on the Continent, meanwhile, had been going on with varying success, but, on the whole, the most signal advantage rested with the Emperor. Of its progress a very brief record here will be sufficient.

After his interview with the Pope in Italy, the Emperor's journey into Germany was by no means so protracted as Du Bies had insinuated to Wallop. On the 20 July he was at Ulm in Bavaria,³ and on the 25th he reached Spires with a great number of Spanish noblemen and 400 horse besides his bodyguard. Next day the Archbishop of Mayence arrived at the Diet and endeavoured to intercede with him for the Duke of Cleves; but he would hear of no arguments in his favor, as the Duke had not only seized the Duchy of Gueldres but also invaded Brabant. The Emperor went on to Mayence and down the Rhine to Bonn, where, on the 10 August, he mustered a force to invade the duchy of Juliers. All Germany till then had been unprepared and uncertain, but his arrival stirred up the loyalty of the cities. He summoned Duren, and after a brief siege took it by

¹ No. 481.

² No. 420.

³ Part 1., No. 926.

assault; he put all the inhabitants to the sword without remorse and gave the town a prey to his Spanish and Italian followers. The terror thus inspired had an immediate effect. Juliers and a large number of places held by the Duke at once submitted. The dowager Duchess of Cleves died of grief, and the Duke himself on the 7 September was compelled to make his humble submission to the Emperor, renouncing his title to Gueldres and Zutphen as a condition of his pardon.¹

Thus Francis lost a valuable ally. He had just sent Orleans to Luxemburg to succour the Duke of Cleves, when Cleves submitted to the Emperor and informed him that he need send him no further aid.² The French, however, took Luxemburg, laid siege to Thionville and even threatened Metz. But they could do no more, and found it necessary to withdraw, leaving a garrison cooped up in Luxemburg for the remainder of the year.

They were, in fact, mainly anxious about Landrecy, which they had captured in June when Francis invaded Hainault, and which they had taken care immediately to fortify.³ The position was important, though the place itself was small, and the Emperor was now bent on its recovery. It was for this object, as we have seen, that Wallop and his men were wanted; and it must be said that the anticipation, alike of the King and of Wallop himself, that he and his English band would be made to waste their time there with little practical result, was completely verified. From the 12 August to the end of October they remained in Hainault, making trenches before the Emperor's arrival and helping Arschot to invest the place. In that operation their assistance was found so indispensable that

¹ Nos. 25, 35, 73, 80, 86, 97, 126, 140, 143, 162, 168, 177, 190.

² No. 188.

³ Part I., Nos. 771, 798, 862.

Arschot remonstrated when the Emperor proposed to draw them off to co-operate in the futile attack on Guise made by Fernando de Gonzaga.¹ But on the 29 October a body of French cavalry approached Landrecy, and the besiegers saw that despite their efforts the place would be at once revictualled. This was done, and on the 4 November the Emperor resolved to withdraw his forces to Crevecoeur. The hundred and twelve days for which the services of the English auxiliaries had been lent were now more than expired—indeed, twenty days additional had been allowed by Henry VIII.'s generosity; and as the Emperor was unwilling to continue them at his own expense, Wallop took his leave on Sunday the 11 November and returned to Calais.²

So ended a campaign the general results of which do not concern us much. England, so far, had derived no advantage from the war except that which doubtless was Henry's special object, that it had made French interference in Scotland rather more difficult. But even here the prospect was full of anxiety for the future; and the King was particularly desirous that hostilities should be pressed next year with greater vigor. In the first week of December, accordingly, Don Fernando de Gonzaga, Viceroy of Sicily, was despatched to Henry with a programme for a double invasion of France, to be accomplished by the two allies next year.³ And a treaty with this object was signed on the 31 December.⁴

Barren as the campaign had been of political advantage for England, the military historian will doubtless be interested in the "artificial bullets," the use of which was so strongly recommended by Wallop at Landrecy. The use of bombshells is commonly supposed to have

¹ Nos. 178, 187, 189, 218, 250, 258, 264.

² Nos. 820, 821, 887, 884, 426.

³ Nos. 457, 462, 465-7.

⁴ Nos. 526, 528.

begun at a later epoch; but here the King and Wallop speak of employing mortars which should shoot from the camp on the town "such shot as would break of itself and scatter abroad to do hurt."¹ There was a fine exhibition of their effect shortly afterwards before the Duke of Arschot and the Earl of Surrey (who had left England at the beginning of the month with a royal letter to Charles V. saying that he desired to see the Emperor's camp),² and the spectators declared "that it was a strange and dreadful sight to see the bullet fly into the air, spouting fire on every side; and at his fall they might well perceive how he leaped from place to place, casting out fire, and within awhile after burst forth and shot off guns out of him an hundred shot, every one as loud to the hearing as a hacquebut à crocq, whereof they counted well fourscore." It was a new invention, and the Emperor, at Wallop's suggestion, allowed the maker to go to England and show it to the King.³

Apart from the war in which England was engaged there is, of course, much continental intelligence in this Volume—indeed in both Parts—which is of no small interest; but a very brief survey of some points must suffice. The French King's relations with the Turk had disgusted the whole German nation; for even the Protestants felt the call for aid against the common enemy of Christendom. The efforts of Francis to excuse his conduct to the diet at Nuremberg were not very effectual. They only provoked Granvelle to exhibit an intercepted correspondence between the French Ambassador and the Turk, by which the case was shown to be quite as bad as it had always been considered. But the Protestants felt that a reform of the Imperial Chamber must precede the granting of any aid whatever; and though, after four months' deliberation, the diet ended

¹ No. 298.

² No. 248.

³ Nos. 810, 852.

with a grant of foot and horse for the defence of Hungary, with provisions for the settlement of other questions, the decision was very far from unanimous, and the aid granted, after a time, could not be levied, as the reform of the Chamber was still postponed and the security for domestic peace was still left unsatisfactory.¹

So great was the fear of the Turk that even in the early spring Ferdinand had been preparing for the defence of Vienna. The Queen of Hungary (widow of the Waywode) and the redoubtable "Friar George" had openly declared for the aggressor. The Turk actually set forward in April, and by June he had probably reached Buda, already for some time a Turkish stronghold.² He took Gran and Stuhlweissenberg (*Strigonium* and *Alba Regalis*) and terrified Vienna; while his fleet under Barbarossa sailed round Italy, and to the horror of all Europe, though it spared the Papal States, co-operated with a French land force in an attack on Nice. The attack was a failure; for on the approach of the Marquis of Guasto Barbarossa withdrew, burning half the town and carrying off some French prisoners as well as men of Nice.³ So the French gained nothing by this attempt except additional odium, with some misfortune to themselves. But it was rather strange that the Pope, who disliked so much the Emperor's alliance with the excommunicated King of England, himself felt more kindly to the ally of the Turk, and was indebted to the Franco-Turkish understanding for the immunity of the Italian coast!

In October the Turkish army, owing to the ravages of pestilence, had returned to Constantinople; but it left considerable garrisons in Hungary to maintain its hold there.⁴

¹ Part I., Nos. 77, 821, 898, 519, 790. Part II., No. 415.

² *Ib.*, Nos. 887, 496, 575, 758, 941.

³ Part II., Nos. 60, 86, 118, 168, 194, 246, 250, 252, 261.

⁴ Nos. 290, 888.

We must now turn to a domestic subject which deserves, indeed, fuller inquiry than we can afford to give it here, and much fuller than has been possible hitherto in the absence of published evidences from contemporary documents. It has already been pointed out¹ that the act of the Six Articles — the “bloody Statute,” as it was bitterly named by those against whom it was directed, — had really done but little execution. The loose statements of early writers to the contrary have been too generally believed; but there is no evidence that the victims were at all numerous.² Shortly after it was passed there was an inquiry at the Mercers’ Chapel, and no less than five hundred persons were presented and imprisoned for heresy; but they all received a pardon from the King and were dismissed unscathed.³ Next year (1540) there were in London (besides Barnes and the two other Protestants who suffered under an Act of Attainder) but four or five preachers imprisoned, when the King ordered “that no further persecution should take place for religion, and that those in prison should be set at liberty on finding security for their appearance when called for.”⁴ This is said to have been due to the action of Dr. Crome, the most popular preacher of the new school, who for some time seems to have hidden himself, but, hearing that he was denounced, came to the King and on his knees implored him to stop these severities. Crome himself, however, had to submit to the King’s judgment on the 18 January 1541,

¹ See Part I., Pref. p. xlix.

² See on this subject Maitland’s *Essays on Subjects Connected with the Reformation*.

³ Hall’s Chronicle, 828. Very likely the King purposely stayed execution in the hope of still conciliating the Germans; for the Elector of Saxony wrote to him in the following spring that he understood the law was not executed, and that Henry had protested before the Elector’s representatives “that he desired true doctrine to flourish.” Vol. XV., No. 810. Cp. No. 509, for date.

⁴ Vol. XVI., p. 271.

when he made a declaration of his views on certain subjects¹ and agreed further to explain himself in a sermon at Paul's Cross; which he delivered accordingly on Septuagesima Sunday the 13 February.²

The Act, however, was by no means a dead letter. In January 1541, a commission was issued to Bishop Bonner and his Chancellor to receive the oaths of the Lord Mayor of London and other civic personages who had been entrusted with its execution.³ Most heretics were intimidated. But there was one victim that year, apparently a single one, whose case was indeed most pitiful. A young man of eighteen⁴ named Richard Mekins had given utterance to Lutheran views about the Eucharist. It was not the commonplace heresy of denying the Corporal Presence; it was Consubstantiation that he maintained. But this was equally against the new law, before which common heretics quailed; for on this one point—the doctrine of the Sacrament—no abjuration was to be

¹ Vol. XVI., p. 271. No. 814, which gives notes of a sermon preached by Dr. Crome at Paul's Cross "on Sunday, 9 May, 38 Henry VIII." is misplaced; for the date, though given in the document itself, is erroneous. The 9 May in 1541 was a Monday, not a Sunday. The year should have been 38 Henry VIII (1546).

² Townsend's Foxe, App. to Vol. V., No. xvi. A notice of this recantation has unfortunately been omitted in the Calendar.

³ Vol. XVI., No. 494.

⁴ Hall speaks of him as a "child" who "passed not the age of *fifteen* years"; but Richard Hilles writing to Bullinger the same year calls him "a young man eighteen years of age." Orig. Letters (Parker Soc.), p. 221. Hilles, it is true, wrote from Strasburg upon reports from England; but Hall is not unlikely to have exaggerated what was certainly a cruel case enough, by making the victim a mere boy. The way Hall writes about the lad's confession of Bonner's kindness is itself suggestive of prejudice:—"At the time he was brought to the stake *he was taught to speak* much good of the Bishop of London and of the great charity that he showed him." If the Bishop had not been really sympathetic, was it likely that the lad, who could not save himself by lying, could have been "taught" to say he was so?

admitted in bar of punishment after once the case was proved.¹ It was therefore impossible to save him. But in prison he received what consolation the condemned might have from the visits of Bishop Bonner, whom Puritan writers have unjustly pictured to us as a monster of inhumanity, and made an abjuration before he died, acknowledging the Bishop's kindness and regretting that he had ever known Dr. Barnes, who had led him into false doctrine.²

Yet this "Act abolishing diversity in opinions," as it was curiously entitled, had only silenced the expression of them on some topics, and diversity of opinions began to show themselves as to doctrines not specified in the Act. They even received a large amount of toleration, as time went on, from high authorities who were supposed to be in duty bound to repress them. On the 8 April 1541 the Cathedral foundation of Canterbury was altered by patent. The prior and twenty-six of the monks were pensioned off; seven others were made prebendaries on the new foundation; a gospeller and an epistoler, were appointed (probably re-appointed) and the remainder were provided for as petty canons or scholars. Five other persons, not on the old establishment, were also appointed prebendaries, making the number of these dignitaries up to twelve; among whom was Dr. Nicholas Ridley, vicar of Herne (already, if the lists are accurate, master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the King), Arthur St. Leger and one Richard Parkhurst. These, if not of Cranmer's promotion, must have been appointed with his approval. Among the prebendaries who had been monks were Richard Thornden, warden of the manors, William Sandwich, otherwise named Gardiner, and John Warham, otherwise named Milles.³ These last two, in

¹ See the Statute 31 Hen. VIII., c. 14.

² Hall's Chronicle, 841.

³ Comp. Vol. XV., No. 452, with Vol. XVI., No. 779 (5), and the pension list at p. 718.

the occurrences presently to be related, go most frequently by their second names of Gardiner and Milles. It was also, no doubt, intended from the first to have six preachers attached to the Cathedral, though they do not seem to have been named till a few months later.

On Trinity Sunday, the 12 June following, Cranmer, being at Canterbury, called all the prebendaries and preachers before him at the palace, and made them an address, in the course of which he stated that "the Bishops' book" of 1537 had been published without his consent, as the King very well knew.¹ Two years, however, were yet to elapse before the revised and fully authorised formulary called "the King's Book" made its appearance in May 1543; and though Cranmer, we know, had some hand in the revision, it is not so clear that he had his way in all things. In his own diocese, however, he had authority, meanwhile, to give effect to some of his ideas. In October, 1541, he received the King's order for the destruction of shrines, which he immediately gave direction to carry out.² His commissary Nevinson, who had married his niece,³ declared at Canterbury that it was the King's pleasure to have the image of the patron saint in St. George's church not only pulled down but destroyed. This image had been hitherto carried in procession on St. George's day, the mayor and aldermen with their wives and all the commoners going with it through the streets. One citizen remonstrated, thinking the order could not come from the

¹ No. 546, xxiv. (p. 868).

² See Vol. XVI. Nos. 1233, 1262.

³ A sister of Cranmer's, it would seem, was a miller's wife, and during her husband's life married another man, "Master Bingham." It was her daughter that Nevinson married. That Cranmer's sister was guilty of bigamy is distinctly alleged in depositions taken before Cranmer himself. Pp. 329, 359. Nevinson too, as would appear by a set of interrogatories written in Cranmer's own hand, was charged with something of the nature of simony. P. 291.

King; but the Commissary was resolute. "Why not," he said, "as well as the Crucifix? We have no patron but Christ." "If you pull down the Crucifix," answered the other, "then pull down all."¹

In July, 1542, we find further mention of the Six Articles in proceedings moved by the local authorities at Coventry under the Statute, which led to ten indictments;² but the issue of these cases does not appear. In September of the same year we come upon an early notice of Joan Baron of Canterbury, otherwise called Joan Bocher, who was burnt for strange opinions in the following reign. She was already a notorious person, and apparently was named Bocher or Butcher as being a butcher's wife.³ At this time she was acquitted of heresy at Calais, but after half a year's further detention was sent back to England for examination on heresies objected to her at Canterbury.⁴ These, in truth, were of old standing, and she evidently enjoyed the protection of Crammer and his Commissary; for Prebendary Milles wrote that it was the general opinion that heresies had increased in Kent by the fact that such cases as hers were allowed to go unpunished. Her heresies apparently had begun at Colchester where she was abjured⁵; after which she got again into trouble at Canterbury. She was two years in prison; yet no evidence was brought against her, "though she manifestly denied the Sacrament of the Altar with many slanderous words, her own confession remaining with the spiritual officers." When delivered to the Archbishop's officers, the Commissary would have set her free under a proclamation of Feb. 1539⁶ as an innocent person;

¹ P. 309. Nevinson had apparently proceeded a little too far, and was laid "by the heel" for this proceeding, when the image was actually set up again for the time. See p. 295.

² Vol. XVII., No. 533.]

³ It would certainly seem as if she was "the butcher's wife of Canterbury" referred to in Part 1 of this Volume, Nos. 417, 466.

⁴ Vol. XVII., No. 829.

⁵ See in this Part, pp. 313, 314, 354.

⁶ Vol. XIV., Part 1., No. 374.

but Prebendary Milles protested against his doing so, as her own confession condemned her. The Commissary called on Milles to prove his words. "Sir," said he, "her own confession is in your registry." The Commissary said he had inquired for the documents but could not find them; and on Palm Sunday week he sent for a number of witnesses, Milles among the number, to prove the case. Milles told him he need not have summoned them if he had only sent his officer for the documents, and though the Commissary professed that he was still unable to find them, Milles knew better and got leave to send a servant for them. The Commissary then was obliged to pronounce her a heretic, telling her it was useless to deny it, but adding, "You have a thing to stick to, and I advise you to stick to it." On this she brought out the King's pardon (*i.e.* the proclamation above-mentioned) to those who had been seduced by Anabaptists and Sacramentaries and meant to return to the Church.¹

Joan Baron's case was no doubt special, but a good deal of the same sort of thing went on elsewhere. Cranmer and his Commissary were clearly inclined to look through their fingers at evasions of the severe law then in force with regard to doctrine. At the same time, it must be said that the Archbishop strained his authority in other matters to satisfy new modes of thinking. Images still existed in most of the churches, if not all; injunctions hitherto had been only against images which were "abused with pilgrimages or offerings."² But Cranmer, or his Commissioners, caused four images to be taken down in his cathedral, which some of the canons maintained had not been "abused" at all;³ and it seems that, apart from the zeal of his Commissary, there was a good deal of removal and

¹ P. 314 of this Part.

² Vol. XIII., Part II., No. 281. See the text in Burnet IV., 343, or Wilkins III., 816.

³ Pp. 349, 369 in this Part.

destruction of images, abused and not abused, in the diocese of Canterbury.¹ The most glaring offender in that matter was Thomas Cawby, or Dawby,² lately parson of Lenham, now of Witchling, who took down eight or more images in his own church "that never were abused by any pilgrimage," and induced Sir John Abbey, his successor in the neighbouring parish of Lenham, to steal the key of the church door from the sexton's keeping, and secretly to take down and break in pieces the image of Our Lady of Pity. This was the fairest image in the church, and, it was declared, had never been "abused." Cawby himself during his incumbency had in vain tried to persuade his parishioners to take down every one of the images, saying that they were all directly against God's commandment. Once also, at Sittingbourne, being told that images stood in the church there, he said to his informant, "Your curate is more knave." "Why do they stand in Cranbrook, then?" asked the other, "seeing that there dwelleth worshipful men, the King's justices, and, as I think, some of them be of the King's Council? And, by that, they are now building a goodly rood-loft." "They are pope-holy knaves," replied Cawby, "and I would that the rood-loft were money in my purse."³

Many sayings and doings of this sort had been going on for years—sometimes, apparently, in defiance even of the King's injunctions. When Bishop Gardiner came home from abroad in 1541 he heard mass in Christchurch Cathedral, Canterbury. About half a year had elapsed since it was refounded, and it was not unnatural that he should inquire as to the state of religion, and whether there was general quietness among them. His namesake, the Prebendary, replied that they did not agree in preaching. "So I hear," he said, and, inquiring further, was

¹ Pp. 297, 309, 311, 315.

² The name is distinctly written "Cawby" in one place, and no less distinctly "Dawby" in another. See Notes and Errata.

³ Pp. 315, 316.

told particularly about a Mr. Ridley's preaching, with some reference to a Mr. Scory's. This Mr. Scory under Edward VI. became a bishop. Not so the Mr. Ridley here referred to, who was Dr. Lancelot Ridley, a cousin of the more celebrated Nicholas, though the latter was at this time prebendary of Canterbury and his preaching too, was disliked. Lancelot Ridley had objected to prayers in an unknown tongue as mere babbling. "There he missed," said the Bishop, "the Germans themselves are now against that saying." And he added: "My lord of Canterbury will look upon this, I doubt not, or else such preaching will grow into an evil inconvenience." But it was not merely that new-fangled preaching was tolerated. Those who disliked it had to be on their guard, and Prebendary Gardiner felt that his sermons were criticised and that others hoped to catch him tripping. The Bishop advised him to write his sermon beforehand, every word as he would preach it, and before going into the pulpit deliver his MS. to some one who could read it while he preached, and so bear witness to what he really said. But if the Prebendary should at any time hear someone else preach otherwise than well, it would be best to take no notice.¹ Such was the Bishop's advice, showing that, in spite of the Six Articles, he was aware that influence was now largely used on the side of what had hitherto been accounted heresy.

One of the six preachers² appointed to Christchurch was Robert Serles, who preached a good deal about the reverence due to images while some were removing and destroying them. He denied that such reverence involved idolatry, as the images were mere representations of the Saints and not idols. But on Trinity Sunday 1542, Cranmer

¹ P. 389.

² He is called "Prebendary" at pp. 331-2, but apparently by error in the document, or in an endorsement by a later hand. His name does not occur on the new foundation of Canterbury, nor is it to be found in Le Neve's *Fasti*.

told him in conference that he was wrong, for *idolum* and *imago* meant the same thing, the one being a Greek word and the other a Latin one. At this Prebendary Gardiner remonstrated that surely an image was not an idol unless honour was paid to it that was due only to God or to some Saint. "You know not the Greek," replied Cranmer; "*idolum* and *imago* are all one." Gardiner, however, was not to be silenced thus. "My lord," he said, "although I know not the Greek, yet I trust I know the truth"; and he referred to St. Paul's description of idolatry in the first chapter of the Romans (verse 23).¹

Theology, of course, is not our province, except to note facts that affected social or political movements. But when an Archbishop of Canterbury thus avowed sentiments in advance of any accepted formularies or recognised Church teaching, what was likely to be the result? The story is well known, as originally told by Cranmer's Secretary Morice and repeated by Strype, Burnet and a host of other writers, how "a conspiracy" was formed against the Archbishop "by his secret enemies, the papists," including members of the Council, justices of Kent and some of the prebendaries of his own Cathedral, complaining to the King "of the doctrine by him and his chaplains taught in Kent."² The manner of procedure, at least, was not unnatural, as the King was Head of the Church; and things came to a climax during the period covered by this Part. We have seen already that there had been important arrests for heresy in the earlier part of the year,³ and that the authorities had been roused to some degree of strictness. In July, the very month in which the King married Katharine Parr, four men were indicted at a sessions of the Six

¹ Pp. 321, 348, 352, 356, 358, 361, 363, 366-8.

² Nichols' *Narratives of the Reformation*, p. 251 (Camden Soc.).

³ Part I., Pref. p. xlviii.

Articles at Windsor, and three of them were burned. The fourth, John Marbeck, the celebrated musician, obtained a pardon—owing, probably, to his excellence in that art—though he and Testwood, another of the victims, along with a man of the name of Benett, had been called before the Council as early as March.¹

Matters were serious when even the Court at Windsor was infected with heresy, and “singing men” of the Chapel Royal, like Marbeck, stood in danger of the law. But it was more awkward still if it could be alleged, or even insinuated, that the Primate of All England was encouraging preachers who were not sound in the faith. Men of the old school had long been complaining of new-fangled preachers, but they found those who complained got nothing but displeasure. To Prebendary Gardiner the Archbishop said on one occasion “You and your company do hold me short. I will hold you as short.” And speaking of Gardiner he had said to Shether, one of the six preachers chosen by himself for the Cathedral, “I will be even with him.” This was because, in conference with the Archbishop, Gardiner had taken the part of Serles, with whom Cranmer was displeased. And to Prebendary St. Leger the Archbishop further said “You have made a bond among you. I will break your bond and make you leave your *mumpsimus*.”²

These threats towards subordinates from the mouth of a prelate of Cranmer’s reputed mildness seem to indicate that the Archbishop himself began to be uncomfortable about his own safety. He felt that even men on whose friendship he had relied, like Prebendaries Parkhurst and St. Leger—men whom he himself, it seems probable, had got placed in the Chapter of his Cathedral, were likely to give evidence against him if it came to a severe

¹ Part 1., No. 292.

² Pp. 322 (in two places), 349, 367, 372, 375, 378.

inquiry.¹ In 1541 when the six cathedral preachers were first named he had endeavoured to smooth matters by appointing three who were of the old learning and three of the new, "to the intent that they might between them try out the truth of doctrine." It was "about the Assumption of Our Lady" (15 August), that he first mentioned the selection of the preachers in the consistory of Christchurch; on which occasion he said that three of them were Oxford men and three of them Cambridge.² He again referred to the fact on Trinity Sunday (6 June) 1542, when he said that three were of the Old learning and three of the New.³ Prebendary Gardiner on this remarked: "My lord, that is a mean to set us at variance!" But he was silenced by the Archbishop telling him, "The King's pleasure is to have it so."⁴

Cranmer's object, in truth, as he wished his hearers to believe, was quite the contrary of what Prebendary Gardiner suggested. It was "that matters then in controversy might be reasoned among themselves" (*i.e.*, the six preachers) "and not preached among the people to engender strife."⁵ But Gardiner's suspicion was not unnatural; and he, like others perhaps, was slow to believe that the King had really sanctioned the appointments beforehand. Both he and Arthur St. Leger seem to have understood at first that the Archbishop had made the appointments by his own authority and the King had approved them afterwards. But the Archbishop had distinctly claimed that he had the King's authority beforehand; and Prebendary Gardiner was questioned and cross-questioned again on this and other subjects to show that the Primate had actually told him so.⁶

¹ "Ah, Mr. St. Leger," said the Archbishop to him at Faversham, "I had in you and Mr. Parkhurst a good judgment, but ye will not leave your old *mumpsimuses*; but I will make you to leave them, or else I will make you to repent it." P. 378 (§ xx).

² P. 328.

³ P. 358.

⁴ P. 348.

⁵ P. 364.

⁶ Pp. 333 (cf. 366), 345, 348, 363, 364, 376.

About Advent in that year 1542, Serles preached at Chilham in Kent, where Dr. Willoughby, a King's chaplain, was vicar, and he endeavoured to induce Willoughby to "put up articles to the King." He himself had made an attempt to do so, but his articles were suppressed, so that the King never saw them, and he had been put in prison for a time for his pains. Dr. Willoughby agreed to do what was required if the articles were such as could be proved. Serles again visited him and preached in his church on Passion Sunday (11 March) 1543, and, as a result of further conference, they both rode to London together on Friday following. Next day Serles presented the articles to Dr. London, to whom he brought Willoughby on Palm Sunday. Dr. London, whom the reader will remember as a visitor of Friars' houses and nunneries,¹ had now returned to his old business of heresy-hunting, for which he had been noted many years before when Garrett escaped from Oxford.² No man, of course, could be more fit to impress upon a King's chaplain his duty of revealing utterances of false doctrine. Dr. London had then just brought to the King's notice the heresies of the Windsor men, "at the which the King's Majesty was astonied and wonder angry, both with the doers and bearers." So Dr. Willoughby might be well assured that heresy was not going to receive more encouragement, even among men at Court; and the Archbishop himself was not to be feared in this matter. Thus pressed, Dr. Willoughby consented, and Dr. London wrote the articles out anew, but with additions of his own, with a view "to bring the matter into the justices' hand and certain of the spirituality." This was not fair either to Willoughby or Serles, and they were both displeased.³ But Dr. London was master of the situation. The

¹ See Vol. XIII., Parts I. and II., Prefaces.

² See Vol. IV., Nos. 3962-3, 3968.

³ Pp. 324-6, 331-2.

Council was even then busy in extirpating heresies, and a commission, he believed, would go out into every county in England. He got Serles to write what he knew about heresies in Kent, and then wished him to present his articles to the Council. But Serles, having been once already in trouble for such matters, declined, and Dr. London "swore a great oath" that if he shrank from what he had stated he would cause him again to be sent for. He also warned Dr. Willoughby that it would be his safest course to suppress nothing that he had heard, for he could not get rid of responsibility now for any single article. Dr. London went with Willoughby to Bishop Gardiner at St. Mary Overy's next day, and on Tuesday brought him to the Council door with careful instructions how to tell the tale. Happily for Dr. Willoughby (who could testify nothing except on hearsay), though he waited till 6 in the evening he was not called that day, and next day he stated to the Lord Privy Seal (Russell), to whom London then brought him, that he could report nothing of his own knowledge. This made him useless for Dr. London's purpose. He then prepared to go home, and would fain have had an interview with Bishop Gardiner on the Thursday morning before he left, but he found Dr. London in the parlour, angry that he was not gone, and he went home with a heavy heart.¹

Dr. Willoughby took down with him into Kent a copy of the old articles, while Dr. London sent his enlarged edition of the document to Bishop Gardiner.² On Easter Eve Dr. Willoughby, finding Prebendary Gardiner in the choir of Christchurch, Canterbury, called him aside to a private interview and showed him two bills of matters of which Serles had informed him, that seemed to require reformation; and he added, according to Gardiner's account, that he had seen divers members of the Council, who had urged him to pursue the matter.

¹ Pp. 826-7.

² Pp. 824-5.

Gardiner, however, was slow to take further notice till he himself observed that heretics presented for evil preaching only grew bolder afterwards; on which he and Coxon, a petty canon of Christchurch, who died soon afterwards, drew up a new set of articles, and, after consultation with a Mr. Thwaytes, delivered them to Willoughby, returning to him his own. Willoughby carried the document to London, but sent it back, desiring that the articles might be vouched for by the signatures of the prebendaries; which being obtained, with different signatures to each article according to personal knowledge of the facts, the "book," as it was called, was returned to him once more. Soon afterwards Parkhurst, Gardiner and Shether were sent for to London by the Dean, Dr. Wotton, to appear before the Privy Council. On their arrival, the Dean sent them to Sir John Baker, a member of the King's Council, who showed them another copy of "the book" unsigned (apparently London's) and desired them to make a fair copy of the articles they would abide by, telling them to fear no man under the King.¹ This was distinctly to intimate that they might say what they knew, even at the Archbishop's expense.

What came of all this we know from Morice's *Anecdotes of Cranmer* :—

"The King on an evening, rowing on the Thames in his barge, came to Lambeth bridge, and there received my lord, Cranmer, into his barge, saying unto him merrily, 'Ah, my chaplain, I have news for you. I know now who is the greatest heretic in Kent!' And so pulled out of his sleeve a paper, wherein was contained his accusation, articulated against him and his chaplains and other preachers in Kent, and subscribed with the hands of certain prebendaries and justices of the shire."²

Cranmer, as the writer goes on to tell us, besought the King that he would have the truth of the matter inquired into by a commission. The King replied that he would do so, but the commission should be to Cranmer himself and such as he would appoint, for he

¹ Pp. 882, 887-8.

² Nichols's *Narratives of the Reformation*, 252 (Camden Soc.).

had perfect confidence in the Archbishop. And though Cranmer protested that that would not seem indifferent, the King's answer was, "Well, it shall be none otherwise; for surely I reckon that you will tell me the truth—yea, of yourself, if you have offended." Cranmer was accordingly made judge in his own cause, a commission being made out to him and Dr. Cox, his chancellor, Dr. Bellasis, and Mr. Hussey, his registrar, who went down to Canterbury to prosecute the inquiry. So at least, the story is related by Morice, who, of course, is a good authority. But it would seem that there were other names included in this commission. For among the Commissioners who acted along with Cranmer appear to have been Sir Thomas Cheyney, lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Cobham and Dr. Legh; and we find the Archbishop and Dr. Legh acting together upon this Commission on the 2nd October.¹ It had, however, most probably begun its inquiries some time before. Cranmer, at least, had been busy from the 26th August, if not earlier, with a visitation of his diocese, conducted, apparently, in such a way as to counteract beforehand, as much as possible, the natural effect of a sessions of the Six Articles which was to be held before him—and, we presume, before them also—at Canterbury on the 27th September. On that day, at least, the Thursday before Michaelmas, the Sessions actually was held, and indictments were preferred against Bland and Turner, two preachers of Cranmer's own school.² In his preparatory visitation the Archbishop took down with his own hand depositions against Prebendaries Gardiner, Parkhurst and Milles, and against the preachers Serles, Shether and Willoughby, partly for non-compliance with the King's injunctions, partly for expressing disapproval of new-fangled preaching, and partly, in Gardiner's case, for immorality. Whether the graver charge was substantiated we cannot tell, but it is curious to find the Archbishop

¹ Pp. 321, 323, 359.

² Pp. 320, 323.

noting as "seditious" an utterance of Gardiner's that hardly seems more than a pious expression of perhaps rather prejudiced opinion. The people, Gardiner said, had been deprived of the good wine of God's word, but a day was coming when they would have it again.¹

It was easy to find matter against those of the old school if this was so very objectionable a sentiment. Prebendary Parkhurst had not made the ten yearly sermons in the country which a prebendary was bound to deliver. Moreover, he had more than one benefice. Shether had declared in the Chapter house that no man dared preach God's laws or had a mind to do it—an imputation marked by Cranmer as "slanderous." The Eves of feasts that had been abolished had not been proclaimed by this man as no fasting days; and so on. The investigation was clearly one-sided, and after the sessions of the Six Articles, even Barow, clerk of the peace, was closely questioned about the mode in which he had drawn the indictments against the Archbishop's friends, John Bland and Richard Turner.² But the reader may be left to examine the story for himself, for a complete record of the investigation lies before him³ transcribed, with very little condensation, from a MS. volume in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.⁴ It will be

¹ Pp. 292-5.

² Pp. 320, 323.

³ No. 546.

⁴ This MS. volume was consulted by Strype, who has not only given some particulars from it in his *Memorials of Cranmer*, but has also printed—not very accurately—one of the documents in the text of that work and eight in the Appendix. The MS., as might be presumed from its place of deposit, once belonged to Archbishop Parker, and I am informed by Mr. Moule, the Librarian of Corpus, that the red chalk pagination and the underlining of certain passages in red chalk referred to in p. 368 are in Parker's own hand. Mr. Moule has informed me, moreover, that the Memorandum printed at p. 297 is not, as there stated, in the Archbishop's hand, but in that of his Secretary, Jocelyn. I was misled in this by the authority of Nasmith's Catalogue. Strype also has quoted the Memorandum as written by Parker himself.

seen how Cranmer himself took down much evidence with his own hand; how his opponents were examined on numerous sets of interrogatories; and how all who had joined in drawing up or presenting the articles were imprisoned and brought to submission. Prebendary Gardiner, Shether and Milles were compelled to ask the Archbishop's pardon.¹ The disgrace that overtook Dr. London for perjury is known from Hall's Chronicle.

J. G.

The following important letter printed in Foxe's "Acts and Monuments," where it is wrongly assigned to the year 1544, has been unfortunately omitted in this volume. The date is undoubtedly November, 1543, and the contents are of so much interest in connection with the dispute between Cranmer and his prebendaries that it may be appropriately inserted here at the end of the Preface.

1543.
2 Nov.

. R. MORICE to DR. BUTTS and ANTHONY DENNY.²

Foxe,
VIII. 31

[*A passage omitted by Foxe at the beginning.*] You know I was brought up under my lord of Canterbury in writing of the ecclesiastical affairs of this realm, the reformation of corrupt and the advancement of pure religion. I was thus led, being farmer of the parsonage of Chartham in Kent, to retain with me one Master Richard Turner, a man learned in Scripture and irreproachable in life, whom I placed as curate there. As he was a stranger in the country I thought his doctrine would have gained the greater credit; but nothing can quench malice against truth. He spared not, Sundays and holidays, to inveigh against the Bishop of Rome's

¹Pp. 398, 343, 353, 378.

²Foxe heads this as a letter to "Sir William Butts and Sir Anthony Denny," but neither of them seems to have been knighted at this time. Foxe has also evidently in one case inserted in the text explanatory words as "the Bishop of Winchester (Stephen Gardiner)."

authority and set forth the King's supremacy, so that innumerable people changed their opinions, and the church, large as it is, could not always hold the number who came to hear him. On this the popish priests went, some with capons, some with chickens and so forth, to the justices such as then favoured their faction, "and such as are no small fools, as Sir John Baker, Sir Christopher Hales, Sir Thomas Moile, knights, with other justices. The prebendaries of Christ Church in Canterbury were made privy hereof, giving their succour and aid thereunto; so that in conclusion, poor Turner and other preachers were grievously complained of unto the King's Majesty. Whereupon my lord of Canterbury and certain other commissioners were appointed at Lambeth to sit upon the examination of these seditious preachers. Howbeit, before Turner went up to his examination, I obtained of Sir Thomas Moile that he, in Easter week, was content to hear Turner preach a rehearsal sermon in his parish church at Westwell, of all the doctrine of his sermons preached at his cure in Chartham; which he most gently granting, heard Turner both before noon and after noon on the Wednesday in Easter week last past, and (as it seemed) took all things in good part, remitting Turner home to his said cure with gentle and favourable words. I supposed by this means to have stayed Master Turner at home from further examination, hoping that Sir Thomas Moile would have answered for him at Lambeth before the Commissioners." But after Moile's coming to London such information was laid against Turner that he was sent for to answer himself before the Commissioners; and he made such an honest and learned answer "that he was with a good exhortation discharged home again, without any manner of recantation or other injunction."

But the "pope-catholic clergy of Kent," finding that he preached as freely as ever, found means by the Bishop of Winchester, Stephen Gardiner, to put him to confusion, "devising that he came home from examination in such glorious pomp by the highway side in the woods adjoining, that 500 persons met him then with banqueting dishes to welcome him home, stirring the people rather to an uproar and commotion than to keep them in any quiet obedience; when in very deed, contrary to this surmise (as God would), on this side Rochester a mile or two, for avoiding all such light and glorious talk with any his familiars or acquaintance, he of purpose left the highway and came through the woods all alone above eighteen miles together on foot, so wearied and meagered for want of sustenance, that when he came into my house at Chartham he was not well able to stand or speak for faintness and thirst." This malicious tale being reported to the King, he was so aggrieved at it that he sent for the Archbishop of Canterbury, willing him to cause Turner to be whipt out of the country. So the Archbishop sent for him again. But I, hearing this, immediately reported by my letters with such vehemency proving it to be mere malice, that the Archbishop, understanding the truth, pacified the King's wrath. Home comes Turner once more to his cure without blot. But the papists devised a new matter, that he had preached erroneous doctrine elsewhere before he came to Kent and had "translated the mass into English and said or ministered the same," and preached against purgatory, pilgrimages, praying for the dead, &c. He was then convented before the whole Council by the Bishop of Winchester, who sent Syriack Petite, gentleman, for him, "who brought him up to London bound, as I heard say, and being examined before the said Bishop of Winchester and others, he was committed to ward for a season." During which time, the Archbishop "being in Kent about the trial of a conspiracy purposed against himself by the justices of the shire and the prebendaries of Christ Church," Turner is now sent down to him that he may recant that doctrine which long ago he had preached elsewhere than in Kent. If his Majesty will thus permit learned honest men

1543.

“to be overcrowded and trodden under foot with a sort of tyrannous or rather traitorous papists,” who cannot abide to hear his supremacy advanced, it were better for men to dwell among the Infidels. Why should he recant to the overthrowing of 500 men’s consciences and more who by his preaching have embraced a right opinion of the King’s supremacy and reformed religion? All good subjects will lament this. What think you they will attempt if the King were at God’s mercy (as God forefend that any of us “should see that day, without better reformation”), who thus dally with his Highness and blind his eyes with mists while he lives? My lord of Canterbury dare do nothing for the poor man’s delivery, he has done so much already. “And his Grace hath told me plainly that it is put into the King’s head that he is the maintainer and supporter of all the heretics within the realm; nor will he permit me or my neighbours to resort unto the Council for his purgation while he was at Chatham (Chartham?); saving only I have obtained this at his hand, that I may become a suitor in writing to my friends and good masters in the Court for his delivery.” Therefore I write. You cannot do better service to your Prince; for if this honest poor man should be driven to recant (though I am sure he would sooner die) both God’s cause and the King’s will suffer detriment. “For if there be no better stay for the maintenance of these godly preachers, the King’s authority concerning his supremacy shall lie post alone, hidden in the Act of Parliament and not in the hearts of his subjects.” If Turner recant, these men will have gained the object for which they have so long travailed; and yet in effect, not Turner but Henry VIII., in Turner’s person, “shall most odiously recant, to the wounding of all men’s consciences here.”

And now they have indicted Turner this last Sessions for offending against the Six Articles, by the witness of two papists of the parish of Chatham (Chartham), his utter enemies, Sanders and Brown by name, for a sermon preached at Chatham (Chartham) on Passion Sunday which chanced on St. Gregory’s Even,^o they both being absent that day at Wye fair, “saying that Our Saviour Christ was the only sole (*qu. soul?*) priest, which sung mass on the altar of the Cross, there sacrificing for the sins of the world once for ever, and that all other masses were but remembrances and thanksgivings for that one sacrifice.”

Begs in conclusion that they will use their influence with the King and Council for Turner’s delivery. Canterbury, 2 Nov.

* In 1543 Passion Sunday was the 11 March, the Eve of St. Gregory (the Great).

LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1543.

1543.

1 Aug.

1. SADLER to [PARR].

R. O.

Sir George Douglas has instanced me to write to your lordship in favour of the laird of Mowe, who was lately taken in England amongst other evil-disposed persons, as I perceive by my Lord of Suffolk's letters. Sir George says he is ashamed to sue; but, in respect of his friends and kinsmen, his suit is that you spare Mowe's execution and let him home, keeping his brother in pledge, to be hanged if he misdemean himself hereafter towards England. Sir George himself writes you letters herewith. Edenburgh, 1 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

2 Aug.

2. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651. f. 181.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 438.

The King has received his of the 28th ult., with the letters of the Governor, &c. He shall tell the Governor that the King perceives his purpose to perform the treaties or else deliver the strongholds on this side the Frithe, and thanks him for his goodwill, assuring him of such friendship as shall be to his honor and the confusion of his enemies; and advising him to beware of the Cardinal, who seeks his utter destruction. And, where Sir George Douglas moved for 1,000*l.* to be given to him, Sadler shall tell him that the King has sent him 1,000*l.* which is at Berwick, "praying him to accept it in good part, for it is utterly nothing in respect of that which his Majesty determineth towards him." Further, Sadler shall declare how the King accepts his offer, and will send ships to take the French ships at Lith; and, as they may be delayed by contrary weather, desires him to devise means to stay the French ships till the King's navy arrives. Where Angus, Casselles, Maxwell and Somerville seem to think that the Cardinal minds earnestly that this peace shall take effect; Sadler shall tell them that the King marvels that they should be so abused with fair words, and require them to give credit to the King and let no fair words or promises deceive them, or they will "rue it when it shall be past remedy." He shall require Angus and Sir Geo. Douglas to prepare secretly that when the King's ships arrive they may see the Governor's promises performed and also aid them. Also he shall again remind the Governor and the rest to foresee that the Cardinal enter no foot in the Council that is to be appointed, nor any that are contrary to the King's purposes; and to take the King's counsel in that behalf.

P.S.—Have used all diligence to set forth the King's navy; and this matter pleases them so much that they hope it will take effect, and they desire Sadler to procure the stay of the Frenchmen.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr, ij^o Augusti, 1543.

1548.

2 Aug.

3. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651. f. 176.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 437.

Send herewith a letter from Mr. Sadleyr to the King, containing demand of money and men. Suffolk desires therein to know what number of men, horsemen, archers and billmen, and of ordnance the King will advance, and who shall lead them. Send also a letter from Sadleyr to Suffolk (showing that the Governor would have those who come to bring their own victuals for a time), a letter from the lord Warden (to know how to use the prisoners he took), and a letter of Mr. Shelley's (showing how he lacks money to pay the workmen). Now that the 1,000*l.* is presented to the Governor, Mr. Uvedale's last account shows that he has scantily enough to pay the garrison for one month already past; so that money must be sent with speed. Darnton, 2 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*: 1548.

2 Aug.

4. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R. O.

Have sent his letter of 1 Aug., with the other letters in his packet, to the Court; and have written for the King's pleasure concerning his prisoners "which were taken with the mayne ure." Meanwhile he should stay proceeding against them. Darnton, 2 Aug.

Beg him to forward Mr. Sadleyr's letter and the letter to Mr. Shelley herewith. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Flyleaf with address lost.*

2 Aug.

5. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Last night the Great Master reported that the French camp is broken and "he himself" (*qu.* the French King?) repairs towards Bourgone where Count Guyllam enters with 15,000 Almaines, while Vandosme comes with 12,000 footmen and 3,000 horse to rencontre with us. The captain of these footmen is Lorge, who is expected to do marvels, and they lodge this night at Dorlans, 10 leagues off. The Great Master repairs to us, and would have been here yesterday, but for his sore leg. He sends all the horsemen of these frontiers to me; so that in 3 or 4 days "we shall be of footmen moo viij. or x. m^b what Allemaignes, Spanyerdes, and men of this country," and if the Frenchmen seek us not we will seek them. Camp beside Bittune, 2 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: 1548.

3 Aug.

6. SADLER to [PARR].

R. O.

I have been "instanted by my very friend the laird of Brunstone here" to sue to your lordship that bearer Robert Listar, with one servant, may come and go into England to any place betwixt this and Newcastle to sell such merchandise as he shall bring from hence. Heartily desires him to grant safe conduct for this. Edenburgh, 3 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Fly leaf with address lost.*

3 Aug.

7. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 200.]

Has just received his letters of the 27th ult. and seen those to Granvelle, and is pleased with the King's continually improving friendship to himself and irritation against the French. The King's answer to the French ambassador, refusing to treat for an appointment, was good. As a reciprocal, the French ambassador resident with the Pope has moved the Cardinal of Mantua to learn, by Don Fernando de Gonzaga, his brother,

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being with the Emperor, through Granvelle, whether there would be any way of returning to a practise of peace. Don Fernando has answered that the Emperor was so indignant at the cruel and shameless recommencement of the war that he dared not speak of it without knowing the means; and the conditions must now be more advantageous, the King of France giving up what he has heretofore claimed and the Emperor having good assurance. This has been done to probe the King of France's intention and keep him amused till the Emperor sees the result of this enterprize; and all has been so done that it cannot be known that he (the Emperor) has heard of it. If the English hear of it, Chapuys may speak of it as he sees convenient; and, if not, keep it secret. In the rest the Queen will keep him informed, and, since the Emperor is now so near and coming nearer, he will be pleased to have news from Chapuys often. Spiere, 3 Aug., 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

4 Aug. **8. MILES MYDLETON.**

R. O.

Patent under the great seal of the office of High Admiral (issued by John viscount Lisle, baron of Malpas and Somerey, K.G., lord Bassett and Tyasse, one of the King's Council, high admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, the town and marches of Calais, Normandy, Gascony and Guion, and captain general of the King's navy) commanding all admirals, &c., to aid Miles Mydleton, yeoman of the Guard, whom the King has licensed to repair to the sea from Hull or thereabouts with two ships, furnished at his own cost, to annoy the King's enemies and take prizes; and authorising Mydleton to engage men. London, 4 Aug. 1548, 35 Hen. VIII. *Seal gone.*

Parchment.

4 Aug. **9. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 188.
B. M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 246.

Perceives by his of 31 July his conferences with the Governor, Angus, Glencairn, Maxwell and Somervail touching the overtures made by the bp. of Orkney and lord Fleming on behalf of the Cardinal and his complices; and the aid required in case the Governor cannot daunt them into agreeing to ratify the treaties, or in case the Queen should be conveyed away. Sadler shall thank the Governor for his honourable proceedings and friendly offers, and assure him of the King's support. Has appointed his lieutenant to put ready 5,000 men, to be sent when the Governor and Sadler shall write for them, to enter in two divisions, viz., on the West, under Sir Thos. Wharton, to join lord Maxwell as chief captain, and on the East, under Sir Ralph Evers, Brian Leighton, Robt. Collingwood and Robt. Horsley, to join Angus; providing that Angus and Maxwell send men of estimation to receive them at the Borders and conduct and victual them thence, and afterwards use the advice of the said Wharton and other captains in all things. As the Governor desires, they shall bring such victual with them as can be prepared in so short a time; and plenty of corn shall also be sent into the Firth from Newcastle and Berwick. In case the number now sent (Sadler shall say) shall not daunt the Cardinal's party, Henry "will prepare a greater furniture to repress their malice," not doubting but that in that necessity the Governor will deliver him the holds which he has promised to deliver. And in case they take away the Queen and dispose her marriage otherwise, Henry will, by force of his "title and superiority," make the Governor King of Scotland beyond the Firth, provided that he go through with the marriage between his son and lady Elizabeth, which is a "party" the like of which he could not "recover" in Christendom. Being in such terms with the Governor and

1543.

9. HENRY VIII. to SADLER—*cont.*

his friends there, Henry must remind them again to beware of the craft and falsehood of the Cardinal "and his angels," praying them (especially Glencairn and Maxwell) to remember how they have been twice deluded by the Cardinal, at his deliverance and at the deliverance of the Queen, and to utterly close their ears against him. For if they tolerate him, whereby he may get the upper hand, whatsoever scruple they may have against slaughter in their native country, they may be sure he will spare none of them. Therefore, seeing the Cardinal is at Stirling secretly assembling his army, which being so lately disparted will not soon be brought again together, the King's advice is that the Governor suddenly send a good band of men to Stirling, to bring him to Edinburgh castle or else drive him over the water, and to keep the bridge, so that neither the Queen may be conveyed away nor the Cardinal's complices have any passage by the bridge.

*Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 11. Endd.: * * * iiii^o Aug. 1543.*

* * * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 440.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 185.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 439.

2. Draft notes for the foregoing despatch.

*In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8. Endd. * * * to Mr. Sadleyr.*

4 Aug.

10. HENRY VIII. to WHARTON and OTHERS.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 194.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 441.
(Abstract.)

Having appointed him to serve with other gentlemen in such sort as shall be signified to him by the duke of Suffolk, lieutenant general in the North, commands him to be ready to march forward upon one hour's warning from Suffolk.

Draft in Paget's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Mynute [of letters to] Sir Tho. Wharton, etc., for putting themselves in order.

Ib., f. 195.

2. Copy of the above, with the date Guildford, 4 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Headed: By the King.*

4 Aug.

11. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 197.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 442.

Suffolk perceives by their letter that 2,000 archers and 1,000 billmen are to be put ready for an aid to the Governor of Scotland, with a chieftain and other captains. The chief leader should be sent from the King; for here are few lords experienced in conducting men, and few knights that can serve, the best being Sir Hen. Savil, Sir Chr. Danbye, Sir Thos. Tempest, the younger, Sir Roger Lassels or Sir Wm. Malorye, who is treasurer at Berwick and can ill be spared, and unless the chief has the King's commission there should be envy among them and ill rule, which would make the Scots esteem Englishmen the less in all rencounters hereafter. The proportion is ill considered by the Governor; for the archers should be the fewer number and the billmen the more. Forwarded their letters of the 2nd to Mr. Sadleyr, by which it appears that the King's navy should be revictualled in the Frithe. No trust is to be put therein; for the Scots lack bread themselves, and have requested the aid to bring their own victuals; in reply to which the writers have informed Sadleyr that, if the Governor appoint friends to buy grain at Berwick and bake and brew it in Scotland, the King's aid in passing shall pay for it. As there was much flour in barrels, both wheat and malt, Suffolk wrote to Mr. Shelleye to bake and brew it; so that it may either serve the ships or for those that go by

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land ; and, besides, there is grain at Newcastle to revictual the ships, as Suffolk wrote of late to Mr. Brown, and as appears by the mayor of Newcastle's letter herewith. Enclose a letter of Shelley's, showing his baking and brewing, and that there is no money to sustain all these charges ; nor has the treasurer of the garrisons enough to pay the garrisons. Darnton, 4 Aug. *Signed.*

P.S.—Take this number appointed out of Yorkshire, as next unto the countries allyable to the Borders. Suffolk has written to the mayor of Newcastle to bake and brewe, and to Shelley to bake in biscuit "which will best be kept."

Pp. 8. Add. Sealed. Fndd. : 1548.

4 Aug. **12. WALLOP AND OTHERS TO HENRY VIII.**

R. O.
St. P., ix. 460.

Among other governors of Flanders and Arthoiez who have repaired to their army with gentle offers, the governor of Arras came to their camp beside Bittune, where it is here said that Henry's army lay at his going to Tournay. As he came straight from the Great Master, they asked what the Great Master meant them to do, seeing that the French king was retired. He replied that he thought it would be to aid in besieging Landresey in Hennowe, which the French king lately won and fortified, and has left in charge of 3,000 men. Express certain doubts as to whether Wallop's instructions permit them to engage in such a siege. The good discipline of the army is a great comfort to the writers and a marvel to strangers. Camp beside Bittune, in the way towards Arras, 4 Aug., 6 p.m. *Signed* : John Wallop : T. Seymour : Rich. Crumwell : G. Carew : Robert Bowis.

Pp. 3. Add.

4 Aug. **13. WALLOP'S EXPEDITION.**

Harl. MS.
283, f. 3.
B. M.
Chr. of Calais,
211.

"The names of the captains that be at the King's Majesty's host," viz. Sir John Wallop, captain general, Sir Thos. Semer, high marshal, Sir Robt. Bowes, treasurer, Sir Ric. Cromwell, Sir George Carew, Sir John Rayensford, Sir Thos. Pallmer, Sir John Saint John, and Sir John Gaskin, captains of footmen.

"The Journayes and Viogies of the Kinges Majesties Army and the feates by the same achivid and done."

The whole host departed out of Calais on Sunday, 22 July, at 4 p.m., and camped without the walls. On Monday 23 July they went towards —, ° Sir John Wallop meeting them, and so marched to Lanerton, within the French pale, where lord Greay, captain of Hames, met them ; and they burnt Lanerton with Finies mill otherwise called Acastill and the abbey of Bewlieu, and camped at Finies that night. On Tuesday the Marshal burnt the piles of Ratton, Abritton and Rensam and certain houses in Mergison and "within three miles compass of Bolloigne," while the army marched to Lyquies abbey, spoiling and burning as they went. The abbey was immediately delivered up to them at 2 p.m., "wherein was xij Frenchmen and a monk called Doctor Driw, which afterwards followed the carts† being bound with bonds." The army camped there on Wednesday night, that the chieftain might see the abbey burnt and razed to the ground, before leaving ; and the same day they were joined by 2,000 Burgundian foot and 2,000 horse. On Thursday, 26 July, they marched to Awlkinges, and that night were "two laromes." On Friday, 27 July, they burnt the town and castle (the castle was razed at Whitsuntide last by the Burgundians),

* Probably a name of place omitted without a blank.

† Misread "clarkes" in Calais Chronicle.

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13. WALLOP'S EXPEDITION—cont.

blew up the great tower with gunpowder, and departed to Hawlinge, 2 miles from Sante Homers, and lay there Saturday. On Sunday, 29 July, from Hawlinge to Otingall, 2 miles from Turwin, under the walls of which the Northern horsemen and others skirmished with the Frenchmen; "and one Caster killed one of the Frenchmen's horse with his bow." The chieftain sent a letter to the captain of Torwin requiring that six gentlemen "might run with six gentlemen of our army for life and death," which was accorded. Describes the tournament next morning, in which Calverley was hurt, but wounded his opponent to death, and Markham also hurt one of the gentlemen. At the same time "there were iij brought from Bolloigne by a trumpet to the camp and there delivered." The army then marched towards an old castle called Lyoters, destroyed by the French, 2 leagues from Turwin, and camped there. On Tuesday, 31 July, they marched to Alwines, a mile from Ayre, on Wednesday, 1 August, to Erewyn, next Rusher, and on Thursday, 2 Aug., to Varkingnowghe, a mile from Etwayne, and there lay all Friday and Saturday. "And upon the same Satterdaye, at afternoone, came unto the campe the countes of Pavoy, basse daughtere——"

*Pp. 8.*Calig. E.I., 53.
B. M.

2. Faulty modern copy of the above.

Pp. 8.

5 Aug.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 199.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers
No. 443.**14. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.**

The Cardinal and his complices refused to come to this town upon such pledges as Sadler last wrote of, because he feared that, until this late business was fully appeased, it would pass the Governor's power to save his life from such as had conspired his death. It was therefore agreed that seven personages for each party should meet at Lythcoo, midway between this and Stirling, to peruse the treaties and stay the matters now in variance. The Governor appointed Cassells, Glencarn, Marshall, Maxwell, the abbot of Pastle, Sir Jas. Lirmonthe, and Mr. Hen. Bannesse; and for the other party were Montrose, Erskyn, Flemyng, the bps. of Orkeney and Donbleyn, Sir John Cambell of Caldar and Mark Carr. These met all at Lithcoo, and consented to the treaties and to command the wardens on the Borders to observe the peace; and that (as the Cardinal durst not yet come to Edinburgh, and Argile and Huntley must go home to stay their countries), a convention shall be had here on the 20th inst., to ratify the treaties by the Three Estates, and meanwhile the Governor shall prepare the hostages and determine the ransom of the prisoners; or else, if the time of this convention could not be tarried, the Governor should ratify and perfect all things. These things were agreed, as the Governor, Glencarne and Maxwell say, and the Cardinal and his complices are now gone from Stirling to their own countries. The Governor and others, desiring to have the Cardinal and his complices present at the ratification, have desired Sadler to write to the King to prorogue the ratification and laying of hostages until the last of September, when all shall be solemnly perfected in full Parliament, and shall be the more authentic; but, if that prorogation is refused, the Governor and such as are near at hand will accomplish all. Sadler told the Governor that he doubted lest the Cardinal did dissemble to win time, to see if the aid would arrive which they looked for from France; and the Governor repeated this to Maxwell and Sir George Douglas, who stood by. Maxwell, who was yesterday at Stirling with the Cardinal, said that assuredly there was no such intention, and that the Cardinal was right sorry for what he had done and for the expenses he had had, for he bare all the charges of it; but Douglas was of Sadler's opinion, nevertheless he

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thought the prorogation to 30 Sept. could not hurt, for meanwhile the Cardinal and his fellows should be deciphered and they would provide for the worst, and if they kept the convention things would be done with more authority, and if not Henry should always be sure of the Governor and his partakers to keep all promises. Which the Governor affirmed, saying he would rather be pulled in pieces than swerve from them.

This day, received a letter from the old Queen desiring him to speak with her at Stirling, which he will do to-morrow. Has received Henry's letters of 31 July, from Guldeford; and has communed therein with the Governor, Angus, Casselles, Glencarn and others. The Governor says he will follow Henry's counsel as near as he can, but thinks "it will be difficile to make the Cardinal renounce his red hat, for, he thinketh, he would rather embrace and receive the iij crowns; but he doubteth not to cause him to condescend that God's word may be set forth." All promise that the Council established shall do as Henry's friends wish. Maxwell says the Cardinal much desires Henry's favour, laments his displeasure and takes God to witness that he never offended him. As to what Sir George Douglas has done in this garboil; he is the man most hated by the Cardinal and his complices and, therefore meddled little, save about the Governor (whose chief counsellor he is, to the offence not only of the Cardinal but of some of this party, who say he desires to rule alone). It was against his mind that the Queen was removed, and he would have no such Council here as is now in question. He is yet in chief authority with the Governor. The abbot of Pastle and David Panter are also in great credit; but in matters of weight the Governor seems to use the advice of the noblemen here. The old Queen has about her some 30 ordinary officers, and each of the four lords keepers of the young Queen has 24 men. After the next change of keepers the barons appointed shall keep their course by two at a time, each with 24 men, besides such English persons as Henry shall appoint. Edinburgh, 5 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: 1548.

5 Aug. 15. SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 330.

Perceives, by his letter of 2 Aug., that he would gladly maintain the credit of his espial, who is "well trusted amongst the lords of the contrary party." If that be so, it is well to hear him and give him no trust at all; for, if worthy to be trusted by them, he will tell nothing to our benefit. No part of his tale, as your lordship wrote it, is true (although, doubtless, the lords of the contrary party would be glad if it proved true), but the things were common bruit here. He said truly that the Queen should be kept by four barons, but misnamed the barons. My letters to the King and my lord of Suffolk, which I thought had come to you before, showed the mere truth and might have served to decipher the untruth of your espial. Nevertheless, it is more than necessary to have good espials, for they may now and then stumble on the truth. Writes this to verify what he wrote before, viz., that no part of the espial's news is true as Parr wrote it. Edinburgh, 5 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

5 Aug. 16. ARRAN to CHRISTIAN III.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi.,
24b.
B.M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., n. 165.

Last April, when expecting nothing else than war, wrote to him how the King was dead and the administration of the realm committed to Arran; and asked that the Scots who had gone thither for grain might, according to ancient custom, be aided by Christian with victuals and other necessary armament for war. Meanwhile sought, by ambassadors, to

1543.

16. ABRAN to CHRISTIAN III.—cont.

obtain an honorable peace with the enemies; and not in vain, for the month of July brought a peace in which is specially provided that the French king, Christian, and the other princes confederate with this realm are honorably comprehended. Signifies this that Christian may know that the Scots would have no conditions of peace in which their friends and allies were omitted; to the end that he may command that the Scots in Denmark may be held as allies and confederates, for rumor is that they have not lately been treated as friends. Datum ex regia Sanctae Crucis, 5 Aug. 1543.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

Ib., 155b.. 2. Another copy.
Lat., p. 1.

Ib., 220b. 3. Another copy.
Lat., pp. 2.

5 Aug. **17. H. LORD MALTRIVERS to HENRY VIII.**

R. O. In execution of the King's pleasure signified by Mr. Surveyor. lord Grey, accompanied with the Marshal, Lieutenant of the Castle, Sir Thos. Poynynges and the Surveyor, left yesternight and this morning have burnt Margeson, the peel thereby, Lullyngham, Lybryngham, and part of Basyngham, leaving Whitsand, Owdersell and Owdyngham unspoiled; as bearer can declare. Calis, 5 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*: 1543.

6 Aug. **18. SADLER to the COUNCIL.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 203.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 444.

Late yesternight, received theirs of 2 Aug.; and has this morning communed with the Governor and the King's friends. The Governor rejoices at the promise of the King's support. Presented the 1,000*l.*, which arrived this morning from Berwick. To the Cardinal, who now seeks the Governor's favour and the King's, with promise to set forth the accomplishment of the treaties as now passed, the Governor will have regard as the King advises, until he show in deeds what he professes by words; but, if the Cardinal and his complices will keep the convention here on the 20th, the Governor desires that the King will "remit" them for the past and be (if they behave themselves) their gracious lord. All promise that the Council to be appointed shall be one wherein the King's friends shall bear the chief stroke.

The French ships are victualled, and will steal away this night, although the Governor says he does all he can to stay them, and seems loth that they should escape, promising that the King's ships shall lack nothing. Spoke also with Angus and Douglas for their assistance; but fears that the Frenchmen will steal away to-night or to-morrow, so that the King's navy should look about for them. This morning, received the enclosed letter from Mr. Poyntz. Edinburgh, 6 Aug.

P.S. in his own hand.—Is taking horse to ride to Stirling to speak with the old Queen.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1543.

6 Aug. **19. SADLER to [PARR].**

R. O. Encloses letters to the King's Council, answering theirs received yesternight, and to Suffolk and Wriothesley. Those to Wriothesley

1543.

contain only private matters; but the others will show what Sadler yet knows of the state of things here. Edenburgh, 6 Aug.

Hol. p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

8 Aug. 20. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 463.

President Schore says that Schepperus, who is returned, left the Emperor at Spyre; whose vanguard was to set forward on Wednesday last.* Heard, before, that the Emperor had 18,000 lantzknights; Schore, however, says that there are 22,000 payments, but only 16,000 men, who, with the 8,000 Spaniards and Italians, are enough for any footmen of the enemy, but, as 4,000 horsemen are not enough, the Emperor requires 4,000 of this country. Asked where the Emperor would go; but Schore would only answer that that would appear at his coming to Coelentz. Apparently he will enter France; for 4,000 horsemen would be enough to set upon the duke of Cleves. Argues, at length, that the Emperor should set upon the Clevois, who are more dangerous to these countries than the Frenchmen are, and the Duke, whose soldiers cry for money, can get no help now from Denmark (where the King fears an "innovation") or the French king (considering "what enemies begin to set upon him"), and finds himself deceived in the persuasion that the Emperor would not come out of Spain this summer and that Luyke would revolt to the French, which is now more likely to declare for the Emperor. The Emperor might now force the Duke to some agreement; and will not omit to do so unless for fear of provoking the duke of Saxony, the Landgrave and the Protestants; but these men will not say what the Emperor intends, although they must know.

The President says also that the Frenchmen are clean gone from about Valenchiennes, part of them to Artois to get in the corn to Terwyne and Hesdyn. Describes report as to the taking of Audesane in Piedmont by the French and its recovery by Guasto's men under Pirrho Colonna.

"The duke of Cleves calleth upon the French king to have his wife; and, for a countenance, she hath been brought as far as La Fere," where the ladies remained while the King lay at Marolles. Barbarossa has been at Tollon and will attempt Nice. He has 150 vessels and can land 10,000 men; but the year is too far past for him to tarry long.

The Clevois have returned home with booty and prisoners having "brantscattidde" the towns and villages on Mase side and the country betwixt Amersforte and Amstelredamme for six weeks. Martyn van Rosheym, remembering that the Hollanders have inclined to the profession of the Gospel, causes some of his lantzknights to preach at Amersforte, to allure them; "where must needs be a good sight, to see a lantzknicht, his cap full of feathers, his doublet and hosen cut and jagged, his sword by his side, an arcabowse in his neck, to preach and set forth the Word solemnly, as though it were not Christ's Gospel but Mahumettes Alcorane which may not be taught but if there be a sword there in presence." Besides peasants, there were 100 horsemen of Mons. de Emerode's band taken in Eyndone. People here grudge that the Regent and Council take no better order for their defence when they have paid so much. The Prince of Orange departed hence three days past to his men at Maestricht, who number 12,000 footmen and 2,000 horsemen, and are perhaps to assist the Imperialists of Luyke and oppress the conjuration; which was detected by three divers men that carried letters between the conspirators and Mons. de Longueval, and has since been confessed by the conspirators. One of the chief conspirators is the Prothonotary de Marca or La Marche, a very idiot; so that men marvel that it has been kept close so long. The

* August 1st.

1548.

20. WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

Prothonotary's grandfather was William of Arenbergh or de la Marche, who slew Bourbon, bp. of Luyke, and was afterwards beheaded for it at Maestricht; and his brother Mons. de Serris has been brought hither prisoner, but will be sent to the bp. of Luyke to be examined. Martyn van Roshem is before Heynsberghe where the Clevois lay before. Cannot think that he will besiege it, but rather go up to view the towns of Gulicke as Duren, Sittart, Gulick, Nydeck, &c., in the Emperor's way; or else pass to Luyke. Supposes that the Prince is at Maestricht to watch him.

The Regent seems to accept in good part the answer to her request for cattle out of England against the Emperor's coming. Bruxelles, 8 Aug. 1548.

Hol., pp. 5. Add. Fndd.

9 Aug.

21. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 205
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 445.

The King thanks him for his diligent advertisement by his letters of the 5th inst., and desires him, incontinently, to repair to the Governor and say that, in the resolution taken by the fourteen persons concerning the ratification, the King notes that, albeit there is a request for a longer day than the treaty appoints, yet, all agreed that, if this could not be obtained, the ratification should be passed by the Governor, in the name of all the Estates, although only executed by those present with the Governor; and, as these treaties were concluded by five commissioners, authorised by the whole realm, the King regards more the ratification "by authority of Parliament than the presence of this or that particular person in passing of the same." Taking it to be true that all the fourteen persons perused the treaties and, in the name of all, allowed them and agreed to the ratification when all should assemble, or sooner by such as be about the Governor, Sadler shall require the ratification to be within the time prescribed by the treaty, alleging that the King cannot consent to the alteration of the pact, as such a relaxation made by one party at the request of the other would loosen the strength of the bargain. He is to demand it to be done, as the treaty purports, by authority of Parliament (which there they "commit to few or no persons as they think good, as they seem to have done in this case"); foreseeing that, whosoever is present, "the Act must pass under the young Queen's and Governor's seals, by authority of Parliament, with express mention how all the Estates have been made privy to the covenants," as indeed they have in the persons of the fourteen; for it is the consent universal that gives authority, not the presence of any particular member. The presence of all makes greater bruit, "but a meaner number authorised is of like authority." Dilates this that Sadler may better satisfy those who press for delay.

Sadler must require that the prisoners keep their day of entry. Where it appears that the Queen shall hereafter be in custody of only two barons with a very small number; the King likes not this determination, unless he may send a greater number to be resident about her than the treaty permits. Sadler must grope whether the Governor and others will agree to the King's sending a greater number; making this appear as a necessity considering the personages to be sent, viz., a gentleman who must have servants, a lady of reputation with her train, and "a physician who must be served as his qualities require."

In naming only the ratification, means also the delivery of hostages, &c.

Draft in Gardiner's hand, corrected by Wriothesley. Pp. 4. Fndd. : Mynute to Master Sadleyr, ix^o Aug. 1548.

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22. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 207.
B. M.
Sadler State
Papers,
i. 249.

Wrote that the Queen Dowager had sent for him. Has now been with her at Stirling. She said she had sent for him that he might know she was still of the same good mind to accomplish all the King's pleasure, especially the marriage of the Prince with her daughter (of which she had better hope now that the noblemen of the realm had delivered her, from the Governor, into the custody of the barons appointed by Parliament), and to declare, at the request of the said noblemen, that they were all well minded to the treaties, and would convene with the Governor, on the 20th inst., to ratify them; for her own part, she thought nothing could be more honorable for her and her daughter than this marriage, and she had good hope it would take effect, both for the above cause and for that Henry had so wisely provided to have good pledges for her daughter's delivery into England at ten years; and she would, in the mean season, look to her daughter's surety, that she might be "in good plight" to be then delivered. Replied, reminding her of her determination at his first coming to the country, that he was glad to perceive by her words that she remained still the same woman towards the King, trusting her deeds would declare it, but he marvelled that the noblemen she spoke of would rebel, as they did, against him whom they chose Governor, whereby, if the Governor had been as malicious as they, great effusion of blood must have ensued; and he feared the world would note their untruth in it. She answered, earnestly, that their quarrel was for the surety of their Sovereign lady and the commonweal; for, where the realm appointed, by Parliament, that her daughter should be kept by certain barons, the Governor held her and her daughter, as it were, in prison, alleging that she minded to transport her daughter out of the realm; and, moreover, the Governor, in affairs of the realm, specially those weighty matters lately treated with Henry, used advice only of private persons, without calling the great and notable personages; who wished Henry to know that they were as well inclined to his reasonable contentation as the Governor or any others; and things thus done without their consent could not be available, nor could those who passed them perform their promise. Sadler answered that, whatever pretence they made, they, or at least some of them (as Montrose, Erskine and Fleming), knew that there was an article in the treaty of marriage that the young Queen should be in custody of the barons appointed by Parliament, which therefore needed no insurrection; and in the great matters with Henry the Governor used no private counsel, but the advice of all nobles who would come to him, for the first ambassadors were despatched by the Three Estates in Parliament, the second time Glencairn and Douglas were despatched by the same Parliament (none absent but the Cardinal and Huntley), and thirdly, at the return of Douglas, he was despatched by the same Parliament, as many of them as would on the Governor's letters repair to him for the purpose, and Montrose, Erskine and Fleming were present at all three dispatches, so it could not be said that these things were privately handled or gave cause to make such a stir in the realm as, if wisdom and temperance had not ruled the Governor, must have led to great mischief. She laboured much to excuse them; but with little reason. She is glad to be at Stirling, and praised the air about the house and said her daughter grew apace "and would soon be a woman, if she took of her mother (who indeed, is of the largest stature of women)"; and she showed him the child, who is right fair and goodly for her age. Then after she had repeated her cause of sending for him, and he had promised to write it to Henry, Sadler took leave.

At his return to Edinburgh, arrived Henry's letters of his pleasure to be declared to the Governor and others touching the 5,000 men to be sent

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22. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

hither and preparation of a greater furniture if necessary, the promise to make the Governor king beyond the Firth, and the Cardinal. Whereupon, repairing to the Governor, asked first how matters stood. He answered that he thought the Cardinal and his partakers would "make him a new business"; for Huntley and Lennox were secretly charging all their friends to be ready with 15 days' victuals to set forward with them against the 20th inst., and thereupon he had resolved to send home Angus, Cassils, Glencairn, Maxwell, Somervail, the sheriff of Ayr and others to prepare their forces to be here and at Linlithgow against the 20th inst.; and Glencairn and Somervail were already gone and the rest going to-day or to-morrow. Undoubtedly the Cardinal dissembled, depending upon the aid of France, which was coming hither by the West Seas with James Stuard, whom the Cardinal and Lennox despatched for it, as appeared by letters which arrived yesterday, from Depe, to John a Barton. The Cardinal made suit for his favour and to speak with him, but put off on pretence of danger to his life; and, evidently, all the fair words of the Cardinal and his parte-takers* were but dissimulation, for which he would provide. In reply to this Sadler declared the contents of the King's letters. The Governor answered, with thanks, that, on debating the matter in Council, they found that to bring in 5,000 Englishmen would make 20,000 Scots forsake them, and, therefore, if they were forced to have aid it must be such an army as might work their feat without any great number of Scotsmen; but he begged that the men might remain still in readiness and that the King would lend him 5,000*l.* (the late ruff had cost him 20,000 mks. Scots) within these ten days, with which he could wage enough men of this nation to daunt the Cardinal and his complices into compliance; and in case they conveyed the Queen away, or otherwise impeached his keeping promise with Henry, he would be ordered by Henry, as well in delivery of the strongholds as the rest; as to the offer to make him king beyond the Firth, all his lands lay on this side, which he would not gladly change for any living beyond. Sadler told him he might be sure the King would so deal with him that he should know he had "a great friend." Then he swore by the wounds of Christ that if those matters grew to such extremity he would do whatsoever Henry required; and Sadler, promising to write his request for the 5,000*l.*, departed.

Immediately after this, spoke with Angus, Cassils, Maxwell and Douglas, and found them entirely of the Governor's opinion as to the bringing in of Englishmen and need of aid in money. The three former were ready to go home, to make their forces and repair hither and to Linlithgow against the 20th inst.

At Stirling, by means of a gentleman of a good house here, obtained a bond† made by the Cardinal and his complices at their late being at Linlithgow (copy herewith). Till Sadler showed it, this day, the Governor knew nothing of it; and it has stirred him the more against the Cardinal, whose device it is. Fleming, who is as ill or worse than Bothwell, has subscribed it, as Henry will see; and also the laird of Craigy, for whom Henry wrote to the Governor. Fleming has said he will never go into England, whatsoever become of his son; but, to redeem his pledge, he will pay his ransom as taxed by the late ambassadors. Saw him with the Queen at Stirling, but he departed suddenly to avoid speaking with Sadler. The French ships are all afloat, sailing about in the Firth, awaiting wind to depart, but have promised the Governor to tarry these three days for letters which he pretends a wish to despatch into France. They intend to

* "Parte-takers" here, but very commonly written as above, "partakers."

† See Part I. No. 945.

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hover awhile on this coast for the Iseland fleet, and, in returning homewards, will keep aloof from the English coast. Will keep Suffolk informed of them. Edinburgh, 9 Aug., at midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 11. *Add.* *Endd.*: 1543.

°° The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 446.

9 Aug. **23.** HENRY CORNYSSHE to the EARL OF HERTFORD.

R. O.

Six weeks ago allowed a man of this Isle to go to St. Maloes; but never heard from him again, although divers of St. Maloes sent to know whether they might come hither for traffic, and had answer that they should [be] welcome. Getting suspicious, sent to friends in Normandy, who report "that th[ere] is a great army providing at Synct Maloes, and that the war between England and France is printed and sent down to every garrison and port, and that all the gentlemen be sent to 'stofs' their garrisons as Scherborow, Grandvyll and such other." Apparently they fear a landing of Englishmen, as all men not able to victual themselves are sent out of the garrisons, and the country left open. Thinks "that if Englishmen were set a-land, in time, the whole commons, with policy, would soon grant to go with them and aid them, they have been so cruelly handled by the French king and his officers." The French have taken certain English spies. A captain with 200 men is beside Sherborow, "which shall be taken in of divers barks of Depe, Kylbefe and Feacam, to set upon Garnsey, the which is given to them." Thinks therefore that they of St. Maloes intend hither. Desires the King's letters for punishment of "vaunteparlers." Detains three of that sort in the Castle, who went from parish to parish. Jersey, 9 Aug. 1543.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

9 Aug. **24.** JOHN FYSSCHER to SIR RIC. LONG.

R. O.

Since he wrote last, he and Mr. Lieutenant of Jersey have news out of Normandy that ships are ready at Depe, Humfleyt and Killebyffe, and also 100 men at Cherrebroke, for an expedition against Gernyssey; and also ships at Sent Malloyys disposed to come both to Jersey and Gernyssey. The men of the Isle are faint hearted, and discontented "because the boats were taken with the men at Alldyerney which burnt the King's Isle," and apparently not sorry that the Isle was burnt. Thinks it ill trusting them with the Isle and the great ordnance, and wishes some ships and Englishmen sent hither with speed. "If ye knew how 'fraid the knaves are ye would hang some of them. Sir, I think there was never men that hath the trouble as the bailiff and I have with them, both night and day; and never rest to bring them in some readiness; and all will not serve." Gernyssey, 9 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Captain and governor of the Isle of Gernyssey. *Endd.*: 1543.

9 Aug. **25.** CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 468.

On 25 July, the Emperor came to Spires with a great company of Spanish noblemen, and 400 horse besides his bodyguard. Next day, the abp. of Mayence arrived and spoke with the Emperor on behalf of the Duke of Cleves. The Emperor replied that his patience was exhausted since the Duke had seized upon his Duchy,^o invaded Brabant, and was continuing depredations upon his subjects. Mayence staid but three days

* Gueldres.

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25. CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.—cont.

and then returned to his diocese. After his departure the Abp. of Cologne and Elector Palatine entered Spire together. Next day Cologne had an interview with the Emperor, but treated nothing serious; and after him the Palatine had a secret conference with the Emperor. That afternoon Granwella and Naves had a long interview with the Abp. who, very early next morning, returned to Cologne. The Palatine made no intercession for Cleves, who does not seek it. The Protestants sent ambassadors who were twice heard. Understands that they moved three things, viz. that the Emperor should not hold their religion in suspicion, that the judgment of the Chamber might be viewed and reformed according to the declaration at Ratisbon, and that he should accept their ejection of Henry, duke of Brunswick. They are to follow the Emperor to Mayence, for which he left on 5 Aug. The day after the Emperor left, 4,000 Spanish arquebusiers arrived and took charge of the ordnance in the ships. Gives statement of Italian and German soldiers, and of munitions of war, now passing with the Emperor, who is distrusted in Germany. The Turk is devastating Hungary and even threatening Vienna. Ferdinand betook himself to Bohemia. It is said that 15,000 Swiss are going to the French king, to whom also the Bp. of Rome has sent 4,000 Italian foot that were destined for Vienna. Spire, 9 Aug.

Lat. Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

9 Aug. 26. KING FERDINAND to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 467. Learns by Henry's letters and by his secretary, who has returned, how disposed Henry is to help him now in his extreme danger. Thanks both for his love and for assistance (*subsidium*) sent at this time of necessity. Prague, 9 Aug. 1543. *Signed. Countersigned: R. Bionger, vicecanc.—Ad. Carolus.*

Lat. Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.

[10 Aug.] 27. HENRY VIII. to WALLOP and OTHERS.

R. O.

Has received their letters, and in answer to their doubts expressed in that of the 4th, about joining [in the siege of] Landersey, directs them to say that, upon words had with the Governor of Arras, they despatched letters to the King's Council for instructions on that point; and have received answer that (since the words of the treaty imply that, the enemy's army being departed and the party aided not minding to invade the enemy's dominions, they may return and not waste time in the siege of a village), the Council referred the matter to the King, who decided that, although it would be chargeable to permit them to go so far to so little purpose, yet, as he has ever been accustomed to eschew argument in treaties and ready to do more than he is bound for his friend, "if they will needs press you to go thither, where ye and we both suppose ye shall waste your time without great fruit, you shall nevertheless do [as they shall require, so as our doing therein at] their request may [be a] bond to them for the doing of the like hereafter in these two points following, that is to say, that in case we require aid of th' Emperor the same aid shall serve at our appointment during the four months, although th' enemy be [retired, to b]esiege] . . . or town which th' enemy shall] before have gotten; and that, how far soever we lead the said aid, they shall remain in service with us iiiij. whole months, and, after the four months ended, at th' Emperor's charge, return into their country like as ye [now at] this

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time a[re required to do]"; warning them that after the four months ended you must return unless they will have you at their charge.

"[Further, our] pleas[ure is that you, Mr. Wallop, shall represent unto] the Greate [Master and others of the Emperor's] Counsail there th' army which ev[ery] of [us two] is bound to send to the seas, which for our part we have done, as in all the rest we be ever ready to satisfy to th' extreme point of our treaties," trusting that they will do the like in deeds as in words, or we shall not in the end think ourself well dealt with; praying him to consider this and put to his helping [hand].

Draft with corrections and last paragraph in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 18. Mutilated.

10 Aug. 28. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 215,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 447.

°° A letter apparently sent in the place of No. 21, with which in general tenor it agrees.]

As it appears that the fourteen agreed to a convention at Edinburgh on the 20th, the Governor meanwhile to prepare the hostages, Sadler is to tell the Governor that the King will wait to the 20th, or even four days longer, so that the Cardinal and his complices may be present to give the ratification more solemnity; but, if they fail to assemble by the 24th, as the fourteen persons agreed that the Governor and those with him might proceed alone, and as the treaties were concluded by five commissioners, &c. (as in No. 21, down to the end of the clause for the prisoners' entry). When the young Queen is kept by only two barons, each with 24 persons, albeit the one baron is assured to the Governor, the other, being assured to the Cardinal, together with the old Queen and 30 persons with her, shall have the strongest side. Also the King much desires to send a larger number than is limited by the treaty (which desire Sadler must keep to himself), and it is meet that the Queen should have as many as her mother who has thirty; and as no man can have greater desire for her safety than the King, "being now her father-in-law," and as the Commissioners promised that the number should be enlarged, Sadler shall move the Governor to provide that the Dowager continue not in the Castle with the Queen, but remain in the town with liberty now and then, with two or three in her company, to visit the Queen; and shall grope whether the Governor and others will agree, &c. (as in No. 21, to the end, without the note about ratification, which is embodied in the wording of this letter).

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 17. Enud.: Mynute to Master Sad[leyr], x° Augusti, 1548.

10 Aug. 29. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [PARR].

R. O.
St. P., v. 331.

Declared to the King the contents of his letter of the 6th, and are commanded to answer that, as the laird of Mowe and Jok Pringle (who lately, in company with Mark Carr, Dandy Yong, and others made a raid into England and were apprehended), entered rather by wildness and folly than upon any pretended malice, and Pringle has favoured divers of the King's subjects, as Parson Ogle declared, they and all the rest are to be saved, except two or three that have been the most cankered against the King's subjects, who are to be, at a warden court, condemned and executed. As the keeping of such a number would be a cumbrance and charge, they are to be, at the said warden court, dismissed into Scotland; reserving Mowe and Pringle and ten of the best of the others to be kept surely and honestly.

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29. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [PARR]—cont.

Sunninghil, 10 Aug. 1548. *Signed by Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Browne, Wyngfeld, and Paget.*

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address lost.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 224.
B. M.

2. Original draft of the preceding.

Pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to my l. Parr, x^o Augusti, 1548.

10 Aug.

30. CHAPUYS to the PRINCE OF SPAIN.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 233.
B. M.

This King has proclaimed war against France and all the Emperor's enemies. His army sent to succour Flanders has burnt all the villages of the Boulognois and about Ardres and Terouenne, and is on the way to join De Roeulx and attack Vendôme if he will wait for them. The French king, after camping nearly a month at Marolles and failing to capture Bins, withdrew to Cambray, and, on 29 July, divided his army into three parts, one of which, with himself and his sons, went towards St. Quentin, another to join Vendôme in Picardy, and the third and greatest to Champagne for fear lest the Emperor should invade on that side. The Emperor was to leave Spires on the 1st inst., and should now be near Juliers, and it is hoped that Martin vand Roja and the Gueldrois will be chastised and Amisfort recovered.

In Scotland all who favoured France have ratified the treaty with England—the Cardinal among the first, and the Queen making no difficulty. London, 10 Aug. 1548.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 3. See Spanish, Calendar, VI. II., No. 208.

10 Aug.

31. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

The letter printed in Sadler State Papers, I. 249, as of this date is really of the 9th Aug. *See* No. 22.

10 Aug.

32. MAURICE BOURCHIER.

R. O.

Certificate by John Bowcer and Edw. Trotman of the dying words of John Davys, of Dursley, 20 Sept., 1534, relative to Maurice Bochier of Barkeley, Glouc., merchant. 10 Aug., 35 Hen. VIII.

Draft, large paper, pp. 4.

11 Aug.

33. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 228.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 450.

After despatch of the King's last letters, he commanded them to write as follows :—1. Where it appears by Sadler's last letters that Lynox now sues for the Governor's favour; the Governor should, in the Queen's name, demand Dunbritten of him, and so try what he intends, for if he mean truly he will not refuse or delay. 2. Where the King has learnt that the French ships lately at Lithe lie at Brent Island on the far side of the water; Sadler shall solicit the Governor, and also Angus and Douglas, that, if those on that side aid them, the King's ships may be aided on this side; and if the French ships are still there Sadler shall seek to get them stayed, by search for letters or otherwise, "for, God willing, it shall not be long or his Grace's navy shall be with them." 3. When the treaty is confirmed he shall inculc to the Governor that he may not aid French ships equipped for war, with victuals or otherwise; nor "take the French king for a comprehense, detaining his Majesty's pension from him and

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being now in arms against him." 4. To thank Casselles and his wife for their gentleness to Mr. Poyenz. 5. If the prisoners appointed to enter do not make their entry, he shall move the Governor and the rest to consider the offence to common faith if they are suffered to remain unpunished, and travail to get them punished. 6. To advertise from time to time who have the stroke in Council, who are in favour, who rule about the old Queen, what mutations happen, how they like the books of religion last made and whether the Governor desires more, and all matters of any importance.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 6. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr, xj^o Aug. 1548.

11 Aug. **34. THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to the COUNCIL.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 226.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 449.

Have kept a general sitting here, during which time they assisted the justices of assize, as they have now advertised the King. Considering the continual sickness of Sir Thos. Tempest, the absence of Sir Robt. Bowes and the great age of Mr. Thos. Fairfaxe, sergeant at law, they desire to have joined with them in commission some learned man in the laws. Have used hitherto to stay writs of *sub poena* out of Chancery by persons dwelling within the limits of their commission against others within the same; which were often used only for molestation, because it was better for a party here to accept wrong rather than sustain the cost of appearing. Begs to know the King's pleasure whether they shall continue to stay such writs. York, 11 Aug. *Signed: Robert Landaffe, T. Magnus, M. Constable, Henry Sayvyll, Thomas Fairfax, Will'm Babthorp, Rob't Chaloner.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

11 Aug. **35. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.
St. P., ix. 471.

Yesterday the Emperor was to encamp at Bonne, a town of the bp. of Coleyn's, and so invade the duchy of Juliers, for else he would not have come down so far; and also the Prince of Orange appointed to leave Maestricht yesterday and camp that night at Gulpen, half way to Aken, and go straight to the Emperor with 26 ensigns of footmen and 3,000 horsemen. It was said yesterday that the garrison of Juliers had abandoned the town, but the Regent gave no great faith to the news. Martyn van Roshem's being at Heynsberghe was for some secret intelligence with lantzknecchts within the town; but, that failing, he destroyed the corn thereabouts and removed.

Not knowing whether posts are set between the camp at Hainault and Calais, signifies that the Great Master wrote yesterday that the English host was at Marquyon, 2 leagues from Cambray, intending to besiege Landrissey this day, but lose no long time there. Seven ensigns of lantzknecchts, 3 ensigns of Wallons, the 2,500 Spaniards lately come, and as many horsemen as will make up 8,000, shall join them. Bruxelles, 11 Aug. 1548.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 Aug. **36. SUFFOLK to PARR.**

R. O.

Orders him to put 100 billmen on horseback ready at one hour's warning, to go to Carlisle, where they shall receive coats and conduct money and be at the leading of Sir Thomas Wharton; also to appoint a meet captain, with his petty captain, to lead them, "with his tent pavilion

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36. SUFFOLK to PARR—cont.

and carriage for the same." Newcastle, 12 Aug. *Signed. Subscribed*
My lord Parre.

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

Shrewsb. MS.
A. p. 69.
Heralds'
College.
Lodge, i. 61.

2. Similar command to the earl of Shrewsbury for 100 archers and 200
billmen. Newcastle, 12 Aug.

Copy, p. 1.

12 Aug.

37. HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. IX. 472.

Wrote 23 July; and now, hearing of Henry's marriage, cannot but
rejoice and kiss the hands both of him and the Queen, of whose praises here
is public fame, to the pleasure of the Signory, who delight always in
Henry's prosperity. Polin is returned to Barbarossa with Mons. de
Vandosme, to go upon the army instead of the Dauphin, and with 210,000 *cr.*
to pay the army, which, with the French navy, numbers 200 sail and goes
against Nice. Reckons that the coast of Spain and Italy is well provided
and that Barbarossa will do little damage. The 4,000 Italians which the
Bishop sends to Vienna have entered Almain. The Turk has slain all the
inhabitants of a town in Hungary which had surrendered. He will use
his power against Alba Regal, where Philipo Torniello is entered with 8,000
Italians. Vienna has 12,000 men of war and is well provided. The Turks
in Hungary suffer from pestilence and scarcity. The French ambassador
with the Bishop of Rome has required of the Bishop 4,000 footmen for
defence against Lutherans, since he has granted the Emperor as many
against the Turks. The Bishop "hath taken a certain short respite to
make answer." The Venetians disarm, being out of suspicion and
exhausted of treasure. The Bishop has been in Ancona and will be in
Rome on the 20th. Pole and six other cardinals have always followed him.
Venice, 12 Aug. 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

12 Aug.

38. EDMOND HARVEL to RUSSELL.

R. O.

Rejoices at the King's marriage "to so prudent, beautiful and
virtuous a lady as is by universal fame reported." The Signory declared
"no mean congratulations of this marriage; of the which thing, and also
other occurrents, I doubt not but I should have received letters by this post
from your Lordship, if the great occupations of these nuptial feasts and
other had not been impediment." The Signory asked why the King sent
over less power than was determined. Replied that he supposed it due to
the Emperor's tardiness in coming to Flanders and to the approach of
winter. The Venetians unarm both by water and land. Thinks
Barbarossa will find all important places both in Italy and Spain prepared.
Hopes the Turk in Hungary "shall have the fortune little prosperous."
Venice, 12 Aug. 1548.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Aug.

39. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
205.]

Lately received his letters of the 20th ult. and, yesterday, those of
the 8rd inst. *The King's good will to the Emperor seems to increase, in witness*
of which, in publishing the war against the French, he added a clause against
all other enemies of the Emperor; which will redound to the Emperor's benefit,
for the merchant strangers here, as Easterlings and Italians, will divulge it
everywhere. Doubtless the Emperor gives the King every occasion to increase

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this good will by showing him as much confidence as possible, for, being suspicious and haughty, it is to be feared that he may soon weary of the cost of the war. Very little would turn him; and it is prudent not to mention the subject (propos) of the Emperor's last letters, the thing being yet in the air and without foundation.

The King shows himself joyful at the good exploit done by the men of war he sent thither, for which partly the captain of Guisnes is to be thanked; for if he^d who was to have gone had been leader he would have gone straight to the Emperor's army without trying to damage the enemies; and I believe it was he who put in the King's head that it was not right to burn or spoil the French unless they began. For some time the King has desired the coming of the ships which should be equipped in Flanders, in accordance with the treaty, to join his in some enterprise, and has again caused his Council to write as in the letters herewith. Has not been told what the enterprise is, but the preparations show it to be a thing of moment; for on two ships alone, besides innumerable "artillerie de fonte" the King has put 18 cannons, and the two vessels will carry 1,200 men of war. Captain Lartigue solicits the employment of the said army on the enterprise which he has proposed, of La Rochelle: but those here will not do that until next year.

Is told that the Cardinal of Scotland and the others of the French party there have approved and ratified the treaty lately concluded with the Scottish ambassadors, although some pretend the contrary. The King continues his good treatment of the Princess, whom he has retained with the Queen, who shows her all affection. The daughter of Anna Bolans the King has sent to be with the Prince his son. The King and his Council think that these Turkish galleys arrived in Provence will be the ruin of the King of France, who, besides irritating God and the world thereby, will consume money, and in the end they will be dissatisfied with each other. Supposing that the principal places which Barbarossa could assail are well provided, they wish the Turkish army was greater, to put the King of France to greater expense.

The Emperor will have heard how six English ships assailed 16 French equipped for war, which were keeping this Channel, two of which were taken. The rest drew towards Scotland, where they are arrested, on some pretext, so as to give the King leisure to send and take them; for which purpose he has sent thither ten of his ships, marvellously well equipped, and it is expected that they will shortly be brought hither captive, which would be a very good thing. London, 18 Aug. 1548.

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. endd.: receues au camp a deux lieux de Drem, le xxj^e dud. mois 1548.

13 Aug.

40. CHAPUYS TO GRANVELLE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI., II.,
No. 207.]

Regrets that sickness, at the time of Chantonay's being here prevented his doing his duty towards him. Thanks for Granvelle's letters. London, 13 Aug.

French, p. 1. Modern extract from a Vienna MS.

13 Aug.

41. CHAPUYS TO THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI., II.,
No. 206.]

Immediately upon receipt of her letters of the 2nd inst. he dispatched a servant to the Council to learn when he might speak with the King, who was in his progress, hunting, 38 miles hence, without sojourning in any place. The Council, having learnt from her letters the reason why he desired audience, and having communicated the documents therewith, from the Marquis of Guasto, sent to say that the King rejoiced much at the news and thanked her for imparting it, and had charged his Council to do their

*Sir Thomas Cheyney. See Part I. No. 820.

1543.

41. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

best for the brief sending of the money (which they had done, but could obtain no more of the merchants than Chapuys wrote last), and they thought that the King should not be importuned further in it, and there was no doubt but the money would be paid at the day agreed upon. Upon this, has himself tried to induce the merchants to advance the money; and to-day he who had charge to deliver the 5,000*l.* st. to those of the Staple of Calais said that he had still 3,000*l.* of it undelivered, and thought that Chapuys might have it, to send as he thought quickest, and for this he (the merchant) would send to the Council and know their answer within three days. Thinks at all events to take the money and send it by exchange, or she can take it upon letter of exchange to be paid here at sight. *The King has not failed to re-imburse himself quickly and advantageously, having ordered throughout the realm to preach on every feast day the necessity of aiding the resistance against the Turk, and that, if formerly people gave their goods so lavishly for certain foolish bulls heretofore current, the profit whereof was converted to very evil and unhappy use, much more ought they to give to so sacred and necessary a work. The most prominent parishioners are to collect the money of the parishes.*

A little before his man arrived with the Council they had sent Chapuys the letter herewith. There is nothing to write, since his last, save that in the cross ways of this city is published the war against the French, and generally against all enemies of the Emperor, whose affairs gain no little favour and reputation thereby, as the Easterlings and other merchants will advertise it everywhere.

Learns from a good quarter that the 14 war ships which the French had in this Channel are arrested, upon some pretext, in a port of Scotland, and the King has sent ten ships to take them and bring them hither. It would be well if the ships of Flanders were here at this conjuncture.

When about to close this, received her letters of the 8th, and, at the same time, answer touching the 3,000*l.* st. which she may take at exchange in Antwerp, by virtue of the letters herewith, or otherwise as she pleases; and Chapuys will do his best to hasten payment of the rest. London, 13 Aug. 1543.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from Vienna.

13 Aug.

42. SADLER to SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL.

Sadler
State Papers,
i., 259.

Answers to their letter of the 4th that if he had perceived that the Governor and the King's friends here continued in their determination to have English aid he would have certified the order taken for victualling them; but they have wisely resolved to bring in no Englishmen, for, if they did, their own friends would forsake them and the Englishmen be in great danger. Already the bruit that he will bring in Englishmen makes the Governor so hated that he scant dare trust his own servants; and this nation is so malicious towards Englishmen that they cannot abide "to hear that Englishmen should have any manner of superiority or dominion over them." Still, as the Governor has desired the aid appointed to remain in readiness, Sadler has asked how they would be victualled, and he has answered that he would send to Newcastle and Berwick for grain to be baked and brewed here and sold to the English.

Touching the navy of 50 sail which was seen afore Holy Island last Friday; the nine French ships which were so long in the Firth took two English crayers and sent them to Leith, and are said to lie still afore Bamborough and Holy Island, with the Scots merchants that went out of the Frith with them on Thursday last. If the King's ships appointed to

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take them come forward they shall meet together ; but Sadler can hardly believe that 50 sail were seen ; and would like to know further, so as to advertise the Governor.

Each party here mistrusts the other and prepares forces. The Governor is out of heart, for lack of money, which they all lack. The Cardinal has laid lord Seton in pledge for Sir George Douglas, who repairs over the water to speak with him to-morrow.

Headed : To my lords of Suffolk, Parr and Durham, 18th August 1548.

18 Aug.

43. WALLOP AND OTHERS TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
473.

In their passage towards Hennowe, on the 5th, before they came to Arras, the Great Master of Flanders met them and was much pleased with their men and order of marching. Marched by way of Cambray, about three leagues a day until, on the 12th, they arrived at Asper in Hennowe. Account of their welcome by the duke of Arschot, and meeting with Burgundian, Almain, Spanish and other troops, numbering now 7,000 foot and 2,500 horse, or, with themselves, 12,500 foot and 3,000 horse. Upon the report that the Emperor had entered the duke of Cleves' land, while Duke was threatening Brabande and the French king drawing towards Champanya, it was decided this day to move the whole army to Sollem, 3 leagues from Landresey. Describe a project to try Landresey by assault ; which failing, they will remove to some other enterprise, and if the French King turn upon them will fortify their camp and abide his malice. Wallop demanded how they should be victualled, and was answered that the Emperor had three towns near, with a great river and forest, by which they should be sure of victuals. Describe their welcome by the Spaniards and the surprise expressed by Arschot and others at seeing their camp "inferred" as they had read in "the chronicles of Englishmen." Propose to follow the French king if he pass through the Emperor's dominions to join the duke of Cleves. Yesterday when they passed Cambray the Bishop, who is the duke of Arscott's brother, showed them great honor and made a sumptuous dinner to the gentlemen who were within the town. Camp at Asper, 18 Aug. *Signed :* John Wallop, T. Seymour, Ric. Crumwell, Robert Bowis, G. Carew, J. Seynt John.

Pp. 5. Add. Endd : 1548.

14 Aug.

44. SADLER TO SUFFOLK, PARR AND TUNSTALL.

Sadler
State Papers,
i., 261.

Bearer, Mr. Poyntz's servant, last night brought the enclosed letter showing how he stands for money and victuals. Sadler has already obtained him 200 angels of the earl of Cassils which is spent, and will make shift to send him 100*l.* more ; but, considering the expense of his remaining long with the King's ships in the West seas at 20*l.* a day, which is 560*l.* a month, the bearer repairs to the lord Admiral to learn the King's pleasure. Begs them to send the money which Sadler has already borrowed to help him withal, and also a convenient sum to serve him until the King's pleasure is known.

P.S.—Perceives by their last letters, received together with the King's, that six of the King's ships passed them on Sunday at 8 a.m., going to the Firth. None have yet arrived ; and the Frenchmen departed on Thursday last, as he wrote, and have since taken and sent hither two English crayers, and are said either to be on the coast afore Bamborough or Holy Island, or plied homewards aloof from the English coast, or gone northwards to abide the Iceland fleet.

Headed : To my lords of Suffolk, Parr and Durham, 14th August 1548.

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15 Aug.

45. HERTFORD TO PAGET.

R. O.

I send you a letter from my lieutenant^o in Jersay, to be shown to the King if you think good. Likewise a supplication by the inhabitants of that Isle to the King, and another to me and a letter to me from the bailiff there : to be used as you think convenient. I have a letter from my brother, who, for news, refers to the King's letters, "whereof I desire you to make me participant in case your leisure may suffer it." Sheen, 15 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

16 Aug.

46. HENRY VIII. TO SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 232.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 451.

Has received his of the 9th, of his conferences with the Dowager and Governor, &c. (points recapitulated). He shall, upon opportunity, tell the Governor that, at his desire, the King has, with no small charge, put the aid of men in readiness; and (considering that the Cardinal and his complices, in the persons of the seven of theirs who met the Governor's seven, allowed every article of the treaty and promised on the 20th inst. to ratify it by Parliament, and knowing that it is impossible to alter the inclination of the Cardinal and some of his faction from France) the King cannot perceive to what good purpose the 5,000*l.* demanded can be employed, the Cardinal being at a point to accomplish the treaty and so rooted towards France "that except he be plucked up by the roots he can never be changed"; which (Sadler shall say) may easily be done, for the Cardinal's faction can make no force in Scotland to withstand the Governor, and the aid of France is but a brag of the Cardinal, for the French king has enough to do at home, and there is no such preparation in France to come either by the East or West seas, and if there were the King's navies are ready, and have eftsoons met with the *Sacre* of Diepe "and his conserve" and taken two of them and have the rest in chase. To keep him in some hope and decipher why he demands the 5,000*l.*, Sadler shall grope the Governor whether he will, in gage for it, deliver the strongholds on this side the Frith or the young Queen. Sadler shall also tell the Governor that Scottish ships pass daily into France with victuals; which is against the treaty, seeing that the French king, detaining Henry's pension, is no comprehense therein. Has stayed five or six of them, and the rather because they show themselves to be of the Cardinal's faction and speak very dishonorably of the Governor, Angus, Casselz, and Glencarn and others, as traitors to the Queen and realm. Two of them are English ships wrongfully taken heretofore in coming from Burdeaux. Sadler shall desire that, henceforth, ships with victual may rather discharge it here, where it will be paid for; and that those carrying other merchandise to France may have the Governor's safeconduct, for Henry's captains are ordered to stay such as have not the Governor's safeconduct, and without such an order for safeconducts the Cardinal's complices might when they list send to and fro to the French king.

Sadler has care of certain books and writings concerning the King's private matters of importance, and other reckonings which have been wanted since his departure. Desires to know where they may be found; and if any are at his own house, "left in such sort as they may be conveyed unto us and not be read or looked in by the bringer of the same," Sadler shall order them to be brought to the King. 16 Aug. p.m. anno rr. xxxv^o.

Copy, pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute of the King's Majestes lettre to Master Sadleyr.

*Henry Cornish. See Nos. 23 and 24.

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16 Aug. 47. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 156.
B. M.

After the conclusion lately of the peace between the realms, Henry's subjects of the port of Ry have taken a Scottish ship called *Bonaventure* laden with goods of Edinburgh merchants. So recent an attemptate requires hasty redress, "for good observing of the amity and repressing of evil minded persons"; and this redress he prays Henry to command. Credence for bearer, Ros herald, who is sent on this errand only. Edinburgh, 16 Aug.

Copy, p. 1.

Ib., 221.

2. Another copy.
P. 1.

16 Aug. 48. ARRAN to MAXWELL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 240.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 452 (1).

Thanks for readiness in assembling folk to come to him against the 20th inst. For winning of the harvest, and because differences will now be easily appointed; prays him to stop their forthcoming, but put them ready to come, with 15 days' victuals, at 24 hours' warning, and to come himself against the 20th, for his advice anent the fulfilling of the contract lately made with the King of England and the ordering of business. Edinburgh, 16 Aug.

Copy, p. 1. Endd. : Copie of the Governor's lettre to my l. Maxwel.

17 Aug. 49. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 236.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 452.

Since he last wrote, the Cardinal has made suit to speak with Sir George Douglas, who, having lord Seton laid in pledge for him, has now been at St. Andrews, and, this morning, came to tell Sadler that he found the Cardinal as reasonable in words as any man he ever talked with. The Cardinal principally desired Douglas's help to obtain him the King's favour and the Governor's, in which case he would serve the Governor and realm, or else licence to live out of the realm in quietness, for he lived in dread and perplexity, and was confederate with noblemen who had got from him almost all he had and yet "were so loose a company" that he doubted to trust them. Whereupon, Douglas laid to his charge his late rebellion, which he might allege to be for the common weal but it was in truth for the private weal of the Church, and "maintenance of the proud state and abuses of the same." The Cardinal answered frankly that that was true; for they understood that the Governor would put down abbeys and alter the state of the Church, after the example of England, to oppose which they would do all in their power. Douglas told him that, if he would be a good servant of the Governor and the realm, the King would remit what he had done in the past and bear him favour. The Cardinal urged that he had been misreported and had never offended the King, and was ready to set forth all things to the King's contentation; but, when Douglas advised him forthwith to come to the Governor and be present at the ratification, &c., he answered that he was bound to the noblemen of his party not to repair to the Governor without their consent, and he feared the "lightness and inconstancy" of the Governor, and especially the malice of the countess his wife. He besought the Governor to accomplish the matters of England, though he and his party were not present; and afterwards would be time to pacify quarrels among themselves; the preparation of forces on both sides should be left, and he would labour to get his party's consent to his coming to the Governor, or else, if the Governor, for "pastime and recreation," would repair to St. Andrewes, he might, by his bond, wait upon the Governor there. Finally they agreed that no

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49. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

forces should be levied, but either party might take order to have them ready at 24 hours' warning, and the Governor should proceed, by authority of Parliament, to the ratification, laying of hostages and all things requisite.

Upon this, the Governor (all noblemen being absent preparing forces) has addressed special letters to all members of the Parliament to repair hither, but it will be this seven night before any presence is here (where now is none at all). As soon as they assemble the Governor will proceed, trusting to perfect all things within 15 days after the end of this month; which respite the Governor begs the King to grant, for when the treaties are ratified here they must be sent by Ambassadors to be ratified there, and they have to appoint commissioners to repair to the Borders to deliver the hostages and compound for ransoms.

According to the King's last letters, has moved the Governor for the entry of the prisoners, and groped whether he would be precise to the number of English persons with the Queen, and for the removing of the old Queen, and touching Donbrytyn castle, as contained in letters of the 10th and 12th^o inst. from the King and Council. He replied that the prisoners had been warned, and should eftsoons be warned, and as they were all "bound one for another's entry" they would doubtless perform their bond; the number of English persons about the Queen was appointed by Parliament, but he was content to enlarge it if the rest of the lords agreed; it was impossible to remove the old Queen, because Stirling castle was her jointure; and as for Donbrytten he would gladly have it if he wist how. Knowing that the Governor would have somewhat ado to get pledges for the marriage, Sadler asked whether the hostages were ready. He answered that, till the lords came together he could not resolve; but he trusted that, at the first, the King would take the prisoners for pledges. Told him that could not be, for the indenture for their ransoms showed that they should not be freed till the hostages were laid. He replied that Douglas told him that the King would "take part of the prisoners." Apparently they will lay all, or most part, of the prisoners for pledges; and indeed it will be "overmuch ado" for them to get any other.

About the Governor, surely, Douglas rules alone. The old Queen has none about her save those that keep the castle, whereof lord Erskyn is in chief credit. Edinburgh, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Sealed. Fndd.: 1543.

17 Aug.

50. SADLER TO THE COUNCIL.

Sadler
State Papers,
i. 264.

Has received their several letters of the 10th and 12th^o and forwarded those to Sir Nic. Poyntz. Has also received the copy of Captain Polyne's letter to the governor of Thuryne, and set it forth as directed; and the Governor and others "seem greatly to detest the French king and the Bishop of Rome, no less than their doings in that part do justly require." Partly answers their letters in his letter to the King herewith. Where, in theirs of the 12th, they ask how the King's books of religion are liked here, and whether the Governor desires more; sees not that they are "liked of any party here," or that the Governor desires more of them; "for such as pretend to favour God's Word do like chiefly that part which confuteth the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, and such as they call here Pharisees and Papists do so much mislike that part as they give almost no credit to the rest." These like the restraint of the Scripture made in England from certain degrees of the people, and would have liked better had it been

* See Nos. 28 and 33, though the latter is dated the 11th in the draft, not 12th.

1548.

restrained from all ; while the others are much offended thereat. Had he found the said book liked, he would ere this have sent for more.

Headed : To the lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, 17th August 1548.

17 Aug.

51. SADLER TO SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL.

Sadler
State Papers,
i. 262.

Has forborne to answer their letters, in the hope of having some certain matter to write ; but these men's proceedings are too uncertain. The letters herewith to the King show what appearance there is, "but what will follow God knoweth, for I think never man had to do with such people." Agrees that "the bottom of their purpose and agreement will not appear till they shall have the King's money in their purses," and thinks that if, upon his last letters, the King resolves to send money hither it should be stayed. Has received the special advertisements they sent, and will make enquiry. Part appear true and part are untrue, but it is hard to judge the end of those perplexed affairs. Will be vigilant ; and truth always triumphs in the end. Where they write that the young Queen should be very sick, none here know thereof. She was sick of the smallpox, but is perfectly recovered ten days past. And where they write that she is in the power of the Cardinal and his accomplices, and that lords Livingston and Lindsay, favouring the Governor, would have come away, but the old Queen stopped their baggage ; the Dowager, Montrose and Erskine are of the Cardinal's party and the castle is the Dowager's, whereof Erskine is keeper and has all the keys, so that, if they list to convey her away, Livingston and Lindsay could not impeach it, and therefore might as well be away ; but they neither desired to come away nor did the Dowager stop their baggage. Glencairn, Cassels, Maxwell and Somervail assure him that Montrose and Erskine are men of honor, and will preserve her to be married in England ; "but how it will prove, God knoweth."

Headed : To the lords of Suffolk, Parr and Durham, 17th August 1548.

17 Aug.

52. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 242.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 458.
(Abstract.)

Desires a year's safeconduct for Adam Mawehane, burghess of Edinburgh, to trade through England with France, with a ship of 100 tons and "fish, salt, wines or other lawful goods." Edinburgh, 17 Aug.

1 Mary. *Signed by the Governor.*

Pp. 2 (one side of broadsheet folded). Add. Endd.

17 Aug.

53. ARRAN TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 244.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 454.

Albeit the time is very short that rests for the ratification of the treaty, and the cumber lately arisen in this realm has required his whole attention, he still intends to accomplish the treaty "agane the day affixte in the contract" ; but, in case this may not be fulfilled at the issue of this month, he prays Henry to prorogate the time for 20 days, as he has desired Sir Ralph Saidleir to declare. Edinburgh, 17 Aug. *Signed* : James Governour.

Pp. 2 (one side of broadsheet folded). Add. Endd. : 1548.

17 Aug.

54. RELIGION AT COLOGNE.

R.O.

"Denunciation" made by the Senate of Cologne on Friday, 17 Aug. 1548, informing the people that they have received a letter (recited) from the Emperor, dated Mentz, 9 Aug. 1548, commending their efforts to withstand those of the New Religion who have endeavoured to withdraw the citizens from our old true Christian religion. They accordingly warn the citizens, upon penalty, not to join, or listen to, or lodge preachers of the new sect. They have received a like writing from the Pope's Holiness ;

1543.

54. RELIGION AT COLOGNE—cont.

and warn everyone against speaking despitful words of the Pope, Emperor or other prince spiritual or temporal.

Translation, pp. 2. Endd.: The denunciation made by the Senate of Colen.

18 Aug.

55. SIR THOS. SEYMOUR TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 476.

On Wednesday last, at Boisye, a mile from Landrissey, it was determined that the duke of Arscot, the Great Master, Mr. Wallop and others should go to view the town while Seymour kept the camp. At their return, a general council of the leaders concluded that to besiege the town the army must lie on both sides of a small brook which could not be passed without a bridge; and, as the French king assembled a great puissance at Guyse, 4 leagues off, it was thought good to send the count of Mansfeld to the Queen for aid, or instructions. Wallop and the Council sent Seymour with him to declare (in case the Queen would neither besiege Landrissey nor invade France) that Henry was not bound by the treaty to keep his men here longer. Yesterday, had audience, together with the ambassador, to whom he had shown the Council's doubts about aiding in the siege. The Queen's answer (detailed) referred the matter to the army and advised them to be wary. Thereupon Seymour declared the effect of Henry's letter dated Sunninghill, 10th inst.; adding that Henry was the more willing to let them go to the siege because they were given to understand that it would be won or lost within eight days; adding also that if she aided them in their return they might spoil the French king's country and so cause him to divide his army. She consulted her Council and made answer by President Schore that the delay would not be long, for, at the Emperor's coming with the prince of Orange, who had gone to convey necessaries to him, they would have men enough, both to check the duke of Cleves, besiege Landrissey and make head against the enemy; that, if the English left, her army could not keep the field, and with the enemy so near such a course would be dishonorable; and that she was really pursuing the enemy and entitled to aid although she did not forthwith besiege the town. Replied that if the enemy invaded with 10,000 the treaty required aid to expel them and invade in turn, but when they retired, the treaty did not bind that aid to besiege such a little town; also that it should have been foreseen that she was strong enough for the enterprise before calling the aid so far and both spending the King's money and wasting the Emperor's countries. She answered that the French King was then thought to be going towards Luxenburgh but had altered his purpose.

Thinks the army, which is said to be 7,000 foot and 2,500 horse, lacks 2,000 foot and 500 horse of that number, and, as they are all garrison men, Seymour doubts whether they may be taken for an army to which Henry is bound to give aid. Is doubtful how Arscot and the Great Master will agree when they meet the enemy, for at other times they show little goodwill. Thinks Arscot is no man of war. Antwerp, 18 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.

18 Aug.

56. WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The Regent came hither on the 14th, by way of Mechelyn and Lyre, tarries 4 or 5 days and goes hence to Lovain. "This voyage is thought to be to gather money." Mr. Seymour arrived on the 16th; with whom, being at Court, Wotton heard that the Emperor came not so soon to Bonne as some of the Council had reported. But the Queen affirms that he is come thither, and the President says that his "vantwarde" has taken a

1543. little town of Gulik called Hows. Never heard the name before; so it must be of little value. Andwerpe, 18 Aug. 1543.
Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

19 Aug. **57. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL.**

Add. MS.
32.651, f. 245.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 455.

Have received theirs of the 12th inst., with the report of the burser of the *Lesse Galley* concerning the encounter of his ships with the Frenchmen off Tymowth (*sic*), and of the 15th with the declaration of an espial^o to you the lord Warden. The King marvels at their suit to prefer the said espial to his service without giving his name: the name must be sent. Suffolk shall keep ten of the best of the French lately taken, in pledge for the ransom of their fellows, and let the rest go. They must enquire what has chanced on the sea, for since the burser's report nothing has been heard of the King's navy. As it appears, by a view sent by them and Mr. Uvedale, that they have not money to pay the 5,000 men put ready to aid the Governor of Scotland when requested by the Governor and Mr. Sadler, they shall learn what the treasurers in those parts have, and take the money of them, to be allowed them again off their receipts at the general treasurers' hands; and if they have not enough further order shall be taken.

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., my l. Parr and the bishop of Duresme, xix^o Augusti 1543.

19 Aug. **58. SADLER TO SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL.**

Sadler
State Papers.
I., 265.

Has received their letters of the 17th, with their bill of news, which are no news here; and, if the Cardinal and his complices mind any such things, they keep no counsel of them, for a man might have learnt all these news and more in the Fishmarket here, fourteen days ago. When he was with the Queen at Stirling she complained of these bruits of a marriage betwixt her daughter and Argyle's son and of strife betwixt Lennox and Bothwell for her love. Wrote nothing of them because they were common bruit, but thinks that the Cardinal and his fellows would be glad to accomplish them, and maybe intend them; but the Governor is warned of them by common bruit, and Sadler will advise him to weigh them as their lordships desire. Touching the force which Argyle now raises; every man has been preparing forces, which is now stayed upon the agreement between the Cardinal and Sir George Douglas, as he wrote in his last. Certain Irishmen who have long been prisoners in the castles of Edinburgh and Dunbar the Governor has now sent home, to keep Argyle occupied; and they have already begun, for at their coming home they have now assembled 1,800 men and slain many of his servants and taken his friends' goods and cattle, although the Governor took bonds of them to make no stir until he appointed it. They are "such perilous persons" that neither Argyle shall be able to daunt them nor the Governor to set their country in a stay.

Encloses the names of the Scottish prisoners, with the value of their lands and goods,† for the taxation of the ransom when the commissioners of Scotland come; which, the Governor says, shall be soon. For Suffolk's ease, he will send them to Newcastle. Thinks that Angus, as the greatest man here, will be principal commissioner.

Headed: To my lords of Suffolk, Parr, and Durham, 19th August 1543.

20 Aug. **59. HENRY VIII. to CRANMER.**

See No. 66.

* Sandy Pringle. *See No. 63.*

† *See Part I. No. 2 (2).*

1548.

20 Aug.

60. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.R.O.
St. P. ix. 479.

Wrote on the 12th. An ambassador is since come from the Turk demanding 50,000 ducats due from the Venetians by last accord; and requiring the Signory to keep him informed of news of Christendom and of his navy and Barbarossa, who is besieging Nisa with the French army under the earl of Anguilar, who bears the French standard upon his galley (and Barbarossa none, in token that he is in the French service). Gives account of the siege of Nisa, to which Guasto and Doria (out of Spain) are sending aid. The "Bishop" has granted the French king 4,000 Italians, or their pay, against Henry, and is in incredible hate and infamy for thus taking part with the Turk's confederates; for all think Henry and the Emperor intend the wealth of Christendom and the French king its ruin. The duke of Florence has "soldid" 1,500 Almains for the presidy of his state. The French king has commissioned Piero Stroci to remain in Piedmont with his 900 soldiers. The Turks in Hungary are wearied with their long journey, and wasted by pestilence and penury increased by a plague of locusts. They have been rebutted from Strigonia with loss, but will try again, and, if they fail, retire to Buda; where the Turk's person is, and has summoned to him Friar George and the other nobles. Friar George refuses, saying the Turk has broken his promise to restore the young Prince to the kingdom of Hungary; and keeps Transylvania for the young Prince with 4,000 horse. Ferdinando has assembled 60,000 men of war and has 10,000 foot in Albaregal, 14,000 in Vienna, and a great presidy in Strigonia; so that the Turk is like to do little and lose reputation. Venice, 20 Aug. 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

20 Aug.

61. THE [MARQUIS OF GUASTO?] to CARD. FARNESE.^o

Vatican MS.

Although it is not the writer's office to answer the Pope's reply to the Imperial ambassador, upon the requisition to declare himself against the King of France, conjoined with the Turks to the hurt of Christendom, yet devotion to His Holiness and Christian zeal prompt him to say what he thinks of it. His Holiness must be assured that inasmuch as he has done more against the Turks since he has been rector of the See Apostolic than any of his predecessors, so much the more is every Christian bound to exert himself for Christendom. The forces of the Turk were never so much to be dreaded as now when they are joined to those of Christian princes; and his Holiness is therefore bound as a good shepherd to do all he can for his flock.

Now, as to his Holiness' reasons for not acting at present either with temporal or spiritual arms. First, the Pope thinks he ought not to declare with the temporal arm against Francis, because the latter has made a similar request for a declaration against the Emperor, as united to the King of England, a heretic and enemy of the Apostolic See. Now, if it is an error to confederate with heretics the King errs worse than the Emperor, because he is confederate with greater and more damnable heretics than the King of England. Although the King refuses obedience to the Apostolic See, a thing most impious, the others, confederates of the King of France, are infected with the same heresy, and moreover repudiate all the articles which form the very foundation of our Religion; which the King of England has not yet done. Besides, the King of France uses the arms of these heretics to the hurt of people sincerely Christian and now by his instigation and money the usurper of Denmark has sent men to aid the French, who under

^oThe MS. is a sixteenth century copy with the signature "Il Duca d'Alva"; but, as Alva was then in Spain, the transcriber has probably misread the very illegible signature of the Marquis of Guasto (*See* Vol. xvii. No. 348 note). The date at the end "MDXL" is also an evident misreading.

1548.

the Duke of Cleves are doing all they can to the hurt of Flanders. It cannot be doubted but that this is at the instigation of France; for lately the King of France gave his order of St. Michael to that King of Denmark. As to the aid of England, the Emperor uses it against the French united not only with heretics but with the very Turks, and only uses it in order that the French, being engaged in war with the English, may have less forces to join to the Turks. Besides, to show what a bad comparison is that of the King of England with the Turk:—(1.) The King of England, in the intimation of the war against Francis, inserts that it is because of that confederation with the Turk, and promises to desist if Francis will leave that confederation and contribute with other Christians against the Turk. (2.) The King of England has sent 40,000 *crs.* to the King of the Romans for defence against the Turk. These acts should not make men judge as equal the Turk and the King of England; but rather to think, from such good beginnings, that God will enlighten that King and not let these holy works be lost, but make him recognise his errors, and this hope is increased by the report that in his kingdom he no longer allows men to speak against the Apostolic see or his Holiness. This change is not so unlikely; for Henry II., his predecessor, in the time of Pope Alexander III., held the same heresy and committed infinite sacrileges, and yet in the end was enlightened by God and brought back to health. There could be no better way to bring him back than by joining him with the Emperor; and that union is for the good of Christendom, whereas the French king's error is inexcusable; because he knew it was an error incurred in the blindness of ambition, as appears by his frequent denial of it. The matter is the worse because the French king, while wishing to persuade the Pope that he was not allied with the Turk, had informed the Turkish fleet of all the Christian forces and had already determined to lead it against Christendom, beginning at Nice. To show that the united Turks and French did not intend to attack the Emperor alone, but all Christendom (which invalidates the Pope's argument about the Emperor's union with the King of England) their first attack was upon Nice, a place belonging to the Duke of Savoy, and already the Turks have sacked several towns belonging to the Genoese, who, although friends of the Emperor, are not subjects.

The other excuse that his Holiness gives appears to be that the declaration would harm the Apostolic See without aiding the Emperor or hurting France, because the forces of the Apostolic See, being already engaged against the Turk on the side of Vienna and at sea, would have to be withdrawn, and the French king would have a cause to rebel against the Church as the King of England has done. In answer to this, the opinion is universal here that the Apostolic See could do much more both by sea and land than it does at present: the States of the Church are ample, the ecclesiastical revenues infinite; and if these are insufficient, some of the property could be sold, for there never was such necessity as now. As to the danger that France may abandon the Apostolic See; it is unreasonable that his Holiness should refrain from doing his duty for fear that others may do what they ought not. Moreover his Holiness should give an example to other princes, and in refusing to declare himself may be the cause of all the ills which might result, and may encourage the Germans and all those who dissent from the Holy See, who are too many.

Lastly, his Holiness threatens to use the Ecclesiastical arms against whoever impedes the remedy he thinks essential to the preservation of the Christian religion, namely the peace. Doubts whether this would be well taken by Christians, who would think it strange that, when the sentences already decreed by the Canon law should be executed, his Holiness makes the judgment anew. He who aids the Turk is excommunicated from

1543.

61. THE [MARQUIS OF GUASTO?] TO CARD. FARNESE—*cont.*

the Church; and the king of France has done it in every way. Then, as to the impeding of the peace we must consider (1) who is the author of the present war and (2) if that peace which is talked of would be perpetual and not a delay until the king of France should have opportunity again to disturb the world; because the nature of Frenchmen is such that their desires never end, for as soon as one is attained another begins. Cites the war which followed the Emperor's election and the four times on which the French king has broken his oath, *i.e.* given at Madrid, Cognac, Cambray and Bologna. When the Emperor invaded Provence it was to protect Savoy. When his Holiness was making the truce in the hope of a peace to follow, the French king was planning his union with the Turk. Last year, while protesting to the ambassadors and to the Pope that he would keep the truce, he suddenly broke it for the sake of the Turk.

His Holiness will see from the above that the only real peace will be obtained by compelling the French king to keep within his kingdom. Perhaps the seeing the arms temporal and spiritual of the vicar of Christ raised against him might bring him to his senses. Milan, 20 Aug. 1540 (*sic*).

Italian. Pp. 17. From a modern copy in R.O.

21 Aug.

62. HENRY VIII. TO THE PEOPLE OF JERSEY.

R. O.

Letters missive commanding them to aid Henry Cornish, lieutenant to the earl of Hertford, Great Admiral of England, captain and governor of Mountergile castle and the Isle of Jersey, in providing against invasion by the King's enemies; and commanding Cornish to punish "such as shall be vant parlors and will by any means withstand or let the setting forwardness of any such things as may be to the benefit and preservations of our said Isle."

Draft, p. 1. Endd.: "Mynute of the K's l're to Henry Cornish, the baillif and jurates, etc., of Jersey xxj^o Aug. 1543."

R O.

2. French translation of the above, with the conclusion "Donne a notre manoir de More le xxj^{me} jour Daoust l' an de notre reigne xxxv^{me}."

French. Draft, p. 1.

21 Aug.

63. SUFFOLK, PARR AND TUNSTALL TO THE COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 247.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 456.

Enclose a letter of Mr. Sadleyr's, sent to them with a bill of the Scottish prisoners' names and substance, but no report how English prisoners are handled in Scotland for their ransoms. Have therefore summoned the English prisoners, and will send their report how they are handled; whereupon the King may minish Scottish ransoms. As Sadleyr writes that the Governor will speedily send commissioners to compound for the said ransoms and deliver the hostages, the writers beg to know, against their coming, the King's pleasure in the following:—

1. To what place the hostages are to be brought? 2. What shall be done with the garrisons, which be 500 and more? 3. How Tyndale and Redisdale shall be governed, whether by one man or two, and with what entertainment? Who shall have the offices of Langley and Hexham, which are meet for the Governor of Tyndale, as they wrote? Those of Tyndale who appeared before them, and the residue afterwards to their governor, submitted to the King's mercy, and promised redress as far as they were able. What shall be done? 4. What shall be done with the Scots in prison who have broken the truce, and, by Border law, may be executed, as the lord of Mowe, Joke Pringle that took Parson Ogle, and the Armstrongs of the West Border? 5. What shall be done with the King's grain, to keep it or utter it in Scotland or Flanders (a licence is required for Flanders);

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for Mr. Shelley writes that 16 sail are come to Berwick with fresh and better corn, so that he cannot utter it? 6. What Mr. Uvedale shall do with the rest of the King's money if aught remains? 7. The King's pleasure concerning Sir John Wytherington? 8. Keepers of hostages of the King's prisoners are charged by writing to keep them safe, and will look for writings for their discharge before releasing them upon ransom.

Doubt whether John Heron of Chipchase and his son George would be condemned at the sessions here; where men are ready to inform against each other, but shrink from appearing at open trial against gentlemen or men of great surname, insomuch that at last sessions in Northumberland many evil doers were quit for lack of evidence, and Ede Robson, who slew a man coming to my lord of Norfolk, was found to have done it in self defence, and "so shall be delivered." Thought evidence of misdemeanour, taken before the King's Council, sufficient cause to deprive a man of his office, imprison him during pleasure and put him to a fine; for March treason, that is treating with or bringing in Scots, cannot be shown, but the failing to apprehend rebels and the letting thieves go and retaining the goods are testified by all. As to George Urde, against whom March treason is laid by evidence out of Scotland, doubt how the jury will regard it.

Have received theirs of the 18th^o from the Moore, showing that the King marvels at their preferring an espial of the lord Warden without naming him. Remind them that the lord Warden wrote before not only his name, Sandy Pringle, and his suit to be the King's servant, but enclosed a bill of his own hand offering service and making suit for his kinsman Joke Pringle. As to the King's ships that took the prize before Tynmouth, Captain Woodhouse's ship, for speed in following the chase, cut off his boat with seven men in her, who tarried in this haven until, having his bowsprit broken, he left the chase and returned for it. Since then have heard nothing of the fleet until now, when two mariners of Norfolk report, the one that he saw 7 of the King's ships far aloof in the seas, the other that he saw two of the King's ships with two prizes of two tops apiece and the prize taken here, all sailing towards London. Where Suffolk is commanded to write to the receivers in the North for money for setting forth the 5,000 men, although now the aid will not be demanded (as things in Scotland now proceed), he has written to the receivers to retain the money. "One of the garrison of Berwick, using to ride the post to Master Sadleyr," tells them that, last Saturday, at his coming out of Edinburgh, he saw the Governor's horse a shoeing and was told by the smith that the Governor went to Hamylton, and thence to Donfremelinge beyond Stirling to meet with the Cardinal. If so, Sadleyr will soon report it. Suffolk is commissioned to take of the Scottish prisoners, for their ransoms, obligations in writing and promise by word, ratified by the Governor. If they come not in person, is he to remit to Mr. Sadleyr to take the promise by word? For he fears that few will come in person. Newcastle, 21 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Endd: 1548.

21 Aug.

64. H. LORD MALTRAVERS TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Mr. Norton has told him that Henry wishes the men at arms of this town to sojourn at Guisnes. Durst not dismiss them on the bare report of Mr. Norton, because they are, next the Council, the trustiest force here. The days are decreasing and the banner watch approaches, which, by the ordinance, is to be kept for better search of the watch in the long nights, "as well in this time of war as in the herring mart"; at which watch 3 or 4 of the men at arms, attended by archers *à cheval*, are bound to be present

*No 57 which, however, is endorsed the 19th.

1543.

64. H. LORD MALTRIVERS TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

nightly, they then after 10 p.m. taking charge of the stand watch and ordinary search. Considers the said watch (which could not be kept without them) the more necessary as the performance of the works here has revealed the shallowness of the dykes of the town to all passers. This town was never without the men of arms unless the King's army was in Picardy. Mr. Norton also reported that all who lately repaired hither as adventurers shall return home. Some of them have already returned, some gone to Flanders, some work in the harvest here; but the rest shall be despatched at the next passage, all save 90 tall men whom the Council sent to Thos. John, captain of ——— (*blank*) bulwark in the Myn Broke against Balyngham, and whom, as they ventured their lives, the writer ventured, at his own charge, to furnish with weapons. Calais, 21 Aug.

Hol., pp. 4. Add. Eudd.: 1543.

22 Aug.

65. WALLOP AND OTHERS TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 481.

When the Count de Mansfeld and Sir Thos. Seymour returned from the Queen Regent, and Seymour declared the effect of his interview, it was concluded (as the camp at Dowsey was too large and scattered, forage there scarce, and Arscott and the Great Master informed that the French king, with his two sons and a large force, lay but 4 leagues from Landresey to encourage it) to move to a new camp at Anglefontaine, 2 leagues thence, and within a league of Quennoye. Here Spaniards, Almains, Hennoweiers, Wallons and English are all together in a strong camp supplied with victuals from Vallencien, Quennoye and Avennes; awaiting the Emperor's orders, who will either send the Prince of Orrenge to them or come himself so that they can repulse the French and overrun their frontier. To depart hence now would lead the French king to invade Hennowe with more violence than before. Have decided to remain. Camp at Anglefontaine 22 Aug. 5 p.m. *Signed*: John Wallop, T. Seymour, J. Seynt John, G. Carew, Rich. Crumwell, Robert Bowis.

Pp. 2. Fly-leaf with address gone.

23 Aug.

66. PRAYERS FOR FINE WEATHER.

Wilkins,
iii. 868.
Cranmer's
Remains,
493.
(Parker Soc.)

Mandate by Cranmer to Bonner, in view of the raging pestilence and tumults of wars with which Christendom is vexed, to transmit to the other bishops of the province, and carry out in his own diocese of London, the King's will as contained in a letter (recited) from the King to Cranmer. Croydon, 23 Aug. 1543.

The letter as embodied in the above:—Whereas there has been and still is much rain and unseasonable weather, whereby is like to ensue great hurt to the corn and fruits now ripe, the archbishop and other prelates are to exhort the King's people, with repentant heart, to make prayers severally and together for "seasonable and temperate weather." He is to send to all the bishops of his province, incontinently to make the rogations and processions accustomed. The Moore, 20 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII.

From Cranmer's register.

23 Aug.

67. LONGFORD PARK.

R. O.

Certificate, by Thomas Halvingworth, of deer killed in Langforthe park in the summer of 35 Hen. VIII. showing to whom, by order of "my master" or of Mr. Browne, they were given (among others Mr. Fowlgam's

Probably Sir Ralph Longford. See Part I No. 352.

1543.

son, Mr. Meverell, Mr. Warden of the Fleet, and Sir Humph. Ferrys) and concluding with a note, dated 23 Aug., asking directions about certain money and demands of Mr. Browne.

*Pp. 2. Very mutilated and faded. Address illegible except the words "ryg[ht] worshyp[ful] * * * thys."*

24 Aug.

68. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 251.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 457.

Perceives by his sundry advertisements to Suffolk and the Council there, and by his letters of the 17th inst., containing the discourse between the Cardinal and Sir George Douglas, and the Governor's requests for a longer day for the ratification and to have some of the prisoners accepted as part of the hostages (which requests the King nowise likes, and will at present pass over in silence, requiring Sadler to make some honest excuse for not answering) that the Governor has eftsoons deferred to compel the Cardinal and his complices to go through with the treaties and use themselves becomingly to their Governor. Sadler must, in conversation, tell the Governor that he doubts whether he has done wisely heretofore in writing to the King in commendation of their proceedings, seeing he (the Governor) "suffereth himself to be thus deluded by the Cardinal's fair practices, who, if he had had such advantages of him as he hath had of the Cardinal, would not have let them slip so slenderly." Reckoning to him how he let the Cardinal go, how he brought not the young Queen to Edinburgh castle when he might, how he has not blown Lynouz out of the horn as he promised, how he neglected to stop Bothwell and that faction on this side the Fryth from joining the Cardinal, how he lost the occasion of subduing the Cardinal at the last assembly when he had the greater force, and how afterwards, when the Cardinal remained alone at Lithco, he, with 700 men in garrison, "lost so goodly a commodity to have eftsoons surprised the Cardinal"—all by giving too much credit to the promises of the Cardinal and his complices;—and showing him that "by overmuch gently handling of things" he suffers his own commodity to pass (to his danger hereafter if the Cardinal catch him at advantage) and also, having received much from the King, has not only done nothing in recompense but has hindered enterprises which the King else would have carried out. Sadler shall therefore desire him to go roundly to work to accomplish the treaty, or else deliver all the strongholds on this side the Frythe as he promised, which promise he is to be desired to write in a letter to the King, signifying how and when he will perform it. In all things Sadler shall exhort him to let the King find some fruit of his benevolence towards him, and to beware of the Cardinal, and, considering Henry's experience and friendship, seek his counsel, and not do things which fail and then communicate what he intended. Advising him to consider that his soft handling of things has brought him into contempt, and persuading him (if the Cardinal and his complices refuse to ratify the treaties and lay the pledges) to declare them rebels and apprehend them, and cause Angus and Maxwell to intercept Bothwell, the Carres, Humes and others on this side the Frythe who would join the Cardinal.

All the above Sadler shall interlace with gentle words, that "the pith of the same may work somewhat with him and yet the pique of the same little offend him." And the same discourse is to be held with the other of the King's friends there and to Sir George Douglas, to each apart.

The King's navy has taken two more of the *Saker's* conserve, beside those he wrote of on the 16th; and the *Sweepstake* is said to have driven a Frenchman into Dundee. Sadler shall speak to the Governor that she may be suffered to bring her prize thence, as he was content that the *Sakre* and his fellows should have been taken in the Frythe. If she be not at

1548.

68. HENRY VIII. to SADLER—cont.

Dundee, Sadler shall enquire where she is, and hearken what is become of the *Sakre* and the rest of his fellows.

Seeing that the Cardinal seems to desire Henry's favour (and to practise with him might stay some of his purposes and also drive Henry's friends, in fear of the Cardinal's joining with him, to go more frankly to work) Sadler shall communicate with him and allure him with promises of as great profit at Henry's hand as ever he had at the French King's or bishop of Rome's, for, although he should leave his red cap (whereunto Sadler must travail to bring him), he should still be archbishop and primate, and if he lost any profit in France it would be redubbed here at home. Finally, where the Governor and others are offended with part of Henry's late book touching Christian religion, Sadler shall tell the Governor that it was not made by any one bishop,* "nor the bishop whom he suspecteth had anything to do with it at all," but by the consent of learned men of divers judgments, and penned by the bishops of Westminster, Chichester and Rochester, and Doctors Cox, Redman and Robynson, who are such men for learning and honest living as no man can reproach. If he will signify the points wherewith he is not content, Henry will answer them. Sadler shall call upon the Governor to cause the prisoners to come in, and, if they refuse, "to do to them all that he ought to do by the law of arms."

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 14. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr from the King's Majesty, xxiii^o Augusti 1548.

24 Aug.

69. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
St. P., ix,
483.

Having heard his news which his servant the bearer has declared, communicate theirs in return. The King's ships, sent to sea according to the treaties, have twice met the French fleet and have taken 5 men of war and one merchant. Judge what might have been done if your navy had been sent to join the King's, according to the treaties, as he long ago requested. The King is surprised that so little regard has been paid to the treaty, both in this and the furniture of your army. For whereas, being required, and sending his aid in all diligence, he was informed, both by you and from Flanders, that the said army numbered 25,000 or 30,000, he now learns that his army and yours, together, are not sufficient to encounter the enemy or do any exploit (*substituted for*: he learns that his aid, being now come to join yours, finds it scarcely equal in number of foot; so that the forces of both together can do no good exploit, but lose time, spend treasure and waste the Emperor's country).†

The King, having heard generally of the Emperor's interview with the Bp. of Rome, his passage through Italy, assemblies with the states of Germany, and arrival now in the Low Countries, but receiving no certain advertisement, by his ambassador or by you, of the said conferences or of the Emperor's intentions, does not think that things proceed in such friendly sort as the amity requires; and wishes you to be informed of it, knowing your good inclination to that amity.

French. Draft with corrections in Paget's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute to th' Emperor's ambassador, xxiii^o Aug. 1548.

* Apparently Barlow.

† The passage which seems to have been intended originally to supersede the words in parentheses is to the following effect: he learns that, now our forces are together and the enemy but 4 leagues off with only 14,000 men, our said forces together are not sufficient to encounter the enemy or do any notable enterprise; so that, for want of reasonable foresight, they only lose time, spend money and damage the Emperor's country. These alternatives are printed consecutively in the State Papers without comment. They are on a detached leaf of paper, on the back of which is the unfinished entry, "John Mighell, Englishman, dwelling in London, this day arrived here come out (*sic*) Spain in a Venisyan ship with ij. other ships of"—

1548.

24 Aug. 70. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK, PARR AND TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,651. f. 259.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 458.

The King has heard the contents of all their letters, and of the letters which they have forwarded from Sadler and others there; and, perceiving the variable proceedings of his friends in Scotland, doubts whether they will be able to go through with the treaty and delivery of hostages. Since the Carres, Humes, Scottes and other Borderers have been very busy against him, and have ridden to join the Cardinal's faction at sundry meetings against the Governor, the deputy wardens on the Borders shall, if the Cardinal eftsoons make a party, make raids in Scotland on the lands of such as join the Cardinal. The Governor offered (as they have seen by Sadler's letters) to deliver the strongholds on this side the Frythe if the young Queen were conveyed away, or he were unable to accomplish the treaty. They shall consult, in case the Governor go through with this promise, how to take possession of them, and whom to send. As to the lord of Fentre's ransom, his taker may have it, provided he be not put to ransom before the others that are the King's prisoners. Sir Thos. Wharton may practice with Symple to win Sir John Cambel and the earl of Argile. Enquiry is to be made for the *Saker* of Diepe (of whose conserve two more men of war, the *Frances* and the *Jaques*, are taken, making three men of war and a merchant), in chase whereof the *Sweepstake*, Captain Woodehouse, has "made so earnest suit" that there is yet no word of him.

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 8. Encl. : Mynute to the duke of Suff. my l. Parr and the bishop of Duresme, xxiiiij^o Augusti, 1548.

24 Aug. 71. DUKE OF SUFFOLK TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsb.
MSS., A. p. 73.
Heralds'
College.

I have received your lordship's letters of the 21st inst., desiring advertisement in writing when you shall set forth your men, "which, notwithstanding your former letters which was by proclamation," I shall signify by my letters. As for coats, I will advise you to buy none till the second warning, and you shall receive money for the same again at Berwyke. Newcastle, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

24 Aug. 72. SADLER TO SUFFOLK, PARR AND TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,551. f. 261.
B. M.
Sadler
State Papers,
r. 268.

This morning, received their letters [of the 22nd inst.]^o touching the entry of the prisoners to make their bonds and promises for payment of their ransoms, according to the indenture betwixt the King's commissioners and the ambassadors of Scotland. The Governor had before that said that all should be warned to their entry; but it is thought that divers will not enter, as lords Fleming and Oliphant, lord Erskine's son, the laird of Waughton's son and Oliver Sinclair, who is too far hence to be warned in time. The Governor says he will make no promise for such as so little regard their honor as not to enter, but will let them remain captive, and the other noblemen (as they are all bound one for another) may ride upon them and put them to such reproof as appertaineth. Cassils, Glencairn, Maxwell, Gray and Somervail, although right willing to enter, cannot be spared from the Governor. Glencairn says he cannot be four days from home without losing all he has, because Argyle and he are "at utterance." It is here thought that it will be sufficient to send commissioners to deliver the hostages and compound for and deliver bonds for payment of ransoms (with the Governor's writing according to the indenture); and those for

* Omitted in Sadler State Papers.

1543.

72. SADLER TO SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL—cont.

whom the Governor will not be bound to remain captive, with their pledges still in England. They have here sat two days in Council upon this and the matter of pledges for the marriage, which Sadler thinks they will hardly get unless the prisoners, or some of them, are accepted. On Sunday next they ratify the treaties, without the Cardinal or any of his complices. Moved the Governor to demand their handwriting; but he said there were witnesses enough that they agreed to the treaties, and he cared not for their handwriting; for they gave it when he was admitted Governor, and Argyle also gave his to lay a pledge for the marriage, but never kept to it. Told him it would do no hurt to prove them. "He is now in a 'mainouryng' to ride over the water to Fife and Angus, and so to make an errand to his own house at St. Andrews, to see whether the Cardinal will come to him according to his promise or not."

P.S.—Scottish ships have arrived from Denmark, saying that the King of Denmark, at the French King's solicitation, is setting forth 18 or 20 sail of huge ships of five and six tops to annoy the Emperor in Flanders and also the King's navy. They are now ready; and these Scottish ships were long detained there, so that they might not bruit it abroad. Edinburgh, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1543.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 459.

24 Aug. 73. BONNER TO HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 484.

Wrote from Geanes, at the Emperor's arrival from Spain, on 29 May and 3 June, from Vogera on 11 June, from Milan on 19 June, and from Cremona, at the departure of the Emperor and Bp. of Rome from their interview at Bussedo, on 26 June. Since then the difficulty of sending despatches, and uncertainty whether any he sent since the departure of Chamberlyne and Atkynson were received, made him refrain from writing. After the interview, in the way towards Almayne, the Emperor did little save conclude the duke of Mantua's marriage with the King of Romans' second daughter, granting the said Duke the marquisate of Montferrat. He made the more haste because the Almayns believed that he was dead. Now his coming with such a force, and strengthened by the reputation of Henry's alliance, makes them all shake. Some love him and some dissemble, but all now help him with artillery, horses, &c., especially the cities of Colen, Mentz, Spire, Wormes, Ulmes, Straseburge, Ausburge and Nuremberge, yea and the landgrave of Hesse and abp. of Colen, who is now fallen into much folly, desiring to ruin his province for the satisfaction of his carnal appetite. Granvelle says, all in Germany was unprepared and uncertain until they came to Bonna, 4 miles hence, where the Emperor mustered his host, viz. 40 banners of Dutchmen, 11 of Italians (Camillo Columna and Antonio Doria, captains) and 12 of Spaniards; the light horse being 700 under Franceso de Este and the Dutch horse 2,000 under the young marquis of Brandenburge, with Fernando Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, as captain general of the army, Stefano de Columna master of the Camp, and the marquis of Mariliano master of the Artillery. The Emperor has 108 fair pieces that were made at Ausburge and 30 which the Cardinal of Maguntia and the Palsegrave gave him. His household and court number over 2,000 horse. The Emperor (notwithstanding the intercession of the abp. of Colen, the ambassadors of Saxony, Hesse, Strasburge, Ulmes and other Protestants at Spira, and the Palsegrave and Frederic Count Palatyne) is earnest against the duke of Cleves, whose town of Duren, 5 miles hence, he is now besieging, being there joined by the Prince of

1548.

Orange with 40 banners and 3,000 horse. Some think he will leave his army there and go to Flanders; but, considering the Turk and the approaching Diet at Spire, that is unlikely. The duke of Cleves being absent at Thisteldorff *in ducatu Montensi*, Duren cannot long resist. The bearer, Brant, will view the camp in passing and report all things, and can also tell of that naughty person, Dudley, who was suffered to escape out of Milan castle. Sends translation from the Dutch of a denunciation⁹ made here at the Emperor's desire "touching certain preachers and seditious naughty persons that go about to destroy all together." Is here with other ambassadors and part of the Court (who brought the Emperor's jewels) and of the artillery, but hopes, in 4 or 5 days, to go to the camp when the Emperor opens the way thither. Colen, St. Bartholomew's Day, 24 August 1548.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Fndd.*

R. O.

2. Another copy headed by Bonner "The double of my letter sent by Brant, the Englishman, xxiii^o Augusti." *Signed.*

Pp. 4. *Add. Sealed. Fndd.*

25 Aug.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 269.

B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 462.

74. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK, [PARR and TUNSTALL].

Answer their letters of the 21st, received with Sadler's enclosing a schedule of rates of the King's prisoners, as follows:—

1. The hostages to be sent up hither. 2 and 6 (garrisons and Uvedale's money). To be deferred until the King sees things in Scotland in a further stay. 3. They must send names of two or three men thereabouts who are apt for the appointment of keeper of Tyndale and Riddesdale; and, as for Exham and Langley, send their opinion whether some of the holds within Tyndale and Riddesdale might not be kept by the King's servants dwelling there, at the commandment of the chief ruler of Tyndale and Riddesdale. The inhabitants shall be pardoned on condition that they live honestly and obey their rulers, and that such of them as are able make some recompense to the true subjects whom they have spoiled. 4. The King's answer has been already written, that the lord of Mowe, Joky Pryngle and ten others of the best are to be kept, two or three of the rankest executed, and the rest despatched as accustomed. 5. The bruit of great preparations may advance the King's affairs in Scotland, and a force in readiness may serve at all times to receive the strongholds when offered by the Governor, or, if the Cardinal with the aid of France wax too strong for the Governor, to enter Scotland, according to the Governor's own device, in such force as to daunt the Cardinal and all the rest, and take the strongholds at will. Suffolk is therefore to prepare himself, as he offered heretofore, and to put all the men in his lieutenancy ready at an hour's warning, advertising the King of their number, with diligence. And, that there may be victuals at need for such an army, all provision they have is to be preserved; and they shall buy all the corn in the said 16 ships that come to Berwick, where, as they say, corn is now fallen in price, so that the King cannot lose by it. A proportion of such victuals as they have, and of such as they shall want for the said army, is to be sent. [7.] Wythrington is to be rid of his trouble. [8.] As a discharge to the keepers of the hostages of prisoners Suffolk shall give to each his command for their deliverance. As to taking the promises of prisoners by their factors or remitting the taking of them to Mr. Sadleyr, Suffolk shall, with Tunstall's advice, follow exactly "the covenant in that part," whereby the King thinks that, first, the hostages for the treaties should be delivered in, and that the prisoners should deliver their bond in writing and promise in person to render themselves eftsoons prisoners in default of payment, and the Governor to promise the accomplishment, or ever the prisoners be

1543.

74. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK, [PARR AND TUNSTALL]—cont.

discharged of their captivity. Failing this (as the King thinks that the Governor will not promise the ransoms of lord Flemyng, laird of Craggy, Oliver Seyntclere and others), Suffolk shall detain the persons of those who fail in any of those points, and if they come not shall "cause them to be blown out at the horn."

As they doubt whether a jury will accept the evidence against Heron and his son and Hurde, the King, weighing the matters against them as proved already by a good sort of gentlemen, thinks that if the sheriff appoint indifferent gentlemen to be empanelled, and first cause some learned man to explain to them the nature of the offence, the Herons and Hurde will be found guilty; for what they write of the Herons are plainly March treasons. If it is evident that the jury will find them guilty, Suffolk and the rest shall cause their process to go forward; if not, they shall deprive them of their offices, commit them to ward and fine them, putting off the jury from coming to give their verdict.

The King will accept Sandy Pryngle. There is no word here of the prizes taken by John Cary and another before Tynmouth, which were seen coming hitherwards. Further search is to be made.

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 16. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., etc., xxv° Aug. 1543.

25 Aug.

Add. MS.
32,651. f. 267.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 461.

75. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SADLER.

Albeit the King wrote to him this morning to provoke the Governor against the Cardinal, yet, having heard this afternoon that Cardinal Mark Gosymarā (*sic*) is in Bretayn to pass with 40 sail into Scotland to the aid of the Cardinal and Lynoulx, the King wills them to write eftsoons to him to remind the Governor of his danger when the other Cardinal arrives to draw the superstitious people from him, and their own Cardinal, with the said power of France, sets upon him; and so prick him forward (if the Cardinal and his complices refuse to be present at the ratification, or at least to send their consents in writing) to pick a quarrel against them and vanquish the Cardinal, now that Argyle is occupied at home and the Scottish Borderers fear to be impeached by the English Borderers if they join the Cardinal; "or else to suffer himself to be overtrodden, for lack of courage, and live ever after in thraldom and captivity."

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: "Mynute to Master Sadleyr, xxv° Augusti 1543."

25 Aug.

R. O.
Rymer,
xv. 5.
Epp. Reg.
Sc. II, 302.

76. THE TREATY WITH SCOTLAND.

Ratification by Mary Queen of Scots of the treaty (recited) of peace made at Greenwich 1 July 1543, which is confirmed by the oath of the Governor, Arran, in her name, and that of the Three Estates of Scotland. Holyrood monastery, 25 Aug. 1543, r. r. 1 Mary.

Present: Ralph Sadlyer, commissioner and orator of the King of England, Archibald earl of Angus, Wm. earl Marischal, George lord Seytoun, Wm. lord Sympill, Andrew lord Uchiltre, Henry lord Methuen, James Kirkcaldy of Grange, treasurer, Thos. Menzeis of Petfodellis, comptroller, Mr. Jas. Foulis of Colintoun, clerk of Register, and Mr. Thos. Bellenden, director of Chancery. *Signed: James G.*

Notarial attestations appended of James Scot, John Wallace, John Gybsone and Wm. Ogill.

Large parchment, slightly injured. Seal lost.

R. O.
Rymer, xv., 4.
Epp. Reg.
Sc. II, 297.

2. Similar ratification of the treaty of marriage. Holyrood monastery, 25 Aug. 1543, r. r. 1 Mary.

Large parchment. Seal lost.

1543.

25 Aug.

77. ARRAN TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 278.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 463.

Has this day, on the part of Scotland, given his oath to the articles of the peace and marriage; so that there remains only deliverance of the pledges, the complete number of which it shall be difficult to furnish at this time; for he cannot spare great lords, "quha, gif they war withdrawin fra us, sall nocht only mak ws the mair unmeit to stay this rebelloun, bot elikuis caus owre unfreyndis be the mair able to performe thair wickit myndis and intent." Begs him, therefore, to take the sons of lords Flemyng, Erskin and Oliphant, now lying in England, as hostages in the room of three barons. Edinburgh, 25 Aug. *Signed.*

Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd: 1543.

25 Aug.

78. THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 280.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 464.

This day, in presence of Henry's orator, Schir Raph Saidlair, master of his Wardrobe, the contracts of peace and marriage have been solemnly ratified and sworn to; and the bearer Schir George Meldrum of Fyvie, gentleman of Arran's house, is sent to require Henry's ratification, and oath to the same. Begs credence for Meldrum. Edinburgh, 25 Aug. *Signed.*

Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

25 Aug.

79. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 263.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 270.

This day the treaties were ratified, and the Governor, in Sadler's presence, renounced and swore according to the purport of them, at High Mass, "solemnly sung with shalms and sackbuts," in the abbey church of Holyroodhouse, by consent of the Cardinal and his complices, who were absent, and in the name of the Queen and Three Estates, in presence of the greatest part of the nobility; and the treaties, certified by notaries, are now sent to Henry by the laird of Fyvie, an honest gentleman well affected to him, who shall be present at his ratification of them and shall entreat that lord Fleming's heir, lord Oliphant's heir and lord Erskine's son's brother, now pledged in England, may lie as three of the pledges for the marriage, for the Governor is loth to weaken himself by laying any of the prisoners who are his friends in pledge. If the King accept them the Governor (who now himself writes) will enter bonds for their ransoms, to release their captivity, and will send his commissioner to Suffolk to deliver the hostages and compound for the prisoners' ransoms, which shall be done within fifteen days, and he trusts to have that respite granted, notwithstanding the time limited in the treaties.

Nothing has been said of the 5,000*l.* till, this day, after the treaties were ratified and Sadler had dined with the Governor, he asked if Sadler had any answer about it. Told him he had received the answer to be expected from a grave and experienced prince, viz. that Henry would be his friend and not suffer him to be repressed, but, considering that he had put the aid of men ready at no little charge, and the Cardinal and his complices had consented to the treaties (though some of them might never be drawn from their affection to France unless subdued or expelled), he could not see to what good purpose the 5,000*l.* could be employed and therefore was loth to defray it: the Cardinal and his complices could make no party against him if he went roundly to work to repress them. The Governor replied that till he had "mister" he would make no suit for men or money; but, to keep the oath he had that day made he would shed his blood, and if the Cardinal and his complices (who, with the money of the Church and the aid they looked for from France, would make a great party) should put at him he trusted in Henry's aid to withstand them; the Cardinal, he thought,

1543.

79. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

would prove the most honest man of them to the King, and this afternoon he would go (as indeed he is gone) towards St. Johnstoun and Dundee, where he has not been since he was Governor, and so to his own house at St. Andrews, where the Cardinal would come to him, and he trusted to compone all controversies. Sadler wished it might be so, but could hardly believe that the Cardinal would declare himself so honest; if he did, Henry's "princely clemency and benign nature" were such that he should easily obtain favour. Said nothing of the delivery of the strongholds in gage for the 5,000*l.* or of the delivery of the young Queen, knowing that the Queen was out of his power and that he would never deliver the strongholds unless he could not resist his enemies; but if he eftsoons request money Sadler will essay him upon these two points. Told him of the stay of the Scottish ships going into France with victuals; and declared Henry's pleasure "both touching that the treaties will not bear it [that they may victual France (being no comprehense, because of the detaining of your Majesty's pension)]^o and also touching the Governor's safe-conduct to be given to his friends that pass out of this realm." This the Governor promised to observe; but, in case the Cardinal and he, with the rest, agreed, he desired that all ships of this realm might pass without safe-conduct; for, else, the whole realm would take the peace to be but a feigned matter betwixt the King and him; the victuals they carried could be no great matter (perhaps they carried a little fish which they commonly carry into France for other merchandise), and he begged that Henry would bear with it and he would do his best to cause them to traffic into England.

: Argyle is cumbered with certain Irish, lately sent home out of ward by the Governor, and, knowing this to have been done by Glencairn's counsel, has burnt part of Glencairn's country adjoining the Highland, and threatens Cassils and the sheriff of Ayr, whose countries are not far from him. Edinburgh, 25 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 1543.

* * * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 460.

25 Aug. 80. CHARLES V. TO MARY QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 489.

Arrived here with the army on the 22nd. Next day sent a herald to summon Duren (copy of the summons, and the herald's report enclosed, showing the extreme rebellion of those within the town). Yesterday, battered the town from day break until 2 p.m., when the Spaniards and Italians, without waiting for the time appointed for the assault, viz. 5 p.m., attacked it and after a cruel fight (described) took the town. Those who fled out at the opposite side were taken by the Prince of Orenes, who had arrived the day before. Few of the townsmen or men of war escaped, 600 or 700 being slain and the rest prisoners, of whom the most guilty shall be punished.

French, p. 1. Headed: "Copie de la l're de l'Empereur, escripte a Duren le xxv^e d'Aoust xv^exliij."

26 Aug. 81. SADLER TO SUFFOLK, PARR AND TUNSTALL.

The letter of this date in Sadler State Papers, I. 275, is of the 27th. See No. 85.

* Omitted in Sadler State Papers.

1543.
26 Aug. **82. PRINCE PHILIP to CHAPUYS.**
Add. MS. 28,593, f. 235.
B.M.
Was glad to get his letters of 17 July and especially for certain news (described) therein, but notes that there was no account of Chantone's mission. Chapuys will have already heard how, on St. James's Day,^o Don Alvaro de Baçan defeated a French fleet which threatened Galicia, capturing 16 ships and many hackbuttiars and other soldiers from Bayonne and elsewhere. Describe Barbarossa's arrival in France and the subsequent descent upon Nice. Valladolid, 26 Aug. 1543.
Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 6. See Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., No. 208.
- 27 Aug. **83. A SCOTTISH SHIP.**
Harl. MS. 169, f. 209
B.M.
Warrant by the Privy Council for post horses for the bearer, Bluemantle, one of the officers at arms, and Rosse herald of Scotland, whom he accompanies to Rie, for restitution of a Scottish ship lately taken on the seas. Dunstable, 27 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Russell, Hertford, Lisle, St. John, Cheyne and Paget.*
Modern copy, p. 1.
- 27 Aug. **84. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to WALLOP and OTHERS.**
R. O.
St. P., ix. 488.
The King has seen their letters dated Anglfontaine, the 22nd inst., and, considering the state of the duke of Ascot and the Great Master, thinks himself not bound to aid them, but (as the enemy lies so near, and Seymour was told by Scorye, in the Regent's name, that either the Emperor or the Prince of Orange would join them within 14 days, when they would be able either to besiege Laundersey or invade the enemy), they are to show the Duke and Great Master that, for the Emperor's sake, the King allows them to remain, trusting to Scory's promise that they will shortly be enabled to do some exploit and not lie wasting treasure and eating up their own country.
Since your departure the men of Calais and Guisnes have destroyed Ardentyne, Luubringham, Odingham, Oldersel, Whitsandbay, Beverkey, Basingham, Lelkey, the parish of Sount and the rest of Marguison. Six of the King's ships took two and scattered the rest of the 16 French men of war who drove the admiral of Sluse into Calais road before your departing; and, 10 days ago, hearing of 9 Frenchmen on the Scotch coast, the King sent out ships which took four of them, the *Marten, James* and *Françoys* of Dieppe, each well trimmed with ordnance and manned by 100 men, and another not so strong. These occurments are to be shown to the Great Master and Duke of Ascott. Asheridge, 27 Aug. 1543.
Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 4. Endd.: "Mynute to Mr. Wallop and the rest of the Counsail of th'armye, xxvij^o Aug. 1543."
- 27 Aug. **85. SADLER to SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL.**
Add. MS. 32,651, f. 283.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers, i. 275.
Has received from them the King's letters dated at the Moore, 24th inst., but, as the Governor is on the other side of the water with the Cardinal, cannot speak with him till he returns (which will be in 3 or 4 days), and then, if he and the Cardinal are agreed, as is expected, it will be useless to persuade him against the Cardinal, but, if not, he will be easily persuaded, unless lack of money stay him; for the Church "have" gathered great sums of money to aid the other party and, although consenting to the peace and marriage, mind "only the rupture of the same," and secretly work to hinder the Governor from getting hostages for the marriage, so that, besides the prisoners, he is not likely to get past two or

1548.

85. SADLER to SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL—cont.

three. The Governor's delay in sending the commissioners is to get more hostages, and he much trusts to a respite of 15 days; but Cassils, who tarries behind, told Sadler yesterday that, rather than adventure the breach of the treaties, the Governor would enter such hostages as he could get before Friday night next. Before leaving, the Governor prayed Sadler to advertise him as soon as the King's answer arrived touching the respite; which, as they know, he will now pass over in silence. The laird of Fyvie will make haste, so that the treaties may be ratified within the time limited. He is a man of 1800 mks. Scottish (almost 500 mks. st.), "a great living in this country," and well affected to the King.

Has received theirs of the 26th^o inst. and perceives that they have already advertised the King of the *Sweepstake*, so that he need not enquire thereof. The French ship chased into Dundee is a small vessel. Another called the *Falcon*, a fair ship, was chased into Montrose on this side of Aberdeen. None of the King's ships followed them. Cannot hear of the *Sacker* and the rest, and is glad their lordships can make so good account of six of them. There were not past 3 or 4 more of that conserve. Other Scottish ships affirm that the King of Denmark has set forth such a navy as Sadler wrote of. As soon as the Governor returns Sadler will move him for the safe-conduct for grain, which Suffolk writes of. Edinburgh, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1548.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 466.

27 Aug.
R. O.

86. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

The Regent having made great shift to borrow money without interest, which is hard to get, departed towards Mechelyn on Saturday and goes this day to Lovain, where Wotton will overtake her to-morrow. Last time he spoke with her she minded to go no further, for at Maestricht and Dieste "they die a little of the plague"; but now he hears that she will go to Luyke, and be nearer the Emperor "which is all her desire." The Prince of Orange has taken a little town and castle called Montjoye and slain all that defended it. It lies, in the highest part of Gulik towards the forest of Ardenne and Luxemburgh, commodiously for the Clevois to do the Emperor hurt. This day came tidings to the merchants that the Emperor took Duren on Friday last, after 4 or 5 assaults, and slew all the men in it because they yielded not at the first warning, although afterwards they offered so to do. Others say that it was won at the first assault by the Spaniards and Italians; and yet there were 5 ensigns of footmen and 300 horsemen within. The Emperor spared no gunpowder and spent above 500 shot upon it. The merchants learn that Barbarossa besieges Nice, wherein is the Duke † himself. Andwerpe, 27 Aug. 1548.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 Aug.

87. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SIR WM. EURE.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 285.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 467.

The King has received his letters; and reserves to his own use all such "checkes" as Sir John Withrington and Sir Robt. Ellerker have incurred by absence from their offices at Berwick. Eure shall send for them to reside upon their offices, or else the King will plant others in their place. Dunstable, 28 Aug.

Draft in Payet's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Mynute to Sir William Evre, xxvij^o Augusti, 1548.

* Misprinted 24th in Sadler State Papers.

† The Duke of Savoy.

1543.
28 Aug.

88. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 211.]

Sends a letter which this Council have written him, showing what little news there is since his last, and also the difficulty of satisfying and living with the English, and that he was not wrong in what he last wrote to the Emperor of their suspicious nature. Has [sent] a man to satisfy them and will advertise Granvelle of his report. This King has lately complained, among those of his Chamber, more bitterly (aigrement) with regard to the subject of the said letter, and especially that all things which the said letter sings are not confided to him.

It seems that the Scots have not yet sent the hostages promised by the treaty, and that things are not altogether so peaceable and sure there as was presumed.
London, 28 Aug. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

28 Aug.

89. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 209.]

Sends the copy of a letter which this Council have written him, showing etc. (*As in the preceding to Granvelle almost verbatim.*)

Begs her to recommend the affair of his salary if she has not already done so. London, 28 Aug. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

28 Aug.

90. GARRISONS.

R. O.

Newcastle upon Tyne, 28 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. :—Brief declaration by John Uvedale, treasurer appointed for payment of Charles duke of Suffolk, lieutenant in the North, my lord Warden, the earl of Angwishe, George Douglas and the garrisons on the Borders, numbering 460 men; of which a signed copy is delivered to my lord Lieutenant.

Showing that at his declaration on the 11th inst. he had (whereof in broken and refuse gold 107*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and in bills of prest to the earl of Rutland and Sir Robt. Bowes 100*l.* and 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* respectively) 2,367*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*; and received on 26 Aug. of Leonard Bekwith, 465*l.*

Whereof he has, by Suffolk's command, sent to Sir Ralph Sadler in Scotland 300*l.*, to Sir Wm. Eure to convey into Scotland 275*l.*, to Suffolk for his diets and the wages of his 100 men to 28 Aug. 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to Angwishe for one month beginning this day 105*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and to George Douglas for the like 101*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Also he has paid lord Parre, lord Warden of the Marches, for diets and for wages of 100 men for a month beginning this day, 176*l.* 8*s.*

Remainder, 1,640*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* Whereof he must pay, out of hand, to Suffolk for himself and his 100 men for one month beginning 29 Aug. 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to the garrisons of 460 men fourteen days' wages, viz., 238*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Which will leave but 1,168*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*

Large paper, p. 1.

28 Aug.

91. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

The letter of this date in Sadler State Papers, I. 277, is of the 29th. See No. 94.

28 Aug.

92. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Since coming to the Burgonyons, we have lain still in camp, fearing the French king's power. Lately heard that the French king was departed from Cowcye castle towards Raynes in Champagne; and thereupon urged

1548.

92. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

the duke of Arschot and Great Master to do some enterprise, abiding the Emperor's answer. They said they would gladly; and, hearing that night that 200 light horse, Italians and Albanos, lay at Fontsome, 6 leagues off, and most of the French king's power was departed, the Duke, Great Master and Wallop concluded to go with 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse, leaving the camp in charge of Mr. Seymour, our marshal. Mons. de Lyekes was appointed to give the onsetting to the said light horse, and the rest to enter the country between Chasteau in Cambresis and the duke of Vandome's castle of Bougheyn, where were many great villages and strong churches. Started at 5 p.m. on Saturday 26 Aug., Mons. de Lyekes having with him Bowmer and 50 of the Northern horse, and two of Wallop's horsemen who could speak French. By 4 o'clock next morning, the Great Master and Wallop were in the appointed country and, after long waiting for the Duke's coming, began to fire the villages, and had churches yielded to them, when Lyekes retired towards them in great fear, having had a great overthrow. Describes the battle, in which the Italians and Albanos were surprised in bed and beaten out of the village, but rallied and, aided by others who lay in an abbey adjoining, returned and completely discomfited the Burgundians. De Lyekes had 600 Burgundian horse and 800 foot besides the 50 Northern men, and has lost 100 horsemen and almost all the foot. The enemy could not have numbered more than 150, for 50 of their horses were carried off at the outset. Upon news of this the Duke and Great Master gave up the idea of going to Bougheyn and returned to Camp.

Yesterday, the 25th (*sic*) inst., was an alarm between the Allemen and the Englishmen; and the latter were almost into the Allemen's camp, bestowing arrows upon them (and they bestowing shot amongst us), when, by the help of Mr. Crumwell, Mr. Carow, and other gentlemen, we caused them to retire. "And at my retire^o to the body of the Camp I found the Allemen in a fair square battle, and ours in like case"; and, but for the travail of the Duke and Great Master there had been a battle. They stood thus more than an hour, each party making strange which should retire first, while the Great Master and others "hurled hither and thither, persuading first the one part and then the other to retire," saying the stronger might with honor retire first "which they thought to be us." Finally both retired at a signal given, by the Great Master holding up his hat. I declared to the Duke and Great Master, who supped with me, the folly of the Allemen colonel who, after the skirmish was pacified, entered our camp with a dozen of his "harcbuzyers" and seeing me with my sword drawn "offered to shoot at me with his harcbouze. Mr. Crumwell, perceiving the same leapt unto him and put by the shot; which his (*sic*) great folly, if good order had not been, had been despatched, for Master Carow was minded to run him through with his sword; and young Seyntlow, perceiving him to level at me, did the same towards him, and, as God would, his gun failed to take fire or else he had surely slain him, whereat I do not a little rejoice, for if this thing had taken effect we should not have been able this year to invade the realm of France, so many should should (*sic*) have suffered on both sides." This morning the Duke rebuked the Colonel and other Allemen captains, commanding them to keep better order and apologise to Wallop, "which thing they did very humbly and penitently." The Spaniards are always ready to do Englishmen pleasure, and take their part in all frays with other nations.

This day Wallop persuaded the Duke and Great Master not to lie in camp, but rather to waste the French king's lands, seeing now that the

* His return from the enterprise previously described.

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Allemen repair to the French king. They promised on Friday next to begin—the Great Master meaning earnestly, “whatsoever the Duke doth mean.”

Sends extracts from letters to the Duke and Great Master about the Emperor's being before Durre, and from a letter of the King of Romans about the Turk's being before Strygoigne. Quesno, 28 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. *Add. Endd.*: 1543.

29 Aug.

93. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK, [PARR and TUNSTALL].

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 286.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 468.

Have received their letter of the 28th inst. with the certificate of able men within Suffolk's lieutenantancy (“and the view of the account of Mr. Vuedal” in No. 99). The King thanks them for their forwardness and, perceiving that the quantity of grain there (“in th'ands of Mr. Shelley” in No. 99) is so great that they have no room to bestow the grain brought lately by the 16 sail, commands them to stay that grain in the owner's hand and issue as much of the old provision (“of the worst of th'old store” in No. 99) into Scotland or Flanders or elsewhere as will leave room for it, which in any case shall be stayed to the King's use, that he may have enough for an army of 16,000 or 20,000 men. Which number they shall put ready upon any sudden warning, as sufficient to receive the holds on this side the Frith, “if the Governor shall fortune to offer them” or work any other exploit; the King not doubting but that Suffolk “hath good heart and courage” to adventure his person with it.

The Armestronges in prison at Carlisle are to be set free, if their friends in Scotland will deliver Forster, and the other three, and the Armestronges of Liddisdale will become the King's servants. Touching Exham and Langley they have misunderstood the Council's letter concerning the holds in Tynedale.

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 4. *Endd.*: Mynute to the duke of Suff., etc., xxix^o Augusti 1543.

29 Aug.

94. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 289.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 277.

Wrote that the Governor made an errand over the Frythe to speak with the Cardinal, who, he supposed, would “have humbled himself so much as to have met him on the way”; but, in proof that his fair behests are but practises, the Cardinal neither met him nor would speak with him when he came to St. Andrews, but desired that Sir George Douglas should come to him in the Castle. Sir John Campbel of Calder, Argyle's brother, was laid as pledge and Douglas went into the Castle, but could not persuade the Cardinal to wait upon the Governor. The Governor, thereupon, caused the Cardinal's treason to be proclaimed in St. Andrews, with pardon to all who had before aided him (which was well taken amongst the people), and returned hither, late yesternight, to gather his force and make like proclamations elsewhere against the Cardinal and all his complices. Found the Governor, this morning, so incensed against the Cardinal and his complices that there was no need to prick him forward, as Sadler, nevertheless, did, according to the letters of the 24th inst. from the King and the Council. Presently Angus, Cassils, Glencairn, Marishal, Maxwell, Gray, Somervail, the sheriff of Ayr and others depart to levy their force. Their adversaries have the advantage of being already gathered, and intending to be at Stirling on Friday next; for, upon the late communication between Douglas and the Cardinal, it was agreed, as Sadler wrote, that all assemblies should cease, but the Cardinal and his complices continued their musters and now are ready to come forward. Touching accomplishment of the treaties and delivery of the strongholds, the Governor says

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94. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

plainly that he cannot perform the treaties within the time limited, and that if he deliver the strongholds he must fly the realm, for his friends will forsake him. Sadler reminded him of his promises and advised him to write them, so that the King might see his good-will to the same. He answered that he must adhere to the King, for he had lost all other friends and was in great danger: wherefore he had determined to send the laird of Brun-toun to declare his state and make such offers as would show the King his good heart, trusting that the King would not suffer him to be overtrodden by those who would destroy all his friends here and bring the whole realm (already inclined thereto) to the cast of France. Advised him not to seek aid without making reciprocal offers, or the King (who had experimented the world's practises) would soon perceive it. He thanked Sadler for the advice, and promised, before despatching Brunstoun, to show Sadler his offers.

Has communed with Angus, Cassils, Glencairn, Maxwell and Douglas, and finds them all "very hot upon their enemies"; but they think the King must support the Governor with money "or else send a main army to conquest the realm" (which they would join), for the sending of a small number or delivery of the holds would cause all their countrymen to forsake them. Told them plainly that the King was too wise to lay out money without seeing some appearance of benefit to ensue, and reminded them of the benefits which the Governor and they had already received, to recompense which they had done utterly nothing, but rather had hindered the King's enterprises; praying them, now that the Governor intended to despatch a gentleman to the King, to "procure such expedition as might be thankful and acceptable to your Majesty." This they promised; and now they seem sorry that they ever counselled peace. They think the Governor will offer his son, but are not sure what offers shall be made. Without aid, they shall be in great danger, "for money they have none, and the Church beareth all they can make with the other party." The Governor says he will no more be deluded. There is yet no opportunity to commune with him of the King's "book of religion," nor to speak with the Cardinal. Edinburgh, 29 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: 1543.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 469.

95. ARRAN TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 281.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 465.

Sends bearer, his servant, with certain instructions. Where he may not instantly perform the contents of the peace and marriage he will do his utmost by gentle means, or else by extreme, to fulfil them. Failing that, he must desire Henry's help, assuring him that he and the noblemen of his party will fulfil them and all Henry's reasonable desires, "and all seik commoningis as I haif haid with yowr henes ambassadour," which the said servant will declare. *Signed: James Governour.*

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: Therle of Arran to the King's Majesty.

29 Aug.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 212.]

96. CHARLES V. TO CHAPUYS.

Received his letters of the 14th inst.* five days ago, and was greatly pleased to learn the continuance of the King's good will and the addition of the general clause against all the Emperor's enemies, in the publication of the war against the French. It is well that Chapuys did not mention the practice of the Cardinal of Mantua, of which he was advertised in case the French should mention it. As to the exploit done by

* Of course No. 89, though that is dated the 13th in our transcripts.

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the English in France, it is true that they have used all rigor, without even sparing the Emperor's subjects who have goods in France, wherein they should have had better regard. It remains that the King may be willing that they may continue in the war against France, because he is thereto bound by the treaty, since the French have occupied and detain Landreschies with a greater force than the treaty mentions, and Arschot and De Roelx are in arms to recover it. In this Chapuys must use his accustomed dexterity, in accordance with what the Queen has passed in it with the captain^o of the English, and what has passed between Arschot and De Roelx and the said captain.

Where he wrote to Granvelle that the King would not have liked the enterprise against Cleves had it been spoken of when Chantonay was last in England, knows that it was for the best that he omitted it; but now that the Emperor is on the way it is requisite to inform the King that it is necessary to open the road between the Low Countries and Germany and to repress the insolence of the Duke and his people, who were boasting throughout Germany that the Emperor dared not pass that way and that they would join forces with France to destroy him; and to that end they had conspired the treason of Liege, which, with the necessity of victuals, has been no small reason for taking that road. Hopes to open it shortly and to advertise the King more expressly of what should be done further. Could not incline to peace with Cleves, as the electors on the Rhine and the duke of Saxony's men suggested, for the Duke insisted on retaining Guelders and Zutphen more insolently than before the Diet of Nuremberg, trusting to the support of France. Has done his duty to the subjects of Cleves and Juliers, as the enclosed copy will show.

As to the ships which should join those of England, the Queen will answer him, and will do therein what the weighty affairs there permit. Chapuys shall try to find out what enterprise the King has in hand and, according to the likelihood of executing it, do as he thinks best; and advertise the Emperor thereof, and about the French ships arrested in Scotland and the state of affairs in that quarter.

As to the Turkish army come to France, both Guasto and the ambassador at Genoa write that the French galleys have joined them, with some ships and galeasses, men of war, artillery and munition; and together they were gone to Villefranche, intending to winter there and occupy the town and castle of Nyce through the treason of some of Nyce, suborned to kill the prince of Piedmont,† the French king's near relative; to whom, if not to the father, he should have regard, since that young prince has never offended him. But the French king proves always more openly that he is the enemy of God [and] of Christendom, without faith or regard for kinship or amity and without shame; and, having joined forces with the Turk, he has compromised all that he and his men have said and written to the contrary. Hopes, however, that this will be his final confusion, as the King of England well says. Guasto and all the Emperor's ministers do all possible to succour Nyce, which is a new and great charge, and yet the Emperor writes to him to spare nothing and will himself go forward here, and make use of this late season, trusting that the King of England will respond on his side, who is the more bound thereto because, on pretext of the Emperor's alliance with him. The Pope excuses himself from aiding against the joint French and Turkish armies, pretending that the king of France demands his aid against England, and yet he will keep neutral, as will be seen by his last answer delivered in writing to the Emperor's

* Wallop.

† Emanuel Philibert, son of Charles, duke of Savoy.

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96. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—cont.

ambassador resident in Rome, which is enclosed (not for Chapuys to show, but to tell the King the substance of it as shall seem fit).

As to the Turk's army in Hungary, sends the last news from the King his brother, to be declared to the King in proof that his said brother does what is possible and that the King's assistance has come at need and will be well employed. Lennich, 29 Aug. 1548.

French, pp. 4. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS.

30 Aug.

97. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 489.

Being come hither on Tuesday, the Regent, on the morrow, sent Mons. de Corbaron, named before l'escuyer Bouton, to show her letter from the Emperor about the taking of Duren (copy enclosed).^o He also showed a copy of the "sommacion" mentioned in the letter, to the effect that the Duke (having broken the peace of the Empire, rebelled against the Empire and allied himself with enemies both of it and of the Christian faith) had forfeited lands and body, and, although they of Duren had assisted his rebellion, the Emperor would maintain their liberties if they would yield themselves; but, if they refused, would treat them as rebels. The herald who carried this was told by the Colonel that neither he nor his men could read, and that he (the herald) "might go his ways well enough with his errand." It is said that many Italians and Spaniards were slain; for the town was well defended, and they were so hasty that they ran into the ditches before the battery ceased. Men here wonder at the cruelty of the Emperor, who not only commanded all men to be slain, but put to death some whom the Prince of Orange's men had saved, and hanged the captain before the gates. The Queen marvels that Schepperus is not come. It is reported that they of Gulyke have brought the keys to the Emperor, and that the Prince of Orange is gone towards Eyfell, in the higher part of Gulyk, to take Nydek and Munster Eyfell, while the Emperor comes towards Gulyk and Sittaert. Because of the sickness at Maestricht victuals and munitions are now sent by Luyke to the camp.

There is news from the camp in Hainault that 3 or 4 ensigns of Hennoyers appointed to do a feat, through the shameful running away of their horsemen, have been beaten; to the great rebuke of Mons. de Liques and others who led them.

At Antwerp, the chaplain of the English house showed Wotton that a prior of Chartreux of Scotland, who said that he had come through England with a brother of lord Reven, of Bowden in Anguisshe, told him that Englishmen reckoned to have Scotland at their pleasure, but would find themselves deceived; for they would never see the Cardinal in England as they expected, and Hamilton, the Douglasses, and Maxwell, traitors who favoured Englishmen, should lose their heads before Christmas next. The chaplain answered that, seeing what inconveniences were come to both realms by war, now when there seemed a towardness of peace, it would become him better to forward it than to use such words; but the prior named 2 or 3 of his next kinsmen who had been slain by Englishmen, and said that, "therefore he could never be satisfied till their death were avenged." On learning this Wotton required that the Prior who was at Lovain charter-house, minding to go into France, might be staid; and the President sent for him and gently enquired when and how he came from Scotland; who answered that, in coming by sea, he was taken by Englishmen and kept prisoner until the peace was made, and then let go, but the Chapter in Savoy to which he was going was ended. Not to arouse suspicion, the President asked him to report any news he might have from

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Scotland; and not to depart without speaking first with the Queen or him. The President has commanded them of the Chartreux house here to give notice if they see any token of the said Prior's departure. The gentleman he came with is here too, but has not used any such words as the Prior did. Lovain, 30 Aug. 1548.

Hol., pp. 4. Add. Endd.

30 Aug. 98. TINTERN ABBEY, in Ireland.

R.O.

Copy of an inquisition taken at Rosse, 30 Aug., 35 Hen. VIII., of the lands of Tintern Abbey in co. Wexford.

Pp. 3. Endd.: A true copy taken out of the office of Tinterne in Ireland, belonging to Anthony Colclough, gent.

31 Aug. 99. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 293.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 470.
(Abstract.)

Copy of their letter of the 29th, with some alterations in Wriothesley's hand. (*See No. 98, where the chief alterations are noted.*) Ampthill, 31 Aug. 1548.

P.S.—The King is content that Suffolk shall advance to Angus the 100*l.* for which Mr. Sadleyr wrote; advancing it as of his "own head," and using means, by letter, to stay his again asking money beforehand.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to my l. of Suff., Par, etc., ultimo Augusti, 1548.

31 Aug. 100. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 295.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 471.

The King has seen his of the 26th to Suffolk and others of the Council in the North; and, considering how dangerously Stirling stands for the custody of the Queen, both because so near the Cardinal, Lynoux and the French party and because some of her keepers are of that faction, wishes that the Governor, in his return from beyond the water (or if he be already returned, at some other opportunity) should get possession of the castle, and either remove her to some nearer place or else remove the lords of the adverse party from her and put in friends.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr, ultimo Augusti, 1548.

31 Aug. 101. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.,
ii. No. 213.]

His man has just returned from Court, who was sent to answer the Council's letters, of which she would receive the copy with his last. By his man's report, the Council recognise that they have inconsiderately written it; and they pray Chapuys to take it in good part, as evidence of their affection to the conservation and augmentation of the amity between the Emperor and their master, which requires frequent and confidential communication of all things, and that the principal object of the letter was to get Chapuys' help in it and the assembly of the Flemish ships with theirs, for some good enterprise.

Although the King has already written to her for 800 hacquebutiers and the assistance of the captains of St. Omer, Bourbourg and other neighbours, to prevent (with his men of war there and 1,000 whom he sends over with speed) the revictualling of Ardres, which the governor of Boulogne would effect with 6,000 men and 300 horse, he has again sent to Chapuys, very expressly, to write to her to gratify him in this, as far as possible, and in keeping him informed of occurrents, in return for the good will he shows

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101. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—cont.

to the Emperor's concerns. Lately, Sir John Gressam and Chapuys, hearing, by letters from the merchants to whom the letters of exchange for the 3,000*l.* were addressed, that the Queen would scarcely take the money in Antwerp, because of the great interest current there, the King (being advertised that the interest would be no less by delivering the money here for exchange, besides delaying the payment) licensed Gressam to send the 3,000*l.* thither in ready money. They wait only to know whether she will use the letters of exchange or not, and Chapuys is astonished that that advice is not yet come. London, 31 Aug. 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

31 Aug.

102. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 210.]

Takes the opportunity of this messenger to send copy of what he writes to the Queen, showing events since his last of the 27th. *It remains only to pray Granvelle to get the Emperor to impart his news to this King, who having been heretofore "curieusement adverty et entretenu" by France, finds it strange that the Emperor does not do the same. "Il est prince qui veult estre ung peu regallado, comme dit l'Espagnol, et par tel moien l'on s'en aydera comme l'on voudra."* London, 31 Aug. 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

31 Aug.

103. SUFFOLK to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 332.

Has sent his letter written yesternight late, with other two letters of Mr. Sadleyr's, to the Court with speed. Where he asks advice touching annoyance of the enemies and sparing of the King's friends, he should not suffer his deputy wardens to enter Scotland; but, upon knowledge from Sadleyr or Anguisshe what towns and surnames belong to their friends, depute conductors of the raids; and he may send part of his garrisons with them, foreseeing that they go strong. Darnton, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

P.S.—Such as he knows to be the Governor's enemies he may keep waking, according to Sadleyr's letters.

P. 1. Fly-leaf with address lost.

31 Aug.

104. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 299.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 472.

Sends bearer, the laird of Bronstoune, gentleman of his house, to declare the extremities in this country, and how he lately wrote for a proration of 14 or 20 days, but has yet no answer, albeit this day the peace expires. If he can stay this insurrection, all things appointed by the treaty shall be performed. Refers to bearer and the instructions given to him. Edinburgh, 31 Aug. *Signed: James Governour.*

Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: Therle of Arran to the King's Majesty, ult. Aug. 1548.

Aug.

105. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

R.O.
St. P., III.
482.

Answers the articles the Deputy sent by his secretary Parkar, as follows:—1. Money shall be sent as soon as possible. 2. Robt. St. Leiger is to have the custody of Dungarvon, provided he dwell there; and a book of the fees and profits which Ormond had is to be sent to the King. 3. Sir Osburn Ychingham is to have the custody of Ballatymore. 4. Hears that some of the Retinue are unruly for want of promptness of the law to punish them. Henceforth the Retinue shall be punished by martial law, not by ordinary process. 5. Sends a commission for sale of wards and

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letting of waste lands. 6. Has, at present, peace with the Scots; but he and the Emperor have jointly intimated war against the Frenchmen, and therefore all Frenchmen resorting thither must be treated as enemies. 7. The device for the conversion of Christes Church abbey to the maintenance of a standing Council and free school seems good. They must send a true extent of the revenues, and particular declaration how they would employ them. 8. Is content with the Deputy's suit to repair hither for two months in winter, and directs him to signify who is meet to supply his place. 9. Had given the benefice of Trymme to one of his Chapel, but, perceiving since that he had granted the Deputy the gift of all benefices there except bishoprics and deaneries, is content that one Agard, son of the Deputy's comptroller, shall enjoy it.

Draft. Endd.: "Minute to the Deputy and Council in Ireland — (blank) Aug. 1543."

106. SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 221.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.
No. 147.

Notes of declarations by the Governor of treasons of the Cardinal and his party, with the dates of the letters (mostly Sadler's) in which they are contained, viz. 28 July and 25, 28 and 29 Aug.

In Paget's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: "Capita out of th'erle of Arren's lettres."

107.

GRANTS IN AUGUST, 1543.

1. Thos. Holt. Grant, in fee, for 1,727*l.* 15*s.*, of the manor of Stede, Lanc., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and Newland preceptory, Yorks., and lands (named) in Stede parish leased with the manor to Alex. Osbaldston; a grange called Altegrange in Sefton parish, Lanc., which belonged to Whalley mon., in tenure of Wm. Morecroft; Croenton manor, Lanc., and a water mill in Croenton (four tenants named) which belonged to Whalley; the manor or grange of Staynyng, Lanc., which belonged to Whalley, and a mill and fishery in Staynyng. Also the manors of Counscough and Forton, Lanc., which belonged to Cokersand mon., leased to John Ketching with lands in Lydyatt, Lanc.; a tenement in the city of York in tenure of the master of St. Leonard's hospital there; rent and service from lands of John Gardoner in Bailing, Lanc. in tenure of the chaplain or chantry priest of Lancaster, and from lands of John Chaffer formerly in tenure of Hen. Duckett, and lands of John Assheton called Lykehed, in the parishes of Cokerham and Lancaster; the grange of Ellell in Cokerham parish leased to Ric. and Nic. Preston; and two tenements (tenants named) in the parishes of Cokerham and Lancaster; all which belonged to Cokersand mon. And all appurtenances of the said manors in Stede, Sefton,

Croenton, Staynyng, Counscough, Halsall, Forton, Cokerham, Melling, Lydiate, Kyrkynshawe, Rayneforde, Aynre, Burton, Tilling, Rutheway, le Mosez, Haghton, Mahall, Allerton, Thorneton, Hollond, Ecoliston, Scoles juxta Sutton, Bylling, Wyndill, Torboke, Sutton, Skaiesbrek, Dalton, Nateler, Barton juxta Halsall, Hurliton, Hyndeley, Chester juxta Wigan, Abraham Hays, Bykarshey, Orell, Pemberton, Wynstanley, Pennington, Astley, Tyldysley, Wynstanley, Ellell, Cokerham, Assheton and Lancaster. Okyng, 28 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 1 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 21.*

2. Robt. Holgate *alias* Halgate, bp. of Llandaff. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., in tenure of Thos. Parker, in St. Helen's parish, London, which belonged to St. Helen's priory, boundaries given, and another messuage, &c., late in tenure of Thos. Parker and now of Robt. Brograve in St. Helen's parish, granted to the said Bishop by pat. 26 July 35 Hen. VIII.; to Joan Taylour, widow. Walden, 1 Aug. *Pat. 25 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 22.*

3. Thos. Bell, of Gloucester, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 626*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* of the following properties in Gloucester, &c., one or more tenants of each being named, viz.:—messuages, &c. (51 tenants named), in Severnestrete next le Castell Orcharde

1543.

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GRANTS IN AUGUST, 1548—*cont.*

in St. Edwin's parish, a curtilage in Smale Lane in the same parish, messuages, &c. (10 tenants named) in Southyatestrete in the same parish, a tenement in Southyatestrete opposite le Pillerie in the parish of St. Mary de Crippa, a tenement in Old-smythestrete in the same parish called le Scolehouse in tenure of David Johns, a cottage in the same street and parish, two tenements in Brodesmythstrete in Holy Trinity parish and a garden in the same parish, a great tenement in the same parish in tenure of John Wingfield, four stables, &c., in the same parish, a tenement between the bridges of Gloucester, and three other tenements in the parish of St. Nicholas, cottages (4 tenants named) in Craftes Lane in Holy Trinity parish, the tenement of John Wingfield in the shambles called le Bochery Row, in Holy Trinity parish, two tenements in the Mercery (*in Marceria*) in the same parish, a stable in Grace Lane in the parish of St. Mary de Graceland, a piece of ground near Ayleyate Strete in St. Michael's parish, a great tenement in tenure of John Barkeley outside the gate of the same street in St. Michael's parish, and five other gardens, &c., in the same parish, one being in Northyate strete; a garden between the North Gates of the city in the parish of St. John Baptist, gardens, &c., in St. Oswald's parish (6 tenants named), a stable in St. Aldate's parish, a messuage, &c., in the parishes of Hempstede and St. Michael within the City, a tenement and two stables in Grace Lane in the parish of St. Mary de Gracelande, a tenement in the South Strete in All Saints parish, another tenement in the same parish, a tenement in the parish of St. Mary de Gracelande, a shop near the High Cross in the parish of St. Michael within the City, a tenement in the Mercery in Holy Trinity parish, a croft called Hyde Croft outside the North Gate of the city in St. Oswald's parish, a tenement in St. John's parish, a tenement in the Mercery in the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Oswald, a tenement in Newlande outside the North Gate in St. Oswald's parish, a tenement in Aylesyatestrete in the parish of St. Michael within the City, a shop in the parish of St. Mary de Gracelande, a shop beside the temple or church of All Saints in All Saints parish, two gardens in the parish of St. Mary de Crippa near Trewelane, a new tenement in the parish of St. John Baptist, two tenements united in the parish of St. Nicholas, a tenement in St. Michael's parish, shops in Severnestrete in St. Edwin's parish, a tenement in le Bochery in the parish of St. Mary de Gracelande, a tenement on the south side of the street between the Bridges in St. Michael's parish, the void ground on which St. Kynbury's chapel lately stood, with a cottage adjoining in St. Edwin's parish; all

which premises belonged to Lanthony priory in co. city of Gloucester. Also all possessions of Lanthony within the said city except rents of assize and other free rents. Also a toft beside the tenement of the late prior of St. Oswald's, between Here Lane and the river called Wyner in the parish of St. John Baptist, and another toft in the same parish, which belonged to Cirencester mon. Also a free rent and service which belonged to Hayles mon. in St. Oswald's parish, in tenure of the wardens or procurators of the mortuary (*domus cadaverum*), lands (4 tenants) named in the same parish, a tenement in Here-lane in St. John Baptist's parish, a cottage in the same parish, two tenements in All Saints parish, a tenement in St. Michael's parish, a tenement in St. Aldate's parish (6 tenants named), a tenement in the parish of St. Mary de Crippa, and a house in Southyatestrete in All Saints parish; all which belonged to Hayles mon. Also buildings now converted into a brewhouse, in the parishes of St. Mary de Crippa, Holy Trinity and St. John Baptist, with garden adjoining at the back of the house of the late Friars Preachers, and a meadow near Brokestrete in St. Michael's parish, which belonged to Wynchcombe mon. Also a garden in St. Aldate's parish which belonged to Evesham mon., and three tenements in Southgatestrete in the parish of St. Mary de Crippa, which belonged to Godstow mon. Subject (besides certain specified rents) to annual charges of 6s. 8d. to the hospital of St. Bartholomew in Gloucester, 17s. 7½d. to the mayor, bailiffs and community of the city for a rent of the burden called "Longable," 2s. 6d. to the steward of the city, 4s. 4d. to the said hospital of St. Bartholomew, and 26s. 8d. to the bailiff or collector of rents of Lanthony priory. Oking, 26 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 1 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 22.

4. John Hearing, LL.D., the King's chaplain. Grant of the canonry (in Wells cathedral) and prebend of Estharpire, in the King's gift by the attainder of Ric. Pates, last holder. Oking, 29 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Tarilyng, 1 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 26.

5. Hen. Morice. Lease of Madecroft manor, Herts., parcel of the lands of the late countess of Richmond; for 21 years; at 19l. 3s. 4d. rent and 16s. 4d. increase. On surrender by Jas. Morice, executor of Morgan Morice, dec., of a 21 years' lease, 16 March 15 Hen. VIII., to the said Morgan. Oking, 26 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 1 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 35.

6. Guillaume de Puncastle, Cornelis Ployer, Henry Baldkyn, Glodoe Courteville and Martyn de Vosse, in the name of the

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bailiff, sheriffs, and officers of Dunkirke. Licence (at the contemplation of the Queen of Hungary, regent of the Emperor's Low Countries) to buy and convey to Dunkirk 500,000 billets. Oking, 30 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terling*, 1 Aug.—P.S. *In English. Enrolled on French Roll* 36 Hen. VIII., m. 3. Rymer, XV. 49.

7. Joachim Gonelfynger, of Nurenbergh, the King's servant. Annuity of 50*l.* Oking, 30 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terling*, 2 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 19.*

8. Ric. Andrewes and Nich. Temple. Grant, in fee, for 895*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, of 3 ac. of meadow (tenants named) in Sudmeade in Lanthony parish beside Gloucester, which belonged to Lanthony mon.; lands (tenants named) in Blakesley *alias* Blakonesley, Ntht., which belonged to Canons Asshebye; a tenement in Morton Banke within Byngley parish, Yorks., which belonged to Fountaunce mon., in tenure of Wm. Rogerson; lands (tenants named) in Netherturkeden, Glouc., which belonged to Lanthony mon.; lands in Walle in Allesworth parish, Glouc., and lands in Allesworth, which belonged to Cirencester mon. (tenants named); and all possessions of Cirencester in Allesworth parish; a messuage called Cubley in Penyston parish, Yorks., which belonged to Monkebretton mon., in tenure of Ric. Bilclyffe; Tylehouse grange in Oldebylande parish, Yorks., which belonged to Biland mon., in tenure of Ant. Rookes and Joan his wife; five tenements (tenants named) in Crosby Banke, Westmld., which belonged to the mon. of — (*words omitted, St. Leonard's mentioned in a later clause*), within the city of York; a messuage, &c., in Pykton in Cleveland within Kyrkeleynton parish, Yorks., which belonged to Helaugh priory, in tenure of John Whitton and Ric. his son; the grange called Sownlaycote *alias* Sownley Cote within the lordship of Welborne and Welborne parish (*sic*), Yorks., which belonged to Ryvalx mon., in tenure of Isabella Walker, widow, and lands (named) leased with it. Also the rectory of Blawston *alias* Slawton, Leic., which belonged to Oulmeston mon., and lands there (tenants named), with the advowson of the vicarage; Ayleworth manor, Glouc., which belonged to St. Oswald's priory beside Gloucester, with appurtenances in Naunton and Ayleworth, Glouc.; a tenement in Coldaston, Glouc., leased to John Ayleworth and Eliz. his wife, and lands (named) in Naunton in tenure of John Doyle, which belonged to St. Oswald's; lands called le Priors Land in Mileham, Norf., which belonged to Hempton priory, in tenure of Wm. Davy, clk. Also numerous lands (named and tenants named) in the parish of St. Mary de Lode in co. City of Gloucester, which belonged to St. Peter's mon. Also three tenements and land called Kettell Ofgang, in tenure of John

Rayner, in Bristall, Yorks., with reservation of a parcel of land beside Kettell Yate, which belonged to St. Oswald's mon., Yorks. Also lands in tenure of Thos. Dawes in Adlaughton in Buckenell parish, Heref., which belonged to Wigmore mon.; lands in Westcoote beside Lasborough, Bagpath (beside Lokes Grove) and Calcote (at Popethorne), Glouc., leased to John Huntley, which belonged to Braddenstoke mon., Wilts.; lands and rents of many persons (named) in Donyngton, in co. — (*blank*), which belonged to Evesham mon., and a portion of tithes in Donyngton aforesaid in the parish of Bradwell, Worc. (*sic*), in tenure of Thos. Harrys, which belonged to Evesham Oking, 25 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. (entry lost)*.—P.S. (*Mutilated*). *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 1.* (Dated Terlyng, 3 Aug.)

9. Thos. Hutton, of Driedrayton, Camb. and Anne his wife. Grant, in fee to the said Thos., for 546*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, of the manor of Drydrayton *alias* Dryedrayton, Camb., which belonged to Barnewell priory; all lands in Dryedrayton now in tenure of John Wrotes, chaplain, and rent of 5*s.* for two closes or pightellis (boundaries given with regard to lands in Hutton's tenure, the tenement late of Coventre priory, and the highway, all which belonged to Barnewell. Also grant of the manor of Dryedrayton which belonged to Crowland mon., Linc., and the advowson of the parish church of Dryedrayton. Also grant of the advowsons of the parish churches of Harleton (of St. Mary) and Papwoorthe Everard (of St. Peter Apostle), Camb. The advowson of Harleton formerly belonged to the priory of Longueville in Normandy and Papwoorthe Everard is parcel of the duchy of Richmond. Oteland, 19 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terlyng*, 3 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 15.*

10. Andrew Judde, alderman of London. Grant, in fee, for 669*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, of the manor of Maisters in Preston, Suff., in tenure of John Spryng, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and the preceptory of Batisford, Suff.; the manor of Preston, Suff., and the rectory of Preston in tenure of Robt. Risse, and the advowson of Preston vicarage, which belonged to Holy Trinity priory, Ipswich; a close called le Olde Felde within Charewood forest in Charley parish, Leic., in tenure of Wm. Barnard, which belonged to the mon. of Pratis Leceister; and a water mill within the close called le Dames in Oulescroft, Leic., in tenure of Evan Todde, and numerous other lands (named, and tenants named), in Oulvescroft which belonged to Oulvescroft priory. Otelande, 18 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terlyng*, 3 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 4.*

11. Peter de Bydocoy, lord of Lartique, stranger, the King's servant. Annuity of 50*l.* Westm., 8 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terling*, 3 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 26.*

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GRANTS IN AUGUST, 1543—*cont.*

12. John Viscount Lisle. To be steward of the manors of Bromysgrove, Kynges Norton, Odyngley, Clyfton and Droit Wyche, Worc., in the King's hands by death of the late Queen Jane; also steward of the lordship of Fekenham, and master of the game and keeper of the forest and park of Feckenham, Worc., with the pannage and herbage of the park; also ranger of the said forest; also keeper of the house or mansion at Fekenham called Benettes Bower, with the waters, fishings and hawkings within the said forest and park and chase of animals and cattle within the forest, the supervision of the paling of the park and provision of hay for the deer within the forest and park; with the usual profits, &c. Oteland, 22 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 3 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 12. (*Cancelled as surrendered 10 March 1 Edw. VI. in order that the offices might be granted to Sir Wm. Paget.*)

13. Henry Denys. Grant, in fee, for 25*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, of the manor of Petrokstowe *alias* Padstowe, Devon, which belonged to the mon. of Bukfast *alias* Bukfast Leigh; also the advowson of the rectory of Stowe St. Petroc's *alias* Petrokstowe, and the messuage in tenure of John Mawseworthye *alias* Kyndon in Northbovye, Devon, which belonged to the same mon. Okyng, 25 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 3 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 19.

14. John Deane, clk. Grant, in fee, for 5*l.*, of two salt pits (*salinas*) formerly in tenure of Wm. Sudlowe and now of Thos. Sudlowe and two more in tenure of Geo. Sudlowe, in Northwich, Chesh., which belonged to Basingwarke mon., with the lead estimated at 40 "lez weightes" in each two, and a messuage in tenure of Thos. Bromfelde in Northwiche. Oteland, 17 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 3 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 7.

15. Ric. Andrewes and Nic. Temple. Licences to alienate:—

i. Lands (tenants named) in Blakesley *alias* Blakonesley, Ntht., which belonged to Canons Asshebye priory; to Thos. Warwyke and Margery his wife in fee to the said Thos. Terlyng, 4 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 7.

ii. The rectory of Slawston *alias* Slawton, Leic., which belonged to Oulveston mon., and a cottage there (tenants named), with the advowson of the vicarage; to Jerome Heydon and Thos. Palmer. Terlyng, 4 Aug. *Ib.*

16. Thos. Bradley and Thomasina his wife. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c. (boundaries given), lately leased to Wm.

Fynche and now in tenure of Thos. Bradley in the parish of St. Dunstan in Flete-strete, London, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; to Thos. Slater, clk., and Hen. Lee, in fee to the said Thos. Slater. Terlyng, 4 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 7.

17. The town of Seaford, Suss. Incorporation of the town of Hastings with the town, parish and borough of Sefford as one of the Cinque Ports, to be known as the town, parish or borough of Sefford, have a bailiff chosen annually at Michaelmas, &c. The preamble states that the barons, lawful men and subjects of the Five Ports, in return for certain franchises, are bound to furnish, at their expense, 50 ships for 15 days in any year to the King; and that Hastings, one and the greatest of the most ancient towns of the said ports, where enemies and rebels might quickest land, is by the tides and by fires raised by enemies, devastated not only of lands and tenements but of inhabitants, and so impoverished that the barons and lawful men can no longer contribute to this shipping. Okyng, 23 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 4 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 5.

18. Peter Saxson, groom of the Chamber. To be bailiff and collector of rents of the lordship of Estwitton and manors of Elington, Fyngall, Ellingstringe, Thornton Stewarde, Newton in le Willous, Estmaryforth within Rokewith, Horton in Rybblesdalle, and grange of Ellfahall, Yorks., which belonged to the attainted mon. of Jervaulx, with custody of the woods (named), belonging to the granges of Kylgramhowe, Heyme and Fyngall; from Mich. 34 Hen. VIII.; with fees of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as enjoyed by Laur. Askith, late bailiff there. Also to be bailiff of the Martinmas fair in the town of Estwitton. Gylford, 2 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Aug.—P.S.

19. Sir Rice Manxell, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 642*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, of the manors of Horgro *alias* Horgrove and Pylle *alias* Pyle, co. Glam., which belonged to the mon. of Margam; a water mill called Shepps Mylle in tenure of John Thomas ap Powell in the town of Margam; a messuage called le Tower in Margam in tenure of Lewis William Hullyn; the site of the late water-mill called Cryke Mylle in Cryke in Margam parish in tenure of the said John Thomas; Shepe grange lying beside and within the lands of Langewith grange in Laelston parish, co. Glam., in tenure of Jenett Vergh Ll'n.; the grange called Courtbaghan *alias* Parva Stormy next the grange of Stormy *alias* Magna Stormy in Tethgistow parish, co. Glam., in tenure of Jenkin ap Phillippe

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and David ap Powell Goughe; and lands called Cadogan Landes in Horgro *alias* Horgrove in Tethgystowe parish; all which premises belonged to the said monastery of Margam; and all possessions of that mon. in Margam, both within and without the monastery walls, and in Brodemede, Brombille, Egloese Nunney, Cryke and Pentre in Margam parish and in the parishes of Marcrosse and Pylle, co. Glam. Also certain woods specified in Cryke, Margam, Horgrove and Pylle. The value of the premises exceeds the price paid by 100*l.*, which is hereby released. Advowsons excepted. Hampton Court, 12 July, 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 5 Aug.—P.S.

20. Ric. Parker, of Tawstok, Devon. Grant, in fee, for 1,436*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved on a Crown lease to Wm. Porteman, 15 July 28 Hen. VIII., of Bradford and Hilfaraunce rectories, Soms., which belonged to Barlyche priory, for 21 years at 18*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* rent. Also grant of the said rectories; the advowson of Bradford vicarage; the lordship and manor of Lyncombe *alias* Lyncombe, Devon, which belonged to Dunkeswell mon.; the lordship and manor of Wykelangforde Devon, which belonged to Frythelstok priory. and the lordship and manor of Moremaleherb, Devon, which belonged to Mynchynbuklaude mon., Soms.; with all appurtenances of the said lordships and manors in Pixton and Nynehed, Soms., and in Lyncombe, Hilfaracombe, Wykelangforde, Moremalherbe, and Bardewodewiger, Devon. Also the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Northemolton, Devon. which belonged to Lylleshull mon., Salop. Except advowsons other than above mentioned. Subject to certain charges. Gulforde, 2 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Rayne, 6 Aug.—P.S. (*slightly mutilated*). *Pat.* p. 5, m. 26.

21. Hen. Denys. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., in tenure of John Nawse-worthie *alias* Kyndon, in Northebovye parish, Devon, which belonged to Bukfast mon.; to John Sowthcote. Terlyng, 6 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 20.

22. Sir Rice Manxell. Licence to alienate the site, &c., of Margam mon., co. Glam., granges called the Upper Graunge, Newgraunge, Southowse, Negecourt Graunge, and Whitecrosse Graunge, with the fishery in the water of Avon, in the parishes of Margam and Langonoyd, co. Glam., the grange called Saynt Mighellys Graunge, in the parishes of Kenfegg and Margam, and all his lands in the parishes of Margam and Langonoyd which are held of the King *in capite*; to Sir Edw. Carne, John Scudamour, Edw. Lewys, John Bassett of London, Jas. Thomas, Hugh

Manxell brother of Sir Rice, and Reginald ap Hoell, to the use of the said Sir Rice and Cecilia his wife, and after their decease to the use of Edw. Manxell, one of the sons of the said Sir Rice and the heirs male of his body, and, in default, to the use of Ant. Manxell, another son of the said Sir Rice and the heirs male of his body. The above estate in remainder to Ant. Manxell to be annulled whenever Philip Manxell, son and heir apparent of the said Sir Rice, or his heirs, shall grant to the said Anthony and the heirs male of his body the whole grange of Langwyte and tithe of Penvey, co. Glam., without encumbrance; and then the use of the premises, in default of heirs male of the said Edw. Manxell, shall remain to the said Philip Manxell and the heirs male of his body, and in default to the use of the said Anthony and the heirs male of his body, and in default to the right heirs of the said Sir Rice. Terlyng, 6 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 26.

23. Thos. Barnardiston, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 746*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, of the manor of Dollowe, Beds., which belonged to St. Albans mon., the wood of 10 ac. called Rowme Wood in Luton, Beds., rent and service of John Akworthe for lands in Biscotte, Beds., and all appurtenances of the said manor in Luton parish; also the manor of Wrattyng *alias* Moche Wrattyng, Suff., woods called Alburnshey Coppice *alias* Aldershey Coppice, 80 ac. 1 ro., Thryllowe Coppice *alias* Thurlowe Coppice, 16 ac. 8 ro., and three smaller woods (named) in Wrattyng, Thurlow and Wethersfeld, Suff., and all appurtenances of the manor in Magna Wrattyng, Parva Wrattyng, Wrattyng Talworth, Thurlow and Wethersfeld, Suff.; also the advowson of the rectory of Magna Wrattyng; which premises in Wrattyng, &c., belonged to the late Queen Jane. Also grant of the moiety of Haverynges manor, Beds., which belonged to Ric. Fermour, convicted of transgressions and contempts against the King, and seven woods (names and extents given) in Luton parish which belonged to Fermour, and all appurtenances of the said moiety in Haverynges and Luton. Oking, 25 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 8 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 20.

24. John Dixson, clk., late of Wakefield, Yorks., and Wm. Bromehed, of Myddelton, Yorks. Pardon of all treasons and misprisions of treasons committed before the date of this. Oking, 29 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 8 Aug.—P. S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 12.

25. Wm. Cooke, of Chesterton, Camb. Grant, in fee, for 380*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, of Knappe-well manor, Camb. which belonged to Ramsey mon. with the advowson of the

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GRANTS IN AUGUST, 1548—*cont.*

parish church of Knappewell and a wood of 7 ac. called Knappewell Wood, all which belonged to Ramsey. Guildford, 2 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 9 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 39.

26. Nic. Tycheborne of Tycheborne. Hants. Grant, in fee, for 213*l.* 14*s.* of Meryfelde manor, Hants., which belonged to Newark priory, Surr., Meryfelde Wood and all appurtenances of the manor in Weststed and Ropley, Hants., and all possessions of the priory in these places. Oking, 29 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden 10 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 38.

27. Ambrose Bekwith. Licence to alienate the house, &c., of the late Friars Carmelites in York, and certain messuages (tenants named) in York, which belonged to the said Friars, and a messuage in St. Andrew's gate in York (position described), in tenure of Wm. Beckwith, which belonged to Marton priory, Yorks.; to Wm. Beckwith, of York. Walden, 10 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 21.

28. Thos. Baret, LL.D., King's chaplain. Presentation to the rectory of St. Olave in Southwark, Surr., Winchester dioc., void by death and in the King's gift by the attainder of Sir Thos. Crumwell lord Crumwell. Guildford, — (*blank*) Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 11 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 37.

29. Wm. Lupton, clk. Presentation to Hawkeswell rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond, Chester dioc., void by resignation of Cuthb. Hutchinson and in the King's gift by dissolution of the mon. of St. Mary, York. Sonnynghill, 5 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 11 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 37.

30. John Richebell, one of the King's footmen. Lease of the lordship or manor of Laverton, Soms., for 21 years, at 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent, from the expiration of a 21 years' lease, 4 July 17 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Crouche. Oking, 29 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 13 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 13.

31. Ric. Paxsall, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 530*l.* 10*s.*, of the manor of Alton Estbroke, Hants, a mill there, a tenement called le Dexhouse and two other tenements (tenants named); and a wood of 22 ac. called Abbottes Cliffe in the parish of Alton Estbroke; all which belonged to Hide mon. Sonnynghill, 8 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 15 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 37.

32. Jas. Gunter, of Aburgeyny, co. Monm. Licence to alienate a meadow called Gwirlod Vaure in tenure of Walter Williams and four closes of pasture

(named) in the parish St. Mary of Aburgeyny, which belonged to Aburgeyny priory; to Jas. Morgane Lloyd of Llanvenarth, co. Monm. Walden, 15 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 37.

33. Edw. Fenes lord Clynton and Saye and Robt. Turwytt. Licence to alienate lands in Fleckney, Leic., parcel of Wystowe rectory, which belonged to Sulby mon., Ntht.; to Thos. Harvy. Walden, 16 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 1.

34. Clement Heigham. Grant, in fee, for 426*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, of Semere manor, Suff., in his tenure, which belonged to Bury St. Edmund's mon., with the advowson of the rectory and certain woods (named) in Semere. Sonnynghill, 5 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 16 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 40.

35. Thos. Grey. Licence to alienate lands in Fleckney, Leic., in tenure of Thos. Howett, which belonged to the mon. of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, and lands (specified and tenants named) in Empyngham, Stretton and Whitwell, Rutl., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and Dyngley preceptory, Ntht., and all possessions of St. John's and Dyngley in Empyngham, Stretton in le Strete, and Whitwell; to Sir John Harryngton. Walden, 16 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 24.

36. Thos. Grene, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 151*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, of Bobbyng rectory, Kent, which belonged to St. Sexburgh's priory in Shepey, with appurtenances in Bobbyng, Iwade, Halstowe and Newington, Kent, now leased to Thos. Grene; with the advowson of the vicarage. Sonnynghill, 8 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 16 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 13.

37. John Boote. Pardon and licence to reside with his wife and family in Calais, from which, being then one of the retinuc, he was banished by the late Robt. earl of Sussex and other commissioners. Oking, 29 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 16 Aug.—P.S. (*In English.*) *Pat.* p. 16, m. 4.

38. Geoff. Shakerley of Shakerley, Lanc. Licence to alienate all lands in Pyllardynghon, Warw., which belonged to Shene priory, Surr., to Wm. Holte, of London. Walden, 18 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 37.

39. Thos. White, clerk of the Crown and the King's attorney in the King's Bench and Agnes his wife. Grant, in fee to the said Thos., for 403*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, of the manor and lordship of Crowdale *alias* Crowdishole. Hants., which belonged to Crowland mon., Linc., as parcel of

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the cell of Fryeston; the manor of Anstye. Hants., which belonged to Battle abbey. Suss., and all appurtenances of these manors in Southwarborne and Alton, Hants.; a pension of 4*l.* out of Southwarborne church, which belonged to Crowland mon., and all lands in tenure of the said Thos. White in Southwarborne which belonged to Crowland and Fryeston; the advowson of Southwarborne rectory and a wood of 3 ac. called Crowdale Grove in Southwarborne parish which belonged to Crowlande; and a wood of 10 ac. called Anstye Wood. in Alton parish. which belonged to Battle. Guildford, 2 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 18 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 5.*

40. Wm. Eocliston. Grant, in fee, for 24*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* of Singleton grange. in the parish of Kirkham, Lanc., which belonged to Cokersande mon. and lands (8 tenants named) in Kirkham parish, and (5 tenants named) in Middleigh in the said parish of Kirkham in Amoundernes, Lanc. all which belonged to Cokersande. Also a message, &c., in tenure of Barnard Smyth, which belonged to the late marquis of Exeter, attainted, lying outside the eastern gate of the town of Tottun, Devon, abutting on the tenement of St. Mary's church on the east. John Bidlake's tenement on the west, the High Street on the north, and the garden of John Rider, keeper of the chapel of St. Edmund upon the bridge of Totton, on the south. Also the advowson of Norton rectory. Suff. Sonnynghill, 10 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 20 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 11.*

41. Ric. Love, Wm. Hogeson, Wm. Beverley, John Fostall and Chas. Wolman. Grant of the office of maker of the King's gunpowder, with 6*d.* a day each. Okyng, 29 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 21 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 16, m. 4.*

42. Robert Cheyney and John Cheyney, his son. Grant in fee for 50*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* of the land and wood of 110 ac. called the manor of Cheverey, lately leased to John Cheyney in Aston Clinton parish. Bucks., as parcel of the demesne lands of Aston Cheverey, Bucks., which belonged to Margaret countess of Sarum, attainted; also a virgate and a half of land containing 26 ac. of land and 6 ac. of wood upon the hill called Byttons next Bradneg in the same parish, which belonged to Aston Cheverey manor. Moore, 21 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 24 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 35.*

43. Sir Edw. Carne. Grant, in fee, for 45*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, of Colwynston manor, co. Glam., which belonged to Dertford priory, Kent; and the house, &c., of the late Friars Preachers of Newporte, Monm., and a close of arable land in Newporte parish leased with the said house to

Maurice Baker; except advowsons and leaden roofs of the Friars. Moore, 21 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 24 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 4.*

44. Thos. Knight, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 726*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, of Hooe manor, Hants, which belonged to Southwyke mon., with three messuages called Roseys and Polense in Hooe, and all possessions of Southwyke mon. in Hooe. Also Tymmisburye manor, Hants, which belonged to St. Mary's mon., Winchester, with certain meadows, &c. (named, and tenants named), in Tymmisburye. Also Rothercombe manor, Hants, which belonged to Newarke mon., Surr. Also several woods (names and extents given) in Hooe, the forest of Berr, and Rothercombe, Hants. Moore, 21 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 24 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 7.*

45. Ric. Androys and Nic. Temple. Licence to alienate a message called Cubley in Penyston parish, Yorks., which belonged to Monkebretton mon., in tenure of Ric. Bylclyff; to Wm. Turton. Westm., 24 Aug. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 13, m. 13.

46. Ric. Andrewes and Nic. Temple. Licence to alienate:—

i. Lands called le Priors Land in Myleham, Suff. (*sic*), which belonged to Hempton priory, in tenure of Wm. Davy, clk.; to Thomas Grove. Westm., 25 Aug. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 21.

ii. A message, &c., in Pikton in Cleveland within Kyrkelevyngton parish, Yorks., which belonged to Helaugh priory, in tenure of John Whytton and Ric. his son; to Wm. Gays, girdler, of London. Westm., 25 Aug. *ib.*

iii. The site and chief message of Turkedean manor, Glouc., in tenure of Wm. Walter, which belonged to Lanthony priory, and lands (specified and tenants named) in Turkeden and Netherturkeden which also belonged to Lanthony; to Wm. Walter. Westm., 25 Aug. *ib. m. 33.*

47. Wm. Sharyngton. Licence to alienate the lordships and manors of Culme St. Denis and Calcott *alias* Caldicott, Glouc., which belonged to Tewkesbury mon., and all possessions of Tewkesbury in Culme St. Denis and Calcott *alias* Caldicote in tenure of Hugh Westwood, John Peche and Eliz. Baggier, widow; to Hugh Westwood. Westm., 25 Aug. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 30.

48. Hen. Cruche, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 788*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, of the site, &c., of Gresley priory. Derb., with all appurtenances in Gresley parish, viz., 3 mills, herbage of Bumley Wood and le Parke, and certain closes and lands (names and extents given, which formed the

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GRANTS in AUGUST, 1548—*cont.*

demesne lands of the priory and are leased to Cruche. Also lands in Church Gresley and Castel Gresley, Derby, in tenure of Ralph Hethe and eight others named; Gresley rectory; a messuage called Messe Place in Hethcote, Derby, in tenure of Wm. Holmes and Alice his wife and Henry his son; lands in Donasthorpe (three tenants named), in Bowthorpe (four tenants), and in Swatlingcoote, Derby, (one tenant); and woods (extents given) called Bumley Wood, le Brache, Bumley Common, the Common Wood, Abbeyparke Wood in Gresley parish; all which premises belonged to Gresley priory. Oking, 29 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden* 25 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 13.

49. Thos. Knyght, one of the clerks of the Signet. Licence to alienate Rothercomb manor, Hants., which belonged to Newarke mon., Surr.; to — (blank) Vuedale. Walden, 25 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 7.

50. Thos. Godwyn. Grant, in fee, for 73*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, of Cockespitte manor, Devon, which belonged to Polslo priory; Aysheclyst manor, Devon, which belonged to Torr mon.; Hyckmans manor, Midd., in tenure of Robt. Becket, which belonged to the New Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, London; Odwell manor, Essex, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; lands called Pyttefelde, of 80 ac., in Seynour *alias* Senover, Derby, in tenure of John Brayleforth, which belonged to Thurgarton mon.; the advowson of Payhembery vicarage, Devon, which belonged to Forde mon.; two messuages, &c., in the parishes of Plymtre and Payhembery, Devon, leased to John Salter and Thomasina his wife, and to Thos. Merker, Eleanor his wife, and Henry their son, which belonged to Polslo priory; a chief messuage, called Aysheclyst ferme in Brodeclyst, Devon, with the demesne lands or berton lands of Ashclyst manor, leased to Wm. Adam, which belonged to Torre mon.; a toft in the parish of Bygrave next Baldocke, Herts., and lands called Monkes lands leased with it to John Bolles, which belonged to St. Albans mon.; and lands (specified and position given with regard to Mylkwifbridge, Hallywell Path gate, and lands in tenure of Rog. Barker and of Thos. Leighe and Hen. Polsted among the lands of Hallywell mon.) in Argarston within the parish of Shortdiche, Midd., belonging to Hickmans manor. Sonnyng-hill, 10 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 26 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 3.

51. Sir Geo. Cotton, the King's servant, and Mary his wife. Grant, in tail male to the said George, in consideration of his services, of Pulton manor, Chesh., the farm of Pulton in Pulforde parish, Chesh., and lands called

Pulton in Pulton, Pulforde, Dodleston, Chirton and Chester, Chesh., and all appurtenances lying beyond the forest of La Mare and in the places above named, in tenure of Hen. Manley, also the chapel of Pulton; all which belonged to Delacres mon., Staff. Moore, 19 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 26 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 15, m. 18.

52. John Edmondos, of Dodyngton, Oxon. Grant, in fee, for 322*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of Clanfelde manor, Oxon, which belonged to Quenyngton preceptory, Glouc., and St. John's of Jerusalem, and all possessions of the preceptory in Clanfelde; also the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage of Clanfelde, which belonged to Elnestowe mon., Beds.; subject to certain charges out of the rectory to Eton College and Alscote rectory. Moore, 23 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 27 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 36.

53. Michael Fox, of London, grocer. Grant, in fee, for 571*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, of the site, &c., of Chacombe priory, Ntht., and certain lands in Chacombe parish leased with the same to Sir Edm. Knightley; the lands (some specified) of a large number of tenants (named) in Chacombe parish; and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Chacombe; all which belonged to Chacombe priory. More, 23 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 27 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 1.

54. Ant. Rous, the King's servant. To be comptroller of Calais, *vice* Sir Edw. Ryndgeley, with usual powers, and fees from 6 Oct. last, during pleasure; also, for support of him and clerks, an annuity of 80*l.* from 6 Oct. last, to be taken as well from the custom of 8*d.* a sack upon wool leaving the town as from the issues of the town, as Ryndgeley had it. Hampton Court, 12 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 28 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 31.

55. Hen. Cartwrighte. Grant, in fee (in consideration of the manors, lands, &c., in Rigmonde, Husbond Crawley and Fletewyke, Beds, Brickhill, Bucks, and Rode and Ashton, Ntht., sold to the Crown 20 June 35 Hen. VIII., and for 25*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*) of Boycote manor, and a water mill in Boycote parish, Oxon, in tenure of Agnes ap Rice, widow, which belonged to Bitlesden mon.; lands in Brickhill, Bucks, in tenure of John Harding which belonged to Dunstaple mon.; the site and demesnes of Rotheley manor, Leic., in tenure of Humph. Babyngton, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and to Dalby preceptory, Leic.; the manor of Ayelton and Pixley, Herts (*sic*), which belonged to Minor Malverne priory; the site of the said manor of Ayelton and Pixley called Priours Court.

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in tenure of Hugh Taylour and Alice his wife and John their son, which belonged to Minor Malverne; Ruge rectory, Herts, which belonged to St. Alban's mon., in tenure of Robt. Longe, with the advowson of the vicarage; a messuage, &c., in the parishes of Sprotton and Credon *alias* Creton, Ntht., in tenure of Thos. Person *alias* Arthur, which belonged St. James's mon. next Northampton; the house of the late Friars Preachers of Atherston, Warw., and several messuages, &c. (tenants named) within the site of the same house in Atherston in the parish of Mauncester, Warw., with reservation to the inhabitants of Atherston of the church, &c., of the said Friars; and a wood called Tempelland Woods in Rotheley which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem. Otelande, 21 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 28 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 6.

56. Ric. Andrews, of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Licences to alienate:—

i. The house, &c., of the late Carmelite friars of Sele, Suss., to Owen Oglethorpe, clk., and Clement Oglethorpe, yeoman. Walden, 28 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 24.

ii. A close called Warnes Leasue and lands in Colthrop in Standyshe parish, Glouc., in tenure of Alice Bonde, widow, parcel of Harsfelde manor, which belonged to Lanthony priory; to Wm. Bonde of Harsfelde. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.* m. 37.

iii. Lands (specified) in tenure of Robt. Perkyn, in Thurneby, Ntht., which belonged to Soulbey mon.; to Thos. Pell, of Eltyngton, Ntht., and John, his son. Walden, 28 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 20.

iv. Three messuages (tenants named) in Haresfelde, Glouc., parcel of Haresfelde manor, which belonged to Lanthony priory; to Wm. Watkyns and Thos. Organs. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*

v. Pasture and meadow called le More Heyes, parcel of Shipton manor, Soms., in the parish of Charletoune Mosgrave, in tenure of Steph. Andrewes, which belonged to Marg. countess of Sarum, attainted; to Ric. Dybbyn. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*

vi. Ayleworthe manor, Glouc., and lands (specified and tenants named) in Coldaston and Naunton, Glouc., which belonged to St. Oswald's priory; to John Stratford, sen. Westm. (*sic*), 28 Aug. *Ib.* m. 21.

vii. Lands in Quenton parish, Bucks, leased to Hen. Cowper, which belonged to Thame mon.; to Chr. Cary. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*, m. 24.

viii. The farm of the site of Harsfelde manor and lands at Ryxbridge and Mortonsmeade and Harsfelde (tenants named) which belonged to Lanthony priory and are parcel of Harsfelde manor; to Thos. Rolle. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*, m. 25.

ix. Bradefelde grange in Russhedon

parish, Herts, which belonged to Wardon mon., Beds. in tenure of John Newporte; to John Newporte. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*

x. A messuage in Haylestrete and another in Colstrete in Wynchecombe, Glouc. (tenants named), which belonged to Wynchelcombe mon.; to Wm. Batell. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*

xi. A barn, &c., in Birporte Strete in Wynchecombe which belonged to Wynchelcombe mon., and a messuage in Haylestrete there which belonged to Tewkysbury mon., tenants named; to Hen. Hodgekyns *alias* Hogeckyns. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*, m. 26.

xii. The site and chief messuage of Catebye manor, Leic., which belonged to Dunstaple priory, Beds., in tenure of Wm. Ball, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Exton, Rutl., which belonged to St. Andrew's priory in Northampton; to Sir John Harryngton. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.* m. 27.

xiii. Lands specified in tenure of Ric. Byrt in Haresfelde Glouc., parcel of Haresfelde manor, which belonged to Lanthony priory; to Walter Byrte. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*, m. 29.

xiv. Lands (specified and tenants named) which are parcel of the demesnes of Barton Abbatis manor, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester, which belonged to St. Peter's mon.; to Giles Robertes, of — (*blank*), Glouc. Walden, 28 Aug. *Ib.*, m. 32.

57. Ric. Andrewes and Wm. Romsden. Licence to alienate lands (specified and tenants named) in Wakefeld, Yorks., which belonged to Monkebretton mon.; to Ric. Pymond, merchant. Walden, 28 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 34.

58. Ric. Fisser. Lease of Hadlowe manor, Kent, now in his tenure and lately in that of Thos. Somer, and pasture and pannage for 30 swine *alias* "lez hogges" in Northfrith park; for 21 years; at 11l. rent. Grenewiche, 25 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 29 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 34.

59. Thos. Godwyn or Goodwyn. Licences to alienate:—

i. Aishecliste manor, Devon, which belonged to Torre mon., with appurtenances in Plymtre, Payhembury and Brodclyff, Devon; to John Peter, jun., of Torre Bryn, Devon. — (*place blank*) 29 Aug. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 22.

ii. Aishecliste manor, Devon, the chief messuage called Assheclyste Ferme in Brodeclyste parish and all lands in Brodeclyst called "lez demayn landes" of the manor or Barton Landes leased with the said chief messuage, to Wm. Adam, and all appurtenances of the manor in Plymtre, Payhembury and Brodclyff, Devon, which premises belonged to Torre mon.; to John Peter, jun., of Torre Bryn, Devon. Walden, 29 Aug. *Ib.*, m. 34.

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GRANTS in AUGUST, 1548—*cont.*

60. Town of Colbrook. Grant, for the maintenance of the three bridges and the highway in the parish of Langley Mares and Colbroke, Midd. and Bucks, of incorporation to the town of Colbroke, and of a weekly market there on Tuesdays and annual fairs on the Eve of St. Mark and on the Eve of SS. Simon and Jude and the two days preceding each. Guildford. 4 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden. 29 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 2.

61. Ric. Elyott, of Chepyng Onger, Essex. Lease of Tracey's manor within the parish of Stanford Ryvers, Essex, and parcel of the manor of Stanford Ryvers; for 21 years; at 15*l.* rent. More. 22 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 30 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 8.

62. Edw. Stradling and Eliz. his wife. Grant, in fee to the said Edw., for 183*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* of the manor of Lantewite. co. Glam. with tithes on lands called le Moyse and a water mill in Lantewite parish, which belonged to Tewkesbury mon. Sonnyng-hill, 8 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 30 Aug.—P.S. (*slightly mutilated*). *Pat.* p. 13, m. 4.

63. Edw. Elryngton. Lease of the farm of Sutton's in the parish of Stapleford Tawney, Essex, parcel of Stanford Ryvers manor, Essex, and in tenure of John Fynche; for 21 years; at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent. More. 22 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 30 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 9.

64. Hugh Jones, groom of the Chamber. Lease of (1) Lammershe manor, Essex, and (2) the herbage of the wood called Westwoode *alias* Westtheywoode within the lordship of Lammershe, parcel of the lands of the late Countess of Richmond; for 21 years; at rents of (1) 14*l.* and (2) 22*s.* In reversion after the expiry of leases (1) 13 July 16 Hen. VIII., to John Seyntecler, of the manor and (2) 6 Feb. 30 Hen. VIII., to John Eyer, of the herbage. &c.; both for 21 years. Sonnyng-hill. 10 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 30 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 10.

65. John Glascoke, of Stanford Ryvers, Essex. Lease of the manor or farm called Brygges and Piggeslande within the parish of Stanford Ryvers and lands called Boteleys in Highonger, parcel of the same, which premises are parcel of Stanford Ryvers manor; for 21 years; at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent. More. 22 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 30 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 15, m. 12.

66. Wm. Grene, of London. Lease of the manor or farm of Stanford Hall within the parish of Stanford Ryvers, Essex, parcel of the manor of Stanford

Ryvers, in tenure of Thos. Grene; for 21 years; at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent. More, 22 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 30 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 15, m. 13.

67. Wm. Babthorpe. Grant, in fee, for 638*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, of Flotmanby manor, Yorks., which belonged to Bridlington priory, and 33 bovates of land, &c. in tenure of Wm. Babthorpe and Chas. Buttre in Flotmanby, which belonged to Bridlington, and all possessions of the priory in Flotmanby. Also lands in tenure of Robt. Sothill and Eliz. his wife and Henry their son in Northdighton, Yorks., which belonged to Rybston preceptory and St. John's of Jerusalem, a close called Lady Flatt, late in tenure of Ant. Appulby, vicar of Hunsingore, and afterwards of Jas. Lethley in Northdighton, a tenement in tenure of John Clerke in Kyrkdighton *alias* Southdighton, and all other possessions of Rybston and St. John's in these places. Also rents, lands and woods in Wistowe and Fenton, Yorks., which belonged to Selby mon. Also the lordship and manor of Newhey, Yorks., which belonged to Drax priory; and rents and lands (specified) of numerous tenants, named, in Newhey in the parish of Drax, which belonged to Drax; and all possessions of the priory in Newhey. Also the grange called Campe in Campe, Yorks., a cottage in Folkton, Yorks., and 4*d.* rent in Flotmanby, which belonged to Ryvalx mon. Also a messuage in tenure of Ant. Hammond in Saxton and Skardingwell, Yorks., which belonged to Clementhorpe priory. Moore. 23 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 31 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 2.

68. David Martin, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 530*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* of the messuage lately called the Abbot of Glastonburyes House in Westmythfeld, in St. Sepulchre's parish, London, which belonged to the late mon. of Glaston. Soms. eight messuages, &c. (tenants named) in Westmythfeld, twelve messuages in Coklane, a messuage (tenant named) in Cowelane, and twenty messuages (tenants named) in Hosyerlane, all in St. Sepulchre's parish; also an inn called le Crowne in Warwykelane in St. Edwin's parish, London; and a rent of 20lbs. of pepper for a tenement in tenure of Ant. Vyvald in the lane of St. Sitha, London; all which belonged to the said monastery. Moore. 21 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 31 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 15, m. 13.

69. Thos. Vachell, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 126*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, of a cottage, &c., beside Colley Lane in Redyng Berks, pasture in Weyffetye meade and Cowykemeade, meadows called Brewers

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and Holmans in the hamlets of Whytley and Colley in Redyng, certain tithes, common of pasture for 12 beasts called "rother-beastes" in Colley More, and all lands leased with the said cottage to Hen. Horthorne; also certain lands named and described in Redyng and Colley and a cottage in Castelstreeet without the bars of Redyng; all which premises are in Vachell's tenure and belonged to Redyng mon. More. 23 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 31 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 15, m. 14.*

70. Philip Vanwylder, the King's servant, and Frances his wife. Grant, in tail male to the said Philip (in consideration of 8 tenements, tenants named, in the parishes of St. Olave and All Saints next Dowgate, London, sold to the Crown by them, and for 48*l.* 20*d.*), of the reversion and rent reserved on a Crown lease to the said Philip, 26 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII., of Middelmarshe grange and certain closes, &c. (named), within the manor of Middel-

marshe, Dors., and certain pasture and "le Wythybere" within the manor of Lytlebredye, Dors., which belonged to Cerne, mon., for 50 years, at 12*l.* 3*s.* rent. Also grant of the premises with all appurtenances in Litle Brede *alias* Lytelbredye (including the said marsh land and wood called le Wethebere *alias* Wythybury). Oking. 29 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 31 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 15, m. 15.*

71. Jas. Colyer. Grant, in fee, for 400*l.* 11*s.* of Stone manor, Staff., rents and services of five tenants (named) in Stone, and lands of 48 tenants (named) in Stone parish; 21 messuages, &c. (specified and tenants named) mostly in the field called Stonefeld; six messuages, &c. (specified and tenants named) in Walton next Stone, and rents and lands (3 tenants named) in Darlaston in Stone parish; all which premises belonged to Stone priory, Sonnynghill, 10 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 31 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 15, m. 16.*

1 Sept.

108. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,652. f. 7.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 3.

"Post Scripta.—Upon the occasion of this garboyle and sending of money to the Governor's aid," you shall learn whether the Governor will be content, seeing that the Cardinal makes this insurrection against him, to have the Humes and Carres, and other enemies on the Borders, harried; and, if so, you shall notify Suffolk and the lord Warden, who prepare for it. Also, seeing the danger of conveying money through the Governor's enemies, you shall move him to deliver Dunbar Castle to the King; that his Highness may make his staple of money there, and also see that the Governor "will likewise render the rest, according to his promise, if the case shall so require."

Draft in Wriothesley's hand. Endd. : A post scripta of a lettre to Master Sadleyr, primo Septembris 1543.

1 Sept.

109. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 214.]

Wrote yesterday. This morning received hers of 28 Aug., and sent for Sir John Gressam, who has promised all diligence in transporting the 3,000*l.* st. in ready money (2,000*l.* of which is in angellots, double ducats and ducats of Hungary, and the rest will be changed into the same money) and will help that the Staplers may advance payment of the 2,000*l.* Gressam has taken great pains, and it will be a spur to him another time if she lets him know that he has done her service. Begs her to order acquittance to be made of the 20,000 ducats paid by Gressam and his brother Richard, if it is not already done. Is sending her news to the King; and is sure he will be pleased with it, especially the offer to join the Flemish war ships with his.

Meanwhile, begs her to have compassion on his own affair, and despatch his man who has waited there over two months. London, 1 Sept. 1543.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

1543.

1 Sept.

110. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to PARR.

R.O.

We enclose a letter from Anguisshe with the copy of a licence granted to certain merchants of Scotland to repair into England for one year; but we believe that "he" [qu. Lisle?] had no authority to grant it, as he holds his office only during pleasure. He had no licence in his patent to grant such safe-conducts, which include not only merchants named but their servants unnamed. Sure espial may be had in the frontiers by such pedlars going to gentlemen's houses, and suffered to retail, which is against the laws and hurts the country and the market towns. Your deputy wardens should refrain from such licences, which cannot be justified by the treaty nor by the law. I, Suffolk, have answered Anguisshe that I would not meddle in another man's office and have remitted him that brought the letters to your lordship for answer; for though you may, upon reasonable cause, license any merchant to repair into your wardenry for a small season, no man can grant it for a year but the King, "whom we have seen right circumspect in granting such licences." Darnton, 1 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address lost.

1 Sept.

111. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,052, f. 4.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 2.

The despatch of the laird of Brunstone has been delayed by the Governor's preparations to resist this rebellion. Now he is despatched, to declare how the miserable state of this realm impeaches the accomplishment of the treaties, and to beg a respite. Private credence he has touching the marriage of the Governor's son with the lady Elizabeth (which he confesses to be greatly to his honor, but cannot at present accomplish), and touching the promises he made in case of non-performance of the treaties, which promises Sadler could by no means induce him to write, and which he now seems inclined to slip from, especially that touching the strongholds, by which he now says that he meant they should be in his and his friends' hands ready to do Henry service. Thinks these men here are of the nature of Frenchmen, who "offer largely that all shall be *à votre commandement* when indeed they mind to depart with nothing." Assuredly the Governor promised no less than Sadler wrote, and both Cassils and Brunstone have heard him say the like. Can get nothing more of him than what he has written with his own hand and the credence he has committed to Brunstone, which is that he will travail, by force or otherwise, to make his adversaries concur in the performance of the treaty, and, failing that, will concur with the rest of Henry's friends here against them; and, though he cannot now conclude the marriage nor deliver his son, he will do so when time serves. Brunstone's despatch has been made since the departure of the King's friends, who left on Thursday to prepare their forces and then told Sadler that the Governor was well minded, presently, to send his son to Henry. Sir George Douglas thinks that, now when this division is likely to be ended only by the sword, the Governor is so faint-hearted that he will never abide the extremity, but will rather put himself into the hands of his enemies, to his own confusion; and therefore Douglas thinks that Henry should write to all the noblemen his friends here to stick together and he will aid and advance them (the letters to be so written that they may be shown to assured friends); and that unless Henry, taking the peace as frustrate because not observed in time, will send a main army this year (for which the season is very late), he should bear with the Governor for a time, and meanwhile the war and division here will make them easier to deal with next year. Douglas has asked him to write this, and also that, if it come to force, he trusts to make Henry as many friends here as any

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other will. Brunstone has commission to entreat for release of the Scottish ships stayed because laden with victual and hostile to the Governor, the stay of which has so enraged this town, both men and women, that they swear they will set Sadler's house on fire and burn both him and his, and say that the Governor has "coloured a peace" only to undo them. "Th[us] is the unreasonableness of the people, which live here in such a beastly liberty that they neither regard God nor Governor, ne yet justice or any good policy doth take place amongst them." Unless these ships are delivered, he cannot abide here without danger.

The Cardinal, Lennox, Huntley and Bothwell are already at Stirling and expect their accomplices within two days, save that Argile must, if he come, leave his whole power at home for defence. It is said that they intend to crown the young Queen, make four regents of the realm and deprive the Governor. Edinburgh, 1 Sept.

P.S. in his own hand.—Commends Brunstone for his affection to the King. Cassells and the sheriff of Ayr are thoroughly agreed; for which the sheriff thanks Henry and prays him to write a letter of thanks to Cassells.

Pp. 5. Add. Fndd.: 1543.

1 Sept. **112. SADLER TO PARR.**

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 2.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 1.

Mr. Douglas, who now repairs to the Borders to levy his forces to serve the Governor in this ruffle, desires Sadler to write to Parr to see that his friends are not, in their absence, harried at home by Englishmen. If Parr would make an errand near the Borders, Douglas would wait upon him and show what parts of the Borders should be harried. Otherwise, he desires to speak with the deputies of the East and Middle Marches and the Captain of Norham. Edinburgh, 1 Sept.

P.S.—Has received his of 31 Aug. Douglas will to-morrow night be at Coldingham and, upon knowledge of Parr's pleasure, will come to Berwick or elsewhere.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Fndd.: 1543.

1 Sept. **113. WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.**

R.O.
St. P., IX. 493.

Yesterday evening the Regent sent Mons de Corbaron to say that Schepperus was at last come with tidings that, after the taking of Duren, the men of Gulik all fled, except a prisoner of this country and a fool, and the women sent the keys to the Emperor, who willed them to send for their husbands and promised to preserve their privileges. It was well fortified and furnished, and is now garrisoned by the Emperor; as also is Duren, which, however, is mostly burnt. Grevenbrooke, Berckhen and Herclens have brought their keys to the Emperor, who goes straight to Rumonde, leaving Sittaert behind.

Later, the Regent sent word that Rumonde had yielded and the garrison of Sittaert fled. Thus all Juliers is subdued; and few towns of Cleves can resist such an army. Cannot tell what Venlo will do, but thinks that, being wealthy, it will not risk losing all; and, that gone, "I see no resistance again till they come to Nymmeghe," so that the town of Cleves and all the country on this side the Rhine will be at the Emperor's commandment. This taking of Duren has made them all afraid.

Hearing that the Queen would depart this day, asked her about it; and she said that she meant, with a few of the Court, to draw near the Emperor for 4 or 5 days, but left most of her Council and train here, where she desired Wotton also to tarry. When Corbaron brought the news of

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113. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Rumonde he said that the Emperor had sent her word by Mons. de Brabantson to come to him. The Regent said that the Emperor, trusting to have Rumonde and thus find the rest more easy, meant to send a reinforcement to the camp in Hainault; also that the French king was going towards Luxembourg, leaving Vendôme on the Hainault frontier; that Barbarossa and the Frenchmen had taken Villafrancha, and had suborned one in Nyse to slay the Duke of Savoy's son there, being about 14 years of age, but the plot failed; also that the Turk had, with great loss, taken a tower at Strigoigne and compelled the town to yield, but King Ferdinand with an army of Moraves and Boemes intended to approach the Turks, who, although numbering 125,000, have but 60,000 fighting men, and a fortified island in the river^o still held out. Lovain, 1 Sept. 1543.

Hol., pp. 8. Add. Endd.

1 Sept.

114. CHRISTIAN III. OF DENMARK to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Received his letters by bearer showing that Henry had undertaken war against the French king and was informed that Christian had appointed a naval expedition against him (Henry), which he thought to be only a rumor spread by the French, but desired to know the truth. All Christendom knows of the strife between the Emperor and Christian. To compose it, he has often sent ambassadors into Lower Germany and to Diets of the Empire, empowered to conclude peace or a long truce, but the conditions of peace proposed were too unequal to be accepted and the truces were only for brief periods and not binding to all the Emperor's dominions. Last year at Bremen, and this year at Campen, Christian's commissioners tried to obtain extension of the time and reciprocity of obligation, but failed; and therefore, when the Low Germans, the truce elapsed, brought their ships through Christian's seas he detained them with a view to further treaty. Thereupon Queen Mary caused the Emperor's admiral to publish letters of reprisal, seized some of Christian's ships and imprisoned the men, putting one and another of them to death and placing their dead bodies on wheels (*in rotis*) in sign of ignominy. Not content with these atrocities she sent her fleet to Norway, where they took booties including a ship laden with silver. Has therefore, in defence of his subjects, been forced to prepare his fleet.

Had not before heard of Henry's war with the French king; and is sorry for it, considering the wars in Christendom and the threatening of the Turk. Offers mediation, as a confederate of the French king, and is hopeful that his influence would induce Francis to peace with Henry, who might then mediate a concord between the Emperor and Francis.

Repeats that he has only sent out his fleet in self defence, and that the danger of the Turk is imminent; and offers to submit his own cause to the discussion of all impartial men. Ex oppido nostro Kyll, cal., Sept. 1543. *Signed*: "Vester bonus frater et amicus, Christianus rex."

Lat., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

2 Sept.

115. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 24.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II. No. 5.

By bearer, the laird of Fife, received his letters of the 25th ult. and heard his credence. Next day, learned from his ambassador there the new commotion intended by the Cardinal (which ought for ever to show what he

— — — — —
• The Danube.

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intends and what credence is to be given to any man who labours for him), and the laird of Fife thought that he could do better service there, having been an agent with some who heretofore favoured the Cardinal, and that Arran could not now attend to sorting of the hostages. Has, therefore, given him leave to return; and prays that, when this garboyle is over, he may be sent back, to have the honour of the ratification.

Draft, pp. 3. Enidd.: Mynute to therle of Arran, ij^o Septembris 1543.

Ib. t. 26.
No. 6.

2. Memorial delivered to the laird of Fife.

Upon the new commotion in Scotland intended by the Cardinal, "both we and the said laird of Fyf," think that he should repair thither, since "the ratification cannot be here shortly expedited" and he may do service there. He shall declare to the Governor the three points of his credence (recited, viz., a brief résumé of those in No. 116).

Copy, p. 1. Enidd.

2 Sept.

116. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 9.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
ii., No. 4.

On Friday morning arrived his of the 26th ult. written to the Lieutenant and others of the Council in the North. The same day arrived the laird of Fife with the ratification and credence from the Governor, viz., 1. To excuse the delay of the ratification and laying of pledges; 2. That, to reserve about him the pledges of prisoners assured to the King and him, the Governor would have taken as hostages lord Flemyng's son, lord Oliphantes son and young Erskyn; 3. That, lacking the relief which the Kings of Scotland had from the clergy, the Governor desired aid at need.

To these the King answered:—1. That he was not so precise with his friends as to exact over straitly things to which they were bound, so as he perceived them faithful and willing; and he had such an opinion of the Governor that he "would rather bear with him for a small time" than either press him to do more than he might or grant anything not agreeable to the treaty. 2. That he liked the Governor's intention to retain about him the pledges of prisoners who were trusty to him; but he could not accept the three named. Erskyn was not a personage able, by the treaty, to be a hostage; and, considering what Flemyng and Olyphant were, it was more meet that their sons should remain pledges for their ransoms than be freed and return to Scotland at the end of six months, when their fathers should be out of all stay, and might act against the Governor, and yet the burden of their ransoms rest on his neck. Advising him rather to essay to get the earl of Arrel, or the earl Marshal, or lord Furbus' son, or others that were lately of the Cardinal's faction. And, as this is the knot of the whole treaty, the King writes this to Sadler, and requires the laird of Fife to write the semblable, to accelerate the putting in of the hostages; for until that is done "the confirmation must be deferred." 3. That the King would be loth to see the Governor lack, but, yet, would not spend his treasure fruitlessly. Hitherto the Governor has so proceeded that many seem neither to love nor fear him. Now he is with the Cardinal and may, if he can win and keep him, recover like commodity of the spirituality as others in authority have had; but if he cannot recover the Cardinal he must prosecute him, take Stirling castle, replace the keepers of the young Queen who are not dedicate to him by others of those appointed by Parliament, declare the Humes, Bothwell and others traitors and give away their rooms and goods, expulse Linnox and put Dunbritayn castle in the hands of Cassilles or Glencarn, and so be lord on this side the Fryth and hold the key of the North. To aid him, Henry will send a sufficient mass of money, provided he deliver some sure place, as Dunbar or Tentallon, to lay it in (for Berwick is too far off), and will, if necessary, send experienced men to

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116. HENRY VIII. to SADLER—cont.

advise him. But he must "leave his delays and parliaments, and follow his matters more quickly," or he will undo himself and spend Henry's money in vain.

Sadler shall declare these things to the Governor, as coming from one who knows the world; assuring him that unless he follow this advice he will shortly lose all, for even in Edinburgh there are [men] assured to the Cardinal.

P.S.—Here arrived Sadler's letters of 28 Aug. declaring the sudden mutation of the new assembly of the Cardinal; whereupon bearer, thinking that the Governor could not now attend to hostages, desired to repair home to serve with his own force and some of his friends but lately reconciled to the Governor. To this Henry consented, and has written for his return for the ratification.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 28. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr. ij^o Sept. 1543.

2 Sept.

117. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No 215.]

Since his last, of yesterday, Sir John Gressam has made such diligence that the 3,000*l.* st. is made up in angellots and ducats and delivered to bearer. It remains for her to make an acquittance for it to the profit of Sirs Michael Dormer, mayor of the Staple of Calais, Ralph Warren, John and Richard Gressam. Will solicit the advancement of the other 2,000*l.*, in which her good word to the bearer would be of service. London, 2 Sept. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

2 Sept.

118. SUFFOLK to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32.652. f. 27.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No 7.

Has received letters from the Privy Council that he shall put ready 16,000 or 20,000 men, picked out of the whole number within his commission, and that the King thinks he will gladly go with them. Thanks him; and will go with a good will, trusting that the King will appoint in his company such as may help him, and one to supply his room in case of sickness. Would gladly have my lord Admiral captain of the foreward and my lord of Darby captain of the rearward with Mr. Comptroller, lord Parre marshal of the army and captain of the horsemen, Sir Arthur Darcy under-marshal, Sir John Haryngton treasurer, and Ric. Candisbe master of the ordinance. Darnton, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

2 Sept.

119. SUFFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32.652. f. 29.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No. 8

Perceives, by their letters dated Antylle 31 Aug., that he is to put ready 16,000 or 20,000 picked men out of his commission. Doubtless they consider what time of year it will be before the army is ready to enter Scotland and what lack of furniture there is if it should go far in, which is almost impossible unless the Governor and lords there provide victual. If they keep not promise to victual the army and deliver the strongholds, it will be known within three days (for which time provision can be made), and they shall get such a buffet upon their Border as shall make them repent it, seeing that their corn is now in houses and stacks. Thinks the King will not send his army upon trust of promises, but will have hostages. If the army shall pass into Scotland the following must be sent with all diligence, viz., 2,000 or 3,000 costrells of good beer. 200 double draughts

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for horses, 300 single for the draughts of the ordnance ; also 6 double cannon for battery, and good gunners for them and for other 24 field pieces, for none can be spared out of Berwick. Asks whether to brew beer and bake biscuit at Berwick and Newcastle ; in which there can be no great loss, as it can be uttered into Flanders. Darnton, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

2 Sept.

120. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32.652, f. 31.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No. 9.

Have received theirs of 31 Aug., touching the grain at Berwick and the putting ready of an army of 16,000 or 20,000, in which Suffolk will write his opinion. Touching the Armestranges, have written the King's pleasure to Wharton. Where they write that, touching the stewardships of Hexham and Langley, the writers mistook the Council's letter of 25 Aug., they now quote the words of that letter. The lordship of Hexham, belonging to the archbishop of York, and the lordship of Langley, belonging to the King, are distinct from Tynedale and Redisdale, lying on this side of the Tyne, and were never under the governance of the keeper. The stewardship of Hexham, void by the death of Sir Reynold Carnaby, is already given, by my lord of York, to his brother, who has made Sir Cuthb. Ratclif his deputy. The office of Langley is at the King's disposal and contains no hold, only the walls of a castle remain ; and Hexham has no strength but the abbey, where the King's farmers dwell. Holds within Tyndale and Redisdale are none but Harbottell castle in Redisdale, in sore decay, belonging to Lord Talebusshe, and in Tyndale Sir John Witherington's house called Hawghton, " wherof the walls scantly do stand," as they wrote in their last. John Heron's house of Chipchace is near to Tynedale, only the water of Tyne running between. If the King will dispose of Langley to another than the governor of Tyndale, his servants dwelling nearest it are Sir Cuthbert Ratclif, Sir Thomas Hilton, Nic. Ridley and one Thurlewall, a man of mean lands, who caused the taking of the Armestranges " and dwells in the uttermost part of those frontiers."

Suffolk will see if he can, by letter, stay Angus from making such demands for money. Darnton, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

2 Sept.

121. TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R.O.

My lord Lieutenant sends you a letter from the Council to Mr. Sadleyr, for you to peruse and forward. Where, in your last letter to him, you desire to know whether your letter with news of the ships of Denmark reached him ; it came, and was forthwith sent to the Court. In the common letter that came to my Lord and you at Newcastle you perceived the King's pleasure to accept Sandy Pringle to his service. The sooner that offer is taken by Pringle, the better it is for him ; and doubtless you will give him a good lesson to deserve it. Darnton, 2 Sept., at midnight. *Signed.*

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

3 Sept.

122. WRIOTHESLEY to [PARR].

R.O.

Received his Lordship's letter of the 27th ult., by bearer, with the letters of the dean and chapter of Duresme to the King. The King's answer is that, albeit, upon suit made, he had written in that matter, thinking the thing void and the person meet for it, now, perceiving that it is already granted to a personage of approved wisdom and honesty, " which

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122. WRIOTHESLEY to [PARR]—cont.

my lord of Winchester did also specially and privately set forth to his Highness," he will in nowise interrupt him, nor would prefer the other, even if it were not already in Mr. Dean's just possession. Parr shall signify this to him; and if Todde make any further suit "he shall be answered as appertaineth." Offers services. Ampthill, 8 Sept.

Hol. p. 1. Flyleaf with address lost. Endd. in the hand of Parr's clerk.

3 Sept.

123. TUNSTALL to PARR.

R. O.

My lord Lieutenant sends a letter of advice to Mr. Sadleyr, which please peruse and forward; and signify in your next how you like it. My lord has sent Mr. Sadleyr's letter to you up to Court because it contained more than was in the King's letter or his. I enclose a clause out of our common letter concerning Sandy Pringle, "[to] th'intent your lordship may cause him to perform his promise made in his submission, which the King looks for." Darnton, 8 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

3 Sept.

124. IRELAND.

Irish
Mem. Roll,
13-14 Eliz.
m. 13.

Agreement made with the Cavanaghs at Ross, 3 Sept., 85 Hen. VIII.

Printed in extenso in Morrin's Calendar Vol. I., p. 48 (enrolled, apparently, out of place).

3 Sept.

125. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Sir John Benolde, the King's French secretary here, is dead. By reason of his infirmity and age, he had compounded with Armigill Wade, clerk of the Council, to help him, who has thereby had two years' experience of that office. Begg Henry to confer the room of French secretary upon Wade, with the wages which Laverock had, who preceded Benolde; so that he may maintain a clerk or two, and the two rooms will be better administered than if furnished by two persons. Calais, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

3 Sept.

126. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St P., ix. 495.

Encloses copies of his letters of 24 Aug. sent by Brante, who came with young Denny. The same day the Emperor took Duren "by force of the Spaniards and Italians (to whom it was given in prey), and the same in conclusion all burnt saving two small streets and a church of the Grey Friars." Describes how the terror of this has caused Juliers, Lynnicke, Erclens, Wassenberg, Sittart castle and Ruremonda all to surrender; the Emperor passing meanwhile by Nedertzier, Cuerersich, Cursebeck, Heynesburg, and Ruremonda to Venlo, which he now besieges. The Prince of Orange has now won Mon Joye. It is here thought that the Duke of Cleves must submit. The Emperor has banished Bucerus from Bonne, whither the abp. of Colen had called him, and likewise banished Pistorius, that preached at Tuitium^o opposite Colen, which grieves the Duke of Saxony and Landgrave of Hesse, and chiefly the abp. of Colen, who is said to be gone to Maguntia to speak with the Landgrave. The Count of Vueda "that is coadjutor to the bishop," the count of Newennar, and Count William of Nassaw are gone to the Duke of Cleves at Thisteldorf,† and thence to the Emperor to make suit for him. The Duke's mother died of grief on

* Deutz.

† Düsseldorf.

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29 Aug., his people are brought to more mildness, and the people of Colen, who at first favoured them, begin now little to esteem them. When the Court first came nigh here few durst go abroad, and one of Bonner's servants, taken alone, was almost killed. Departs hence, by Mons. Grandvele's advice. Colen, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Fndd.: 1543.

4 Sept. **127. SADLER TO SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL.**

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 33
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No. 10.

Yesterday afternoon the Governor rode out of this town with but 3 or 4 persons, alleging that he rode to the Black Nasshe, where his wife laboured of child and was in danger. Forthwith arose a bruit that he was gone to Stirling to the Cardinal, and Sadler sent down to the Abbey and had answer from David Panter that he was gone to Black Nasshe, and would return within 6 or 8 hours. The Master of Kilmawres, Glencarne's son, who came to supper, confirmed this; but, this morning, betimes, the sheriff of Lythcoo came from the master of Kilmawres to assure Sadler that the Governor was gone to Stirling and had revolted to the other party. Sent thereupon to the Abbey; but found that the abbot of Pastle, David Panter, the master of Kilmawres, and the rest whom the Governor left there, are ridden this morning to Black Nasshe or Lythcoo to seek him. Begs them to notify this to the King; and if it prove otherwise he will send another post. Angus, Casselles, Glencarne, and all other the King's friends are away preparing their forces, so that Sadler remains alone in the midst of his enemies, whom the stay of their ships in England has so moved that he and his dare not go into the streets. If any ruffle happen he is the first that shall be sacked. Edinburgh, 4 Sept. 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Fndd.

4 Sept. **128. SADLER TO SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL.**

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 35
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No. 11

Wrote, this day, of the Governor's departure. Learns now that, last night, at midnight, came letters from the Governor (being at Blacke Nasshe with his wife) to the abbot of Pastle and David Panter to repair to him, the messenger saying that the Governor and Cardinal should meet to-day at Culrouse abbey or the Lord Levenston's house, between Lythcoo and Stirling; but whether he be revolted to the Cardinal is not certain. The town of Dundee has risen and sacked the houses of the Black and Grey Friars; and "another company of Good Christians, as they call them here," has sacked Landorse abbey in Fyfe and Anguish. The Governor's sudden departure has so amazed people that, this day, there has been a great gathering here; and the captains of the footband, with part of the Governor's retinue, going to sack the Black Friars, were prevented by the whole town, both men and women, assembled by the ringing of the common bell. Never saw people in such fury as they be now; and all the realm is in commotion, and great slaughter said to be in the Highland, where Argile is forced to abide at home. The Cardinal has not past 5,000 with him at Stirling, and, "being a wily fox," will likely enough devise some appointment whereto the Governor, being very simple and faint-hearted, is facilly induced when the great men and Sir George Douglas are absent, and none present but the abbot of Pastle and David Panter, who "are thought to be of the other faction." Edinburgh, 4 Sept.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Fndd.: 1543.

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4 Sept.

129. SIR THOS. SEYMOUR and Others to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

During the 12 days they abode in the camp at Anglefountayne no reinforcement (as promised to Seymour by President Score, in the Regent's behalf) came; nor was any enterprise done, but they remained destroying the forage of the peasants and paying so dear for other victuals that the soldiers might scarcely live on their wages. On Friday, 31 Aug., the duke of Arscotte and Great Master, replacing with parcel of the garrison of Avannes those lost at the journey of Bowgheny under Mons. Lyques, determined to move towards Bowghan castle. Were on the point of moving that Friday morning, when Henry's letters of — (*blank*) Aug. arrived. Their captain, Mr. Wallop, being diseased with an ague and unfit to travel, was carried in a litter to Valencyane; where they now hear he "doth well amend." Came that night to a village in Cambresis called St. Suple, where they declared to the Duke and Great Master the effect of Henry's letters. Were answered that the Emperor's resolution was looked for hourly, and shown letters from the Lady Regent promising this. Marching forward, burning the French villages, came on Saturday night, 1 Sept., to Bekeney within a league of Bowghan. On Sunday morning, the Great Master with 1,000 horse and 2,000 Almains and Spaniards, and Seymour with 200 horse and 1,600 foot, marched to the castle with 2 cannons and 2 half cannons of the Duke's and 4 of Henry's greatest pieces; and, surrender being refused, plied the shot so diligently that in 5 or 6 hours two breaches were made (yet scarcely 'saltable) and those within, 212 persons, offered to give it up. The Great Master refused to take it except by assault, and appointed the Spaniards and Almains (who were provoked by the death of a captain slain by the shot of a "hake") to assault, while Henry's men stood to resist any sudden coming of the French to levy the assault. Meanwhile those within, crying piteously for grace, set open a postern, by which certain Spaniards and Englishmen entered and took them prisoners, and so saved their lives, while the Almains with great difficulty entered by the breaches of the broken wall. Burnt castle and town. One English gunner, the said Almain, and a Spaniard were slain, and 10 or 12 hurt. Not expecting to win it so soon, the Great Master sent to the Duke of Arscotte, who remained at Bekeney, to bring up the whole camp, and Seymour sent to Crumwell, St. John and others left in charge there to do the like. The Duke however countermanded the army not to repair to Bowghan that night, and also stayed the sending of victuals thither, so that those there, after being all day without victuals, were forced to return late in the evening to Bekeney where their cabins and lodgings had been burnt at their departure. This "precise and wilful opinion" of the Duke might, but for the fortunate winning of the castle, have hindered the enterprise.

That Sunday came, to Bowghan, Cornelius Skypperus, councillor of the Emperor, with letters of credence from the Emperor and Regent addressed to the chief captain of Henry's army. In Wallop's absence Seymour opened them and required the credence; which was that the Emperor desired them to continue with Arscotte and the Great Master and this army for ten days, within which time they should be joined with such a puissant army that they might invade the enemy's country. He was answered that such promises had been made twice before, and yet they were still kept more like a garrison to defend the country than an army to invade the enemy according to the league, and, although Henry had twice been content to suffer them to remain thus wasting his treasure, they durst not take upon themselves to put him to such a vain expense, but would refer to him; also requiring that, meanwhile, they might lie within France, doing such damage as they might, seeing that the French king is withdrawn

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towards Luxenburgh. To this they have no answer as yet, but think Arscotte is rather inclined to retire them into Heynalte again.

Ask instructions, and, if within the 10 days the Emperor do not furnish a sufficient army to invade, but makes further delays in order to keep them still as a garrison, whether to repair home or tarry; and also what to do if the Emperor come with a sufficient army and require them to besiege Laundryssy or to pass into Brabande towards Cleves or Gelderland; and also, if it be purposed to invade France, what part thereof Henry would have them "the raythest to annoye."

At the battery of Bowghan and the razing of the towers at Lesques abbey, and elsewhere, their powder and shot is much spent. The bowstrings sent are so evil that they break with bending the bows, which bows are so weak that the soldiers complain. If the army shall continue any time, they will need stronger bows and better strings, and also gunpowder and shot. Bekeney, 4 Sept. 1548. *Signed*: T. Seymour, Rich. Crumwell, G. Carow, J. Seynt John, Robert Bowis.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.

5 Sept.

130. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 216.]

The King and his Council showed marvellous pleasure at the news she last sent, touching Hungary and the offer of the ships of Flanders, but, principally, at hearing of the Emperor's health and the beginning of his exploit, desiring (as they say) his good success. They make no sign of compassion for the Duke of Cleves; but desire to see the summons made to Duren, and the answer. Had already informed them of the booty made by Captain Maicre, but until her confirmation they scarcely believe it, as also they did in [the matter of] the prize which Don Alvaro de Bassain took off Galicia, near Muros, of several French armed vessels. Now that they are certified, they show great pleasure at both. The Council have sent no word touching the coming of the ships of Flanders, perhaps trusting to what has been said, or thinking that the season no longer serves; but they have renewed their charge to him to supplicate her for the assistance of which he last wrote, and to get the Emperor and her to keep their master advertised, confidentially, of occurrences and of the Emperor's designs, "surquoy ne seroye (*qu. n'oseroye* ?) dire davantaige de ce qu'en ay cy devant escript, aussi est ce chose trop excusee, puisque voz majestez scavent trop mieulx que cela emporte que nul aultre."

A gentleman^o is come from Scotland to whom the King makes a great reception. Will advertise her when he learns something of the gentleman's charge. London, 5 Sept. 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

5 Sept.

131. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 38.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II. No. 12.

Upon letters from Sadler that he should keep the Carres, Humes, Bukclough, and their friends waking, so as to diminish the Cardinal's power, had appointed three several raids to be made at one time; but, upon another letter from Sadler declaring that Sir George Douglas was on the Borders and would speak with one of the deputy wardens, rode to Norham and sent for Douglas. Douglas came on Monday morning, and gave the names of lairds and townships to be spared; and, thereupon, Parr has appointed Wharton to invade the Ledisdales, Sir Ralph Eure the Tividales, and Bryan Layton and John Carre of Wark the Marse, so that "if Tweed be not up," between this and Monday, the Cardinal's adherents shall be sharply pursued. Promised assurance to Douglas's "said lairds

* The laird of Brunston. See No. 104.

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131. PARR TO SUFFOLK—cont.

and townships " only on condition that they make no resistance to raids upon the Cardinal's adherents.

Asked what would be done if the Cardinal's power assembled and crowned their Princess before the Governor's party had their forces gathered, Douglas answered that, if the Cardinal came not to Edinburgh, they would go towards Stirling; and on Friday next would be there or at Lithcoo, and would, by burning and spoiling, draw their enemies to give them battle; but the Governor was so faint and inconstant that either he or his brother must be ever with him to keep him steadfast to the King, and now, when both were absent, Douglas dreaded his instability. If it be as appears by Mr. Sadleyr's last letters, his suspicion was just. Douglas's opinion was that, as winter was approaching, the King should not send an army royal into Scotland; but, now when their corn was in and at the point of inning, if it was destroyed and the Scots sharply pursued they must either submit or flee and live in penury; and for this good garrisons upon the Borders would do as much as a main army; and thereby the King's friends might be strengthened and their adversaries' power diminished against next summer. Warkwourthe, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—Encloses a letter from Mr Sadleyr to Suffolk, which he has perused, and two other letters of news to himself.

Pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

5 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 41.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
ii. No. 13.
Sadler State
Papers.
i. 282.

132. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Has received two letters from the Council of 31 Aug. and 1 Sept., but cannot now execute the contents: for the Governor, being left here with only the abbot of Pastle and David Panter (who are suspected to be of the Cardinal's faction), is now revolted to the Cardinal. On Monday last, after Sir John Cambell of Lundie and the abbot of Pytterwene had been here with letters from the Cardinal, the Governor departed with three or four attendants to Blacke Nasshe. "to his wife that (as he said) laboured of child," and yesterday he rode to lord Levenston's house, between Lythcoo and Sterlyng, where the Cardinal and Murrey met him, and after friendly embracings, all departed together to Sterlyng, the abbot of Pastle and David Panter being sent back to Lythcoo, to despatch (as it is supposed) letters to the noblemen who were gathering forces for the Governor to cease their gatherings, and be here on Monday next at a convention of all parties. The gentleman who told Sadler the above says that, when he perceived that the Governor would go to Sterlyng, he declined to serve him longer; "whereunto the Governor answered, even shortly, that his going to Sterlyng should be for the best, for he should make all well." Some think that they will now concur to observe the treaties, if the King will dispense for the time already omitted; others think that the noblemen who have hitherto adhered to the Governor will not now trust him so much as to come to any convention. Notified the first inkling of the Governor's revolt to Sir George Douglas at Coldingham, 6 miles from Berwick, who wrote again the letter enclosed. Edinburgh, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

5 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 48.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
ii. No. 14.

133. SADLER TO SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Encloses a letter for the King, showing the truth of the Governor's revolt, and another received from Sir George Douglas upon Sadler's notification of it to him. This town have stoutly defended their Friars, who else had been sacked ere this; and they are much offended with Sadler, saying that he counselled the captains of the footband to it and also those who

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have done the like at Dundee and elsewhere. They say that the only cause of Sadler's lying here is to put down the Kirk; and for that and the stay of their ships in England, they are so moved that the Provost has much ado to prevent their assaulting Sadler's house, and has prayed him to keep himself and his folks within. They say that Sadler shall not leave this town alive unless they have their ships restored. "This is the rage and beastliness of this nation, which God keep all honest men from!" Edinburgh, 5 Sept. *Signed*.

P.S.—Perceives by letters from the lord Warden that he intends to annoy the Humes, Carres, and Scottes, which be of the Cardinal's party, between this and Sunday. In view of this change (though, "seeing the Governor was content therewith, it maketh no great matter though he whip them a little") their lordships may stay the Lord Warden's purpose if they think good. News came to-day that lord Gray, who is one of the King's prisoners, and lord Ogleby have sacked the Cardinal's abbey of Arbrogh, and taken all the ordnance out of the French ships that were chased into Dundee and Montrose to besiege the abbey, intending likewise to proceed to the rest. Cannot tell if this is true.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Encl. : 1548.

6 Sept.

134. - CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar
VI. ii.,
No. 217.]

This morning received his of the 29th ult. with the documents annexed. As to the men sent to the assistance of the Low Countries there is no appearance that the King will revoke them before the end of the four months unless it were necessary that Arschot and De Roeulx should retire, for he shows a wish to observe all that he has capitulated. It is true, as the Emperor would learn by the Council's letter which Chapuys lately sent to Granvelle, that the King thought the number of the Emperor's men with his very small, so that they dared not attack the enemy who were close by; but when Chapuys said that if that were the case the French were to be blamed for not raising the siege of Landressies, where, besides their men in the fields, they had 8,000 men, and therefore it was evident that the Emperor's men were much more numerous; and yet it would be inconsiderate in the Emperor's army to raise the siege in order to go to fight their enemies, whom they ought rather to constrain to seek them, and it was thus that the King acted before Therouanne. To this the Council could not answer. As to the complaint, in the said letter, touching the ships, it was pointed out to them that those equipped in Flanders had done more damage to the enemy than theirs, and that Captain Maidre, in his last going towards France, saw nothing of the King's army in the Downs, and therefore passed on to France, so as not to lose time as the five ships of the Admiral of Sluys did, a little before, at Dover; and, although the treaty did not import that the said ships should join theirs, the Emperor and the Queen would agree thereto, but it seemed necessary that the Admiral of Flanders should first be advertised what enterprise the King would make, that the ships might be provisioned accordingly; and, although in the said ships of Zealand and Sluys there was not the number of men capitulated, it must be considered that there were several ships in Holland which were equipped, by the advice of the King's Council, to oppose the Danes, and, elsewhere, if they would count, as they ought, the men of Don Alvaro de Bassan, they would find that the Emperor had on the sea twice as many as he was bound to, leaving apart the army of the sea of Italy which, by the words of the treaty, might satisfy the obligation. To the King's complaint that all things were not *confidentement* communicated to him it was answered that the Emperor, learning from Chantonay that the King would not make the great enterprise this year, had not sent

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134. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

any reply thereupon, thinking it expedient, meanwhile, to see what facility or difficulty there would be in his passage before coming to a resolution, but Chapuys was sure that the Emperor would not fail then to advertise the King of everything. With these representations, which were a little sharp, as the letter merited, they showed themselves quite satisfied.

Advertised the King five days ago of the taking of Dure, upon what the Queen had written to him upon it. As he wrote yesterday to Granvelle, both King and Council rejoiced thereat; and therefore there is no great need to justify the Emperor's enterprise. Will however, by a servant whom he is just despatching to the Court (which is hunting 60 miles from here), send them what the Emperor writes of it, and also the summons made to Dure, which the King desired to see. Is sure that the King will rejoice to see the tenor of the letters patent addressed to the people of Julliers and Cleves and the sentence against the rebels of Dure, but, above all, at the Emperor's writing that, after opening the ways, he would send advice of what should be done.

The King seems always desirous of making some enterprise by sea, as he continues equipping his ships; and by land he intends to hinder the revictualling of Ardres, as the Emperor will have heard from Granvelle. The French ships which were in Scotland, on the very morning that this King's arrived, found means to depart from the place where they were arrested; but in their flight five were taken and the rest fled *assez esbiffée* into France. London, 6 Sept. 1543.

French, pp. 4. Modern transcript from Vienna.

6 Sept. 135. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 218.]

Wrote yesterday, and this morning received the Emperor's letters of the 29th ult. in answer to which he has touched upon the representations he heretofore sent to be made [to] the King's Council. *His man spoke so well as quite to confuse them. Charged his man to say, with all moderation, some things which he would not have said himself, for, besides writing graciously of the insufficiency of the messenger, it was always in his power to disavow or interpret what was said; but they took all in good part, as Granvelle will know by Chapuys' last letter but one.* London, 6 Sept. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

6 Sept. 136. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32.652, f. 47.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
ii. No. 16.

Enclose a letter received this morning from Mr. Sadleyr, a letter of the lord Warden's, a Scottish letter and a letter of Sir Wm. Eure containing espial news. Darnton, 6 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

6 Sept. 137. LIDDISDALE.

B. O.

Memorandum that, in the castle garden at Carlisle, 6 Sept., 35 Hen. VIII., Thos. Harmstrang lard of Mayngerton, Chr. Armstrang called Braide Crystell, Paton Armstrang, Archibald Armstrang, Sym Armstrang called Reide Sym, Ector Armstrang, Renyan Harmstrang, Wyll Armstrang called Wyll of ye Gyngles, Davy Armstrang called Davy ye Lady, Syn Armstrang Whyntyn son, Yngrye Armstrang, Joke Routlege, Cristy Armstrang John son, Arche Armstrang Hew son, George Forster of Grenow and Cristy Armstrang Whyntyn son, personally, before Sir Thos. Wharton, deputy warden of the West Marches, took solemn oath that they, "their

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sons, kin, friends and clannes whose names are expressed in a schedule unto this present bond annexed," and all other their kin, friends, and clannes will henceforth serve the King and his officers of the Marches; and appointed sixteen persons (named, with their fathers' names and abodes) to lie in pledge for this. *Signed*: Thomas Whartton.

Copy, pp. 2. Healed: Coppe of the bande for ye Leddesdalles.

6 Sept. 138. SADLER TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652. f. 45.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii No. 15.
Sadler State
Papers,
i. 285.

Has received his letters of the 3rd inst., but cannot execute them, as Angus, Glencarne and Cassells, with the rest of the King's friends, are in their own countries, 40 or 50 miles apart, and, now that the Governor has revolted from them, will probably keep at home, fearing that the Governor and Cardinal may now conspire against them, and Sadler "dare not go, nor almost send" out of his doors, much less travel abroad to seek them. Cannot say whether they will keep their promises to the King, but if, notwithstanding the Governor's revolt, they remain not constant to do whatsoever the King wishes, they are the falsest men on earth. Their power is not able to daunt the rest of Scotland, but they can defend themselves all this winter, until the season of the year serves the King to send in a main army. The abbot of Pastle, who arrived here yesternight, came this afternoon to Sadler's lodging to say that the Governor, hearing of the stir in this town, sent "him hither, principally because he understood that I was inquieted here through the lewdness of the people, which he prayed me to take in good part, and to ascribe the same to the rudeness, ignorance and beastliness of the common people." The abbot excused the Governor's sudden revolt; and said that all would now concur for the accomplishment of the treaties. If they do so concur, Sadler would know whether the King (considering that they have broken the treaties by not laying the hostages in time) will accept it; and, if not, what is to be practised with his Highness's friends. The Governor and the Cardinal and his accomplices are together at Stirling, with only their household servants; and on Sunday next they intend to crown the young Queen. Edinburgh, 6 Sept. *Signed*.

Pp. 8. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

6 Sept. 139. THE CARDINAL OF SCOTLAND and Others to ANGUS.

Sadler State
Papers,
i. 284.

Having consulted here for the common weal, for setting forth their Sovereign lady's authority, and for justice and policy to be had among her lieges, they sent certain articles to my lord Governor and received others from him which they gladly subscribed; and, thereupon, his Grace came and met the Cardinal and earl of Murray. With them he agreed so well that he has come to this town, and knows their unfeigned mind to appease all discords; as, they believe, the lord Governor has written to Angus. Exhort and pray him to set aside "all scruple of displeasure" and, the coronation of our Sovereign lady being deferred to Sunday, 9 Sept., be here against that day. Stirling, 6 Sept. *Original signed by* the Cardinal, the Chancellor, P. bp. of Murray, George earl of Huntley and the earl of Argyle.

Healed: From the Cardinal and his faction to the earl of Angus, 6th September 1548.

6 Sept. 140. WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
497.

The Regent met the Emperor at Hoerne and, after long conference, went to Rumonde and returned to Hoerne; where she probably awaits the conclusion of this matter of Venlo, although President Score, who is with

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140. WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

her, sends Wotton word that she will be here on Friday next. All Juliers is sworn to the Emperor, and of Gelders the towns of Rumonde, Herclens, Nieustadt, Montford, Wachtendonk, Strale and Geldre. The garrison in Venlo intend to defend the town, but the townsmen would fain yield. "The Emperor is full determined to tempt the fortune again at Venlo, and to make battery on three sides of the town." Doubts whether it will make much defence, although strong; for the Duke's men are discouraged, as shown by Maynard van Hame, their best captain, abandoning Sittaert which might well have been defended. Many towns of Cleves have brought their keys to the Emperor, as Cleves (which is not defensible) and Goch, which is strong. Mons. de Bure and Mons. de Brederode have been in the Velow, or lower part of Gelderland, where they might now do the Emperor great service. "The old lady Duchess of Cleves is departed this world raging and in a manner out of her wits (as it is reported) for spite and anger of the loss of her country." Coming from her burial, the Duke "fell out with certain of his Council and would have slain one or two of them." The French ambassador with him, a Spaniard of the house of Mendosa whom the Emperor appointed to wait upon the French Queen, is in great danger; for the Duke, Council and all the people cry out upon him for promising that the French king would be with them before the Emperor's arrival. The Emperor has now too many with him for Geldreland, and intends to send part of his men to oppose the French king in Luxembourg. Shepperius, passing this way yesterday from the camp in Hainault, reported that the army had left their camp, marched 7 or 8 leagues into France, and besieged Bohain, a town of Madame de Vendosme, which surrendered to the Spaniards, so that when the Englishmen and lantzknights entered by the breach on the other side they found the Spaniards in possession. They have burnt it and retired. Lovain, 6 Sept. 1548.

Hol., pp. 8. Add. Endd.

7 Sept. 141. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32.652, f. 49.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No. 17.

Enclose letters received this morning from Mr. Sadleyr, to the King and to the writers, and a Scottish letter of news. Darnton, 7 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—The Scottish letter was sent to Brian Layton, and from him to the lord Warden.

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

7 Sept. 142. BONNER TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
500.

Having written on the 24th ult. and 3rd inst., and being ready to depart to the camp, word came that the duke of Cleves had come, with the duke of Bruneswicke, from Thisteldorf and submitted to the Emperor, and thereupon the Emperor's camp before Venloo ceased operations, while the Emperor's Council and the Duke's meet at Gladbach monastery, between Roermunde and Venloo, to draw articles of peace. The Emperor is to enjoy wholly Gelders and Zutphanie, and the Duke his hereditary lands of Cleves, Berges and Marcka, and a conditional investiture of Guilich from the Emperor. The Emperor first spoke with the Lady Regent at Horne near Roermunde. Most of the Court here tarry the Emperor's further pleasure; some saying he will go with the duke of Cleves into Gelders to receive their oath, some that he will go to Flanders to order the war against France, some that he will settle things hereabouts and return to the Diet at Spiers, or hither, where his jewels and most of his ordnance remain.

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The Emperor acts wondrously closely and Grandvele says all is written to their ambassador. It is said that Barbarossa and the French have been thrice repulsed at Nice with great loss, and thereupon are recriminations between the French king and the Turk. Another report is that Barbarossa has won the town, which the inhabitants set on fire and abandoned, but the castle is prepared for a long resistance. Colen, 7 Sept. *Signed*.

Pp. 2 Add. Endd.: 1543.

R. O.

2. Another copy, headed by Bonner "Copia literarum de data vij^o Sept., Colonie." *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add.

[7 Sept.]

143. The DUKE OF CLEVES.

Harl. MS. English translation of the petition of his ambassadors to the Diet
1074, f. 229. (see *Part I. No. 341*). With pedigree at the end.
B. M. *Pp. 9.*

ii. Conditions under which the Emperor received the duke of Cleves into favor at the request of his brother Ferdinand, the bp. of Cologne and the duke of Brunswick.

I. at., p. 1.

iii. "Certain articles" concerning the duke of Cleve, for his deliverance, a^o r. r. H. VIII. xxxv^{to}."

That the said Duke shall conserve his subjects in the Catholic Faith and reform error. That henceforth he will be loyal and obedient to the Emperor and the king of the Romans, renouncing all leagues against them with the French king, duke of Holst, or other princes. That he renounces all title to Gelders and Zutphen and transfers to the Emperor any right that he could pretend thereto. He will at once dismiss his soldiers out of Gelders and Zutphen, and render Derenberch† castle to the lord Derenberch† and Hansforthe‡ to the Emperor. And other articles providing for his delivery of other places, restoration to him of the duchy of Julierse, &c., pardon of partisans and release of prisoners.

English translation, pp. 2.

8 Sept.

144. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS. Enclose a letter from Sir George Douglas to the lord Warden,
32,652, f. 51. received this morning. Darnton, 8 Sept. *Signed*.

B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 18.

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

8 Sept.

145. SUFFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS. Perceives by theirs of the 6th that the King likes his opinion for the
32,652, f. 53. appointment of the noblemen and gentlemen he named "to have charge in
B. M. case of entry to be made into Scotland." Begs them to thank the King on
Hamilton his behalf. Has taken order, as required, to brew as much beer at Berwick
Papers. as cask can be gotten for, and to bake biscuit, and has written therein to
ii. No. 19. Mr. Shelley. Perceiving by Sir George Douglas's letter that he wished
letters of comfort written to the King's friends in Scotland, Suffolk wrote
to him to exhort them to stick to the King, a prince who would not suffer
his friends to lack assistance, but would maintain them to subdue all their
adversaries, to their great profit; praying him, further, to send to his friends

*The whole treaty which embodies these articles was made at Venloo, 7 Sept. 1543, and is printed in Granvelle, *Papiers d'Etat*, II., p. 669. See also Spanish Calendar VI. Part ii. No. 219.

† Aremberg.
‡ Amersfoort.

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145. SUFFOLK to the COUNCIL.—cont.

in Edinburgh to help Mr. Sadleyr, whom the men of Edinburgh threaten for the ships lately taken (about which, he might say, they should have a satisfactory answer), and also to find means to convey Sadleyr to his brother's house of Tyntalon, 16 miles thence. The Council wrote lately of 3,000*l.* to be sent by Mr. Lee, but hitherto is no word of him. Darnton, 8 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—Where Sir George Douglas wrote to the lord Warden concerning the laying of strong garrisons on the Border this winter, Suffolk thinks that three or four of the King's friends (or at least two), Douglas to be one, authorised by the residue, should, immediately, meet Suffolk and the lord Warden to give their advice for this winter and next summer.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1548.

8 Sept. 146. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652. f. 55.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
ii. No. 20.

Forwards a letter from Sadler. Has also received a letter from Brian Layton, declaring his exploit in Tividale and how, because Tweed "will not yet be ridden," he has attempted no act upon lord Hume (who, considering his malice to the King and realm, should be sharply requit); and a letter from the Captain of Berwick advising that, as in last wars the East Borders were unable to "defend" the enemies, garrisons should be laid. Begg Suffolk to write to the King to fortify the said Borders with garrisons. Meanwhile a general raid, leaving the Borderers at home for defence, may be made against lord Hume and others, and should be victualled for four or five days. This would violate no promises, because the treaty, by their not laying the hostages in time, "is as of their behalf frustrate." Awaits Suffolk's advice. Has no knowledge from Wharton and Sir Ralph Eure of their exploits. Warkwourthe, 8 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

8 Sept. 147. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652. f. 57.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
ii. No. 21.

Forwards letters to Wharton from Maxwell and to Maxwell from Angus (received this day in a packet from Wharton), showing that "upon the change of the Governor," they and others of his party defer setting forward, and have appointed this day to meet at Duglasse and take counsel. Begg Suffolk to despatch these letters to the King. Wharton has at Carlisle the larde Rashe, the King's prisoner, Alex. Erskyns and John Liesle, pledges, and desires, for the surety of the town and risk of their escaping, that they may be sent to some inward part of the realm. Warkwourthe, 8 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

8 Sept. 148. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652. f. 59.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
ii. No. 22.

This night at 11 o'clock, upon receipt of Suffolk's letter to George Douglas, which is dispatched, came a letter from Douglas answering one that Parr wrote to him (that, at this revolt of the Governor, it was to be seen that he and other noblemen who professed honor and knew what the breach of it deserved would, abjecting all affections or promises by Governor, Cardinal or others, stick to their promises to the King). He writes, as Suffolk will perceive in the letter herewith, that he is bent to the acceleration of the King's affairs; and, as he requires relief in money, for detaining and comforting his friends, Parr begs Suffolk to "advertise up his said letter" to the King. Touching the redress of goods which he requires, has

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already taken order that none of his friends shall be spoiled and that if, negligently, any such thing happen redress shall be made. Warkwourthe, 8 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

8 Sept. **149.** SADLER TO ARRAN.

R. O.
St. P. v. 333.

Hearing sundry reports of his sudden departure to Stirling which, if true, might touch his honor; and remembering the constancy he has shown to the King and the accomplishment of the late treaties, to which he has sworn, besides such private promises as he has made to Sadler, sends these letters by express messenger to require him to signify how he remains towards the King and the accomplishment of his oath. Albeit assured that he has respect to the duty of a Christian prince and to his own honor, yet, hearing sundry tales thereof, begs to know the truth, so as to write it to the King before any sinister or wrong informations alter his Highness's good opinion of Arran. Credence for bearer. Edinburgh, 8 Sept.

P. 1. Headed by Sadler: Copie of my l're to the Governor.

8 Sept. **150.** CHARLES DUKE OF ORLEANS to the LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 238.
B. M.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 220-1.]

Begs credence for his secretary Ant. Marlet. Reims, 8 Sept. 1548.
ii. Instructions for Ant. Marlet's declaration to the duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Hesse and other Protestant lords now about to assemble at Frankfort.

To state that the duke of Orleans has long desired to have the Gospel preached throughout France, and would ere this have had it preached in his duchy of Orleans but for respect of his father and elder brother, and the probable opposition of the Pope, the Emperor and others; but in the duchy of Luxemburg, which he hopes that his father will allow him to retain, he means to have it preached, and desires, therefore, to be admitted into their confederacy. The assembly at Francfort is to take notice that from the day that this preaching begins in Luxemburg the Duke will consider himself their confederate. Reims, 8 Sept. 1548.

French. Modern transcript from a contemporary copy at Simancas, pp. 8.

8 Sept. **151.** WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Late yesterday it began to be noised that the duke of Cleves had come to the camp before Venlo to submit to the Emperor; and Wotton sent to Mons. Nigri, the chancellor of the Order, to ask the truth. He answered that as yet there was no certainty, but a gentleman who left the camp the day before had seen the Duke, with 12 horses, all in mourning, come to the camp with Granvelle. Sent then to the master of the Posts, who said that, at noon, he received a letter from the camp that the Duke "arrived there the day before under safe-conduct" (but he was loth to speak of it because the Council here had no certainty of it) and that the count of Regendorfe, who arrived at 4 p.m., with letters to be forwarded to king Ferdinand, had seen the Duke ride in. If these tidings prove true, the Emperor and the Duke will probably "fall to some agreement." Venlo ventured to send out 400 or 500 footmen and some horsemen to skirmish with the Spaniards and Italians, but they were chased back and "had much ado to get into the gates again." Lovain, 8 Sept. 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1548.

8 Sept.

R. O.
St. P. IX.,
502.**152. GEORGE EVERAT to HENRY VIII.**

Received, on 21 July, his two letters directed to the kings of Denmark and Swethyn, and brought them hither to Lubeck on 3 Aug. Hearing that the king of Denmark was in Holste, went thither to Godrope castle on the 8th, and there asked the King's brothers, dukes Hans and Olphe, for passport to the King; which they refused, and commanded him to abide the King's coming at Sledyswyke. After 14 days the King arrived and sent for Everat, and read the letters, but said that, until his Council of Denmark came, he could not reply. Four days later he met his whole Council at Raynesborch and, with them, decided to write a loving and friendly letter as Henry had done. One of the Privy Council, Petrus Suavenius, who had been in England and received great rewards from Henry, reported this; and, of him, Everat asked for an early answer to Henry's letters and liberty for Henry's subjects to pass through the Sonde, the Belte and the Skuawe for their trade with Dansick and Lubeck.

Describes how, on 20 Aug., the King and his gentlemen, in yellow cloaks trimmed with black velvet, rode, escorting the ladies of his family in gilt wagons, from Kiel to a nunnery six miles off, where they met the duke of Mekelbroch, with his men in red cloaks trimmed with white and blue satin, and other gilt wagons; and all returned together to Kiel, where, next day, the Duke was married to the King's eldest sister. Next the King went the French ambassador, Johannes Fractinius, who is reported to have brought the King 30,000 French crowns for his wars. The triumph and jousting lasted six days. Describes how the King then sent for him, gave him the letter herewith, protested his friendship for Henry, embraced and dismissed him; and sent Suavenius to say that Henry's subjects might sail through the Sonde, Belte and Skawe, provided they carried no corn and put in sureties at Elsanor to convey their merchandise only to England, Scotland or Cleveland, for the King had been deceived often by those whom he licensed to pass carrying corn and victuals to his enemies the Hollanders.

A fleet of 48 ships, 21 of them Scots, has left Denmark for Zelond, but is detained in Norway by contrary wind. It was said in the Court of Denmark that the French had slain 14,000 Englishmen, but this is contradicted. Here they say the Emperor has won Duren, in Gullik, with the loss of 3,000 men.

Is about to depart for Sewethen with Henry's letter and therefore sends John Ellyot with this. As soon as he gets answer in Sewethen, will return with it to England. Lubek, 8 Sept. 1548.

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Fndd.

9 Sept.

153. HENRY VIII. to ANGUS and Others.Add. MS.
32,652. f. 63.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II. No. 23 (1)

Understanding that the Governor, by the crafty persuasions of the Cardinal, has withdrawn from Edinburgh and put himself into the hands of the Cardinal and others who made all the risings against him, while you were absent from him preparing forces for his defence, whereby his departure must needs be the more displeasing to you, we let you know that, persisting like a true gentleman in the things you promised to us, now that your power is up and strong and theirs weak, we shall assist you either with money or a main army as you may desire. Praying you to advertise us with all diligence, and meanwhile to join yourself speedily with the rest that be faithful and true.

"This clause following added in Sir George Douglas letters":—We have not written (as you desire) to Dunlaneyk, because not thoroughly acquainted

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with him ; but you may assure him that, showing himself an honest true gentleman, he shall have cause to be glad of it.

Copy, pp. 2. Headed: "Copie of the lettres to th'erles of Anguise, Casselles, and Glencarn, the lordes Maxwell, Somerville, Graye, Sir George Douglas and the sheref of Ayere; from Grafton ix^o Septembris 1548." Endd.

9 Sept. 154. HENRY VIII. to the TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

R. O.
St. P. v. 334.

Hearing that his ambassador there, whose chief charge is to solicit the accomplishment of the treaties concluded by the Governour and Three Estates of that realm, has been threatened with violence by some of their town, upon pretence that Henry has stayed certain ships of Scotland (the staying of which he can justify), reminds them that injury to an ambassador is never left unpunished, and admonishes them to "beware and eschew that outrage," both for all men's detestation of it and "for fear of the revenge of our sword to extend to that town and commonalty and all such p[articular] as shall by any means hereafter come into our hands to th'extermination of you to the third and fourth generation." Out of zeal for the quietness of both realms, has condescended to the treaties, and means to continue the same with such as show themselves content therewith, and will handle them friendly and restore their ships and goods ; but such as show themselves of a contrary faction, and either misintreat his ambassador or infringe the treaties (*altered from "aid our enemies with victuals or counsel"*), he will use as enemies to both realms. It shall be wise of them to foresee their danger and expel the malicious sort, so that the King may know to favour them as well disposed to the treaties.

Draft in Gardiner's hand, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute of the letter to the town of Edinburgh, ix^o Septembris 1548.

9 Sept. 155. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 61.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 28.

The King has received his letters of the 5th inst. showing the revolt of the Governor and his own evil handling. As to the Governor, the King's determination appears by the copies of such letters as are now sent to Suffolk, and to the lords and others in Scotland well minded to the King and the amity, the contents whereof Sadler shall set forth to such as he may speak withal, to accelerate their answer. As to himself, the King has written letters of thanks to the Provost for defending him and letters of warning to the whole town (copies herewith) ; "assuring you, in case your finger should ache by their means all Edinburgh shall rue it for ever after." Sadler shall show the laird of Fiff the good opinion which the King has conceived of him, and desire him now to show himself according to his promise.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr, ix^o Septembris 1548.

9 Sept. 156. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 225.]

The man last despatched to advertise the King and Council of the Emperor's news has just reported that the King showed great joy at the Emperor's good success, and praised his manner of proceeding in the patents published in Cleves and Juliers, the summons to Dure and the subsequent sentence and condemnation, and was glad to be so amply advertised and to have learnt the motives which constrained the Emperor to this enterprise. The King desires the enterprise finished in order the sooner

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156. CHAPUTS TO CHARLES V.—cont.

to know what remains to be done. The king of France's practice to kill the prince of Piedmont he finds strange and execrable.

Learning that at St. Malo in Brittany 150 sail are preparing and that about Denmark many are ready, the King has equipped all his ships to the number of 25, besides merchants and adventurers, and much desires those armed in Zealand and Sluys to come hither and consult for a joint enterprise. The Council are vexed that the captains of their men before Landrochies answered Scepperus a little angrily, who was sent to them from the Emperor. They (the captains) are not altogether discreet, for they have dared to write to the King that the Emperor's men showed themselves cowards, afraid to seek the enemies, and that had it lain with them they would have already gained all. Such dealings must not cause astonishment. It is their nature. Does not think that they will withdraw before the time prefixed, and, even if the King had thought of revoking them, the Emperor's success would change his mind. The Princess has been very ill of a colic, and no medicine has more assisted her cure than the good news of the Emperor. London, 9 Sept. 1543.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS. cited: receues le xvij^e dud. mois 1543.

9 Sept.

157. CHAPUTS TO GRANVELLE.

Can only add to what he writes to the Emperor *that, the more the Emperor's affairs prosper, the more confidence and courtesy should be shown to those here: otherwise they will think that there is no further need of them, and that they are not esteemed. And it must be supposed that the enemies are not anxious to suborn them.* London, 9 Sept. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from a Vienna.

9 Sept.

158. CHAPUTS TO THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

By the copy herewith she will learn the few events since his last. Begs her to order the ships of Flanders to come hither and join the King's, in pursuance of her offer. London, 9 Sept. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

9 Sept.

159. SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL TO THE COUNCIL.

Enclose a letter from Sadler to Suffolk. What he writes of the lords of the King's party being in their own quarters, so that he cannot communicate with them, refers to a letter Suffolk wrote him, upon news of the Governor's refusal to promise with them to save their promises to the King. Enclose also a letter of the Lord Warrien's with letters which Wharton sent him, viz. from Angus to Maxwell and from Maxwell to Wharton, showing that the King's friends intended meeting at Douglas to consult: also a letter of the Lord Warrien's with letters from the Viscount of Northam and Sir Wm. Eure showing what is done for satisfaction of the enemies. Beg to know the King's pleasure upon the laying of accusations on the Earl and Countess Marches, of which Eure writes, and the great mad. in which the Lord Warrien writes, and the hostages lying with Wharton at Carlisle. Durham, 3 Sept. *Samedi.*

P. S.—Another letter is come from the Lord Warrien, with one from Sir Gen. Douglas to him sent herewith. Dr. Lee has arrived with 3,000. *Samedi* 10. which the Council wrote that he should have for his wages: which he carries to Durham to Mr. Urquhart. Suffolk desires instructions

R. O.
Spanish
Calendar.
VI. ii.
No. 126.

R. O.
Spanish
Calendar.
VI. ii.
No. 127.

MS.
R. 126. 1. 24
S. M.
Hamilton
Sept. 9.
No. 24

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in case the King's friends in Scotland, or any of them, demand aid of men or money; as Sir George Douglas now does.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1548.

9 Sept.

160. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to PARR.

R. O.

Both his letters sent hither this night, containing advertisements from Wharton and from Sir. Wm. Eure and Bryan Layton, are sent to the Court, with Mr. Sadleyr's letter. As to garrisons to be laid on the East Borders, have written for the King's pleasure; and, meanwhile, he may remove his garrison about Tyndale and Redisdale, leaving a certain number with Mr. Evers, and lay them on the East and Middle Borders, with the counsel of the Borderers; which should be done with speed. Darnton, 9 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—Pray peruse and forward the enclosed letters to Mr. Sadleyr.

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

9 Sept.

161. SIR THOS. SEYMOUR to CHARLES V.

R. O.

On the 8th inst. I received your Majesty's letters, by the duke of Ascott and Mons. de Roeus, with credence, which rejoiced me more than anything could have done except a like victory to the King, my master. Where you wish us to remain longer here; on the 2nd inst., your Councillor, Cornelius Scepperus, showed us that you wished us to wait here eight or ten days, within which you would send 10,000 or 12,000 men in our place. That I signified to the King my master, who expects us thereupon to return; and, if we have no other commission between this and the end of the said days, we pray you to give us such escort back to our countries that we may be able to return and do you service another time. Camp at the Pennerou, 9 Sept. 1548.

Copy, French, p. 1. Endd.: "Copie of Mr. Seymer's letter to th' Emperor."

R. O.

2. Modern copy of the above taken from the original at Vienna. [*Spanish Calendar VI. ii. No. 224.*]

French, p. 1.

9 Sept.

162. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.R. O.
St. P., ix. 505.

Yesterday came Chancellor Nigri to show that the Duke of Cleves' coming to the Emperor was confirmed by letters from President Score; who wrote also that he hoped within four days to send good tidings. The Emperor would grant no safeconduct, but the Duke came upon safeconduct of the Viceroy of Sicily, the Emperor's captain general. The master of the Posts sends word that, now, one who carries letters into Germany says he saw the Duke brought in by the duke of Bruynswyke and other great men, who all kneeled before the Emperor, and the Duke confessed his offences, and all desired pardon, and that yesterday Venlo and the rest of Geldreland yielded. It is one of the strangest things that chanced these many years that, for one town cowardly lost by assault, so great and strong a country should be lost without stroke striking. Cæsar may now write, as Cæsar did, *Veni, vidi, vici*. Surely God has blinded the French king, who, with a small assistance to the Duke, might have done the Emperor more displeasure than he himself could do with four times as many, and now is likely to have his own country destroyed. Expects that one point of the agreement will be that the Duke shall renounce the marriage of Navarre; and, perhaps, take one of the King of Romans' daughters, for "posts go apace that way." Lovain, 9 Sept. 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1543.

9 Sept.

163. EDWARD HAVEL TO HENRY VIII.E. O.
St. P. II. 504

Written 29 April, and has since received the Council's letters of the 15th. Rejoices at Henry's success in Scotland; and hopes to see him strengthen his dominion of France, far both by water and land; the French appear much his inferiors. The Signory rejoiced to learn that Scotland was refused and the French faction there quenched; also to hear of the joints at Terracina, including greatly the valor and indomitable stomachs of our nation.

The Turk's ambassador is departed. His request was to have regular news of Barbarossa and Constantinople and payment of the 150,000 ducats due by the Venetians, who are inclined to satisfy him. Was yielded to the French and Turks on the 22nd; but the castle is not likely to be taken, especially as seven traitors of the town have been discovered and hanged upon its walls. The Castle artillery fired upon the town with great slaughter both of enemies and townsmen. Thinks Barbarossa and the French will abandon it on learning Guasto's approach with 10,000 men.

The loss of Sigona, a great "propaganda against Turks," is said to be due to Italians. The Turk will go to Alba Regal, or else return to Buda and Constantinople. The King of the Romans is in the field with 40,000 men. It is lamentable that Germany has so deserted him. All hope for Constantinople seems now to rest in Henry and the Emperor. A Turkish raiding party about Segna, a town of Ferdinand's adjoining Slavonia, has been destroyed by Curvasa and others of those confines. Ferdinand's men continue to besiege Maran, which is likely to be lost unless succoured soon; but the Venetians will not suffer Ferdinand's men to come upon their confines for fear of provoking the Turk.

The duke of Florence has made 6,000 men against the Turks and French, "whom he suspecteth with the Siroci, not meanly;" and Semis has joined him. Although the Bishop of Rome lately granted the French king 4,000 men against Henry, he dare not do it for fear of the Emperor, whose orator urges him to declare against the French as openly conjoined with the Turks. But the Bishop, being partial to the French, has declared himself neutral, "with much rhetorical excuses upon England, as is reported." The patriarch Grimany, who was made Legate for Scotland and sent to France, tattles about going to Scotland with eight ships. Although the man is of no moment, it is well to be circumspect against the hate and machinations of the Roman bishop and clergy. Venice, 9 Sept. 1543.

Hol., ff. 3. Add. Scald. Eddi.

10 Sept.

164. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL TO [PARK].

E. O.

We have received a letter from Wharton showing that he has released the Arnestranges, upon hostages, and written to your lordship, at their suit, for George Arnestrange, now prisoner at Alnwick, whom we think you should let to liberty. Four pledges are but few for "such a great and wild sort"; but we have written to Wharton to cause them to raid lord Bothwell's lands, who shows himself the King's enemy, "wherby a feade (feud) shall be brought betwixt them and make them more sure to serve the King's highness." Darnton, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

10 Sept.

165. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER TO HENRY VIII.E. O.
St. P. III
484

Profuse thanks for licensing him, by letter, to come over for two months. As to nominating a *locum tenens*: a recent Act provided that the

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Deputy's room, when vacant, must be supplied by an Englishman who is not a spiritual person. The Chancellor and Vice-treasurer are the only choice, and the former, although a right wise man, is somewhat unwieldy for martial affairs. Thinks Brabazon very meet for the room. Will explain the reason of the enactment when he comes over. Asks for the bill for two little mills which belonged to Trym abbey, which the King granted him; and he will then sell the rest of his lands here, to provide money to come over with; for he has not here attained the great riches that some think. Begg for the customary licence under the Great Seal to come over. Thanks for advancing his brother to the keeping of Dungarvan, and for his goodness to Thos. Agard in the parsonage of Trym, and for giving John Parkar, his secretary, the reversion, after Sir John White who was then sick, of the constablership of Dublin Castle. White is now dead and Parkar in possession. Is now, with the Council, towards a journey to Limerick and Galway, to order the fee farm, &c., at the special request of the earls of Thomond and Clanricard. On their return, will answer the rest of the King's letters. Thanks for promise of money for the reformation of Leinster already begun. Waterford, 10 Sept. 85 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.

10 Sept. **166.** ARRAN TO SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,652. f. 71.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 26 (1).

Received his letters by bearer. Being occupied in so great affairs as were long to write, and purposing to be very shortly in Edinburgh, defers all matters "while" their meeting. Sterling, 10 Sept. *Signed*: James G. P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord ambassatour of England in Edinburgh. *Endd.*: 1548.

10 Sept. **167.** SIR THOS. SEYMOUR TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Since our last letter, the Emperor sent to me to give credit to the Duke^e; whose request was that we would remain longer than the ten days. I answered that we had remained 3 weeks more than the 15 days which was required by the Queen, and durst not grant this, "considering that Sckepperus did require the said time but till the Emperor's army might repair to him," and that your Highness looked for our return. They asked whether I would go with them during the time; and I said, "Into France whither they would, for I had a discharge for it." They asked whether I would not go to Landersey; and I answered that I would, if they pressed it, but on condition that they would not summon the town nor prepare to lay siege to it, for it would not be to our praise to depart after the summoning. They asked if I would depart if I heard not from you within the ten days; and I, fearing they might make the post come on foot, said I would, but felt sure to hear before that. They went about to persuade me that you were bound by the treaty; but I said that if 10,000 men were in their country or in Landersey you were bound, but not for 500, and that since the French departed you were bound to no aid, and what you had done was of your own goodness and deserved thanks. They then brake off and said the Emperor had written to me and required me to answer his Highness, which I promised and did (copy enclosed). I require pardon if I went too far (minding to remain until I hear from you, although they have no hope thereof), for I was the more quick, knowing that some of our Council had been won over by them and wished this matter to pass by the most voices.

Describes how this day he, with my lord Warden's men and Mr. Treasurer's, rescued 200 of his men who were found fighting with the

* The Duke of Arschot.

1543.

167. SIR THOMAS SKIRBOCK TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

Frenchmen beside Landersey, and took 10 or 12 of the beginners who were wounded and like to die, telling Mr. Treasurer that he would put halters about all their necks and "havinge" (hang) two of them which were most like to die, for breaking the proclamation, praying him that he and other gentlemen would sue for pardon for the rest. When the gallows were up and 1,000 persons met to behold the execution, two of the Council said "I were not best to be too hasty in hanging of men, considering that we should have need of them." I declared what I meant to do, and that I had told it to Mr. Treasurer; and said further that, by speaking such words where they did, they meant to put me in the infamy of all the people and to get themselves in favour, and that they did not as it became them, and that I would advertise your Highness thereof. I pardoned the offenders for that offence, doubting whether I should have [been, word omitted] suffered to put them to execution.

Never saw a town worse to approach than Landersey, "for no man can trench thereunto but down the hill." Has practised with two Frenchmen that were taken in Boghain, to lie, the one in Terwan and the other in Montrell, to give news whenever he sends for it, and receive, the one 30 cr., the other 20 cr. a year. Camp beside Landersey, 10 Sept., "where they will remain till their army come, and some of the Bourgeois saith, whatsoever they brag, they will not meddle with the town of Landersey, beknowing it to be victualled for half a year." *ibid.*

Pp. 3. Add. Evid.: 1543.

10 Sept. 168. QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY TO WOTTON.

R. O.
St. P. II. 506.

Since she spoke with him the other day she sent him word that Raremonde was surrendered to the Emperor; and soon afterwards the Emperor sent for her, so that she hastened her departure. The duke of Cleves, after humbling himself and asking pardon, has assured the Emperor of the duchy of Gheldres and county of Zutphen and delivered Venlo; and thereupon the Emperor has received him to grace. Nothing therefore remains the enterprise against France, and the army is already on the road. Prays him to notify this to the King and to his ministers who are now in France with the duke of Archois and count du Reux. The army against France is increased by the soldiers of the duke of Cleves, whom, for their relief, the Emperor has received to his service. Weerd; au pays de Hornes, 10 Sept. 1543. *Signed Marie, with countersign of Despieghem.*

French. Copy in H. R. C. MSS., pp. 2. Evid. Copy of the Regentes Fre to Doctor Wotton.

11 Sept. 169. HENRY VIII. TO ANGUS.

Add. MS.
2752. f. 74.
R. M.
Harleian
Papers. II.
No. 28.

As the revolt of the Governor and his familiarity with the Cardinal indicates displeasure to be wrought against him and his brother Sir George Douglas, the King has had to heart his preservation. Wrote before to him and other friends, by advice of Sir George, to encourage them; and now this comes writes to him apart further advice, to be declared to the rest by mouth without letting them know the receipt of this letter. He shall assemble such of the King's friends as he thinks meet, and (upon the occasion of the King's former letters, reminding them how the Cardinal has "compassed" the Governor to his own purpose, and to their confusion if they likewise put themselves into his hands, and how they are assured of aid if they keep promise to the King), without delay approach Stirling or Edinburgh, where the Governor and Cardinal shall chance to be, and take

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Stirling, the Governor, the Cardinal and the young Queen into their hands. If their forces are not together they should set forth towards Stirling with their household servants and such as they can presently gather, leaving friends secretly to bring to them the rest of their forces, and should "parliament" with the Governor and Cardinal about hostages for their surety if they come in, until able to go through with their purpose; thus using the same policy as the Cardinal used to confound them. The King will aid them with money, and, as Sir George has advertised him, will send 2,000 or 3,000 men by sea to Tentallon, if he will let the King for the time have the use of it, and also send 8,000 or 10,000 men by land; which will make them so strong that the Governor and Cardinal with all their adherents shall not be able to "defend them."

ii. "[And as ye shall find our said friends affected in this matter, and what your mind is concerning Tentallon and the delivery of it into our hands for this purpose, we require you to advertise us with diligence, to the intent we may put all things in execution accordingly.] Signifying unto you that we have already put things in such arredynesse as without any tract of time we shall furnish you and them of men and money as is before written; whereunto ye may assuredly trust."

f. 76. iii. [Henry VIII. to Suffolk.] *

[—"for the ordering of themselves, either they be or shortly may be of such force and strength as shall be able to surprise the said Governor and Cardinal, and suddenly, or they can prepare strength to resist them, to work our desired purpose and their own surety, we think it now most expedient and necessary that they call to remembrance] how the Cardinal hath compassed the Governor to his own purpose and to their confusion," &c. (as above in § i. to the end).

[This should not be written but signified to them by mouth at Douglasse by some person to be sent with your letter of credence. You shall send for George Douglas to express the same to him by mouth. If it appears that they will follow our counsel, you shall prepare 8,000 or 10,000 men, and we shall put our seamen ready. If they shrink from it "we shall the rather decipher what they intend towards—"] †

"As to the help which George Douglas privately demandeth,—

"Aid to the rest.

"Garrisons for the East Marches.

"Delivery of Sir Thomas Wharton's prisoners into the inland.

"The rode for the lord Hume."

Corrected drafts, the first sheet containing i. and ii. being in Gardiner's hand, and § iii. in Wriothesley's, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute to therle of Anguish, xj^o Septembris, 1548.

11 Sept. 170. SUFFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 67.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, n.,
No. 25.

Has received their letters dated Grafton, 9th inst., showing that in case the Scots will not wholly agree to the performance of the treaties, an army of 16,000 is to enter Scotland, half by the West Borders and Carlyle and half by Barwycke, and that Wharton shall provide victuals and carriage for 12,000 men. Has sent for Wharton and four or five of the wisest there, to know their opinions touching the victuals and carriage, and what exploit may be done considering the time of year. Has also sent for the lord Warden to bring 5 or 6 of the wisest men, to advise what may be done by those who enter in by Barwycke, and to know what the Borderers may do in victualling the army. Has also sent to Mr. Shelley to know what

* This apparently is part of a draft despatch to Suffolk transmitting the preceding. See No. 164.

† Cancelled.

1543.

170. SUFFOLK TO THE COUNCIL.—*1543.*

victuals and carriage he can get. Advised that some of the King's friends in Scotland should meet with him and the lord Warden to give their advice: and still thinks this most necessary, and that the King should write to them to do so. Darnton, 11 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 3. Add. Endd.: 1543.

11 Sept. 171. SUFFOLK AND ITNSALL TO [PARR].

R. O.

Enclose a packet of letters to be conveyed to Mr. Sadleyr with all possible speed: not opening it for the four copies herewith sent to Suffolk, show the contents of the despatch which copies they beg him to return with his next letters. Samir Pringle whom at your suit the King has accepted to his service, should be prick'd forward to perform his promise ("that a certain of his surname should be ready at all times to serve the King"), and the King "ascertain'd" what service to expect of him. Darnton, 11 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

11 Sept. 172. SUFFOLK TO [PARR].

R. O.
St. P. v. 39.

As the King minds, if the Scots will not observe the treaties, to invade Scotland with a great army, Suffolk has sent for Wharton, because half that army should enter by the West Borders: and requires Parr to bring hither on Sunday next some of the most expert men of his Borders, to consult how the army may be furnished with victuals and carriage, and what may be done "considering the time of the year." He must leave some person to forward letters out of Scotland, and also captains on his Borders. Please send the letter herewith to Mr. Shelley that he may come with you. Darnton, 11 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

11 Sept. 173. WHARTON TO PARR.

Add. Ms.
32,552. f. 95.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.
No. 39 (1).

According to Parr's command, and his own letter of the 9th, appointed men, as in the schedule herewith, to annoy with fire and sword the head of the Ledesdallies. Through lack of numbers, bad weather and ill rule, they have not done their enterprise as it was intended—as his cousin and deputy, Sir John Lowther, who was with them, reports. The men of these Marches are not, through "untruth, pride and disdain," in due order to serve the King, nor "as they were afore Seynt Kateryne eve last." Carlisle, 11 Sept.

P.S.—One whom he sent to Mr. Symple in Scotland for news was, in his return, robbed beside Anande of his horse and goods, and letters of Mr. Symple taken from him. Symple told him to say that Wharton "should trust no Scottish man for any strength by them." There are "spoils and robberies and open day forrays" in Aerdale. Has written to Maxwell "for reformation of that robbery, with their names that did the same." *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To, etc., lord Parr, lord Warden of all the Marches foranent Scotland. Endd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 86.

2. "The numbers appointed by Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, to burn and waste with fire and sword all in the head of Ledesdall, the xth of September."

Sir John Louthier, with 220 horsemen of Wharton's; Jake Musgrave for Becastledaill, Thos. Blanerasset for Gilleslande, Ricchie Grame and his

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brethren for Heske and Levin, and Kyrklington, horse and foot; the bailiff of Burgh 100 horsemen, the bailiff of Graystoke 60, John Bost for Kyrkoswald 20, the bailiff of Skaylby 30, Thos. Falofelde of the Quens Hames 100, and the bailiff of Blekell 20. Many of these came not. They burnt 19 houses, slew two men and took three, and brought away 12 score nowt and much insight. They left 95 of the nowt with the Elwades upon surety. *Signed*: Thomas Whartton.

P. 1.

11 Sept. 174. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 69.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 26.
Sadler State
Papers, I. 287.

To feel whether the Cardinal and his complices had altered the Governor's inclination to the King and the performance of the treaties, and also to learn proceedings at Stirling, sent Henry Raye, pursuivant of Berwick, to him with a letter (copy and the Governor's answer enclosed). By mouth the Governor said he would do his best to observe the treaties, and more he could not do. Concludes that the Cardinal and his complices would interrupt the peace and win the Governor; who, however, would gladly slip from them, but they keep a watch upon him. If he come to Edinburgh as his answer purports, Sadler will learn more.

Angus, Glencarn, Casselles, Maxwell, Somerville and Sir George Douglas, with their friends, as lords Ogleby, Grey, Glamme, &c., notwithstanding letters of the Governor and of the Cardinal and his complices containing fair words and requests to come to Stirling to the Coronation of the Queen, refuse to join them unless they will "conform themselves to the accomplishment of the said treaties." Angus has assembled, at his house of Dowglas, Glencarne, Casselles, Maxwell, Somerville, the sheriff of Ayer and laird of Donlaneryke, who have subscribed a bond to abide together and sent it to the rest of their friends to subscribe. Yesterday, Maxwell and Donlaneryke came to Sadler from the others to declare this and require him to notify the King that they would stick together to him, trusting that he would aid them. They beg to know soon the King's pleasure what they shall do, and meanwhile will keep themselves from the malice of their enemies. Angus ("who is much moved with the Governor's revolt") keeps a great company at Dowglas. Encloses letters from him, and from him and Glencarn and Casselles jointly. The young Queen was crowned on Sunday last, at Stirling, with the solemnity used here, "which is not very costly." Hears that they are about to choose a Council of 8 temporal and 8 spiritual men of those now assembled at Stirling. Edinburgh, 11 Sept., at night. *Signed*.

Pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

11 Sept. 175. SADLER TO SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 72.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 27.

This day, received theirs of the 9th, with those from "the Council above." For news refers to his letters, herewith, to the King. As to the French ships, which, as they hear, are arrived at Donbreteyn; that has been often bruited here by such as would fain have it so, but none are arrived, "nor I think will not this year." Is so well here intreated that the Provost sends two messengers daily to pray him to keep himself and his folks within his house, as the people so rage against him. Yesterday one of his servants went into the town without his knowledge, and a villain, sent to pick a quarrel with him, called him English dog and spoke such despiteful words of the King as no Englishman having a heart in his stomach could bear; whereat he drew his dagger and strake the villain overthwart the face, and would have killed him but for a Scottish man. Whereupon, 20 drawn swords were about his said servant, who was wounded in sundry parts, and had been killed if he had not defended himself like a man. He

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175. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL—cont.

is sore wounded in the head, but the surgeons think he will live. Is threatened to have as much himself. "Under the sun live not more beastly and unreasonable people than here be of all degrees." Edinburgh, 11 Sept., at midnight. *Signed.*

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

11 Sept.

176. SADLER to [PARR].

R. O.
St. P., v. 335.

Received his letters of the 10th; and now sends herewith letters to the King and to Suffolk and Durham, to be forwarded. Where Parr desires to know how he is entreated; never so noble a Prince's servant was so evil entreated, and "never man had to do with so rude, so inconstant and beastly a nation as this is, for they neither esteem the honor of their country ne their own honesty, ne yet (which they ought principally to do) their duty to God, and love and charity to their Christian brethren." Parr can conjecture how pleasant a time he has, and this packet to Suffolk and Durham will show how he has been handled. Edinburgh, 11 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf, with address, lost.

11 Sept.

177. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 508.

Forwards copy of a letter which the Regent sent him, showing what the Emperor will do with his army. They are already sent, in three companies, to invade France. This unlooked for success in Gelderland and sudden invasion of France will trouble the French king's reckonings; and although the season is far spent, the Emperor hopes to do some notable exploit before the winter.

This day the Emperor is at Nieumay or Nimmeghe, the chief town of Geldres, where the three estates of Geldres and Zutphan make their submission. Those who kneeled with the Duke of Cleves were Duke Henry of Bruynswyke, the earl of Schawenburgh, coadjutor to the bp. of Coleyn, the earl of Newenare and Dr. Groper, of Coleyn. The Emperor has commanded the three estates of these Low Countries to be at Bruxelles on Saturday next, where, probably, he himself and the Regent will be. By conjecture one of the causes will be a subsidy. The Regent comes from Weerdt by way of Andwerpe, to borrow money. Yesterday the Emperor caused mass to be said here for the souls of his soldiers slain at Duren. Many Spaniards attended (partly of the company of the duke of Neigerez, who came hither diseased, and partly of the bp. of St. James in Compostella and other spiritual men, who were sent from the camp before), for the loss was chiefly of their countrymen. Lovain, 11 Sept. 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

11 Sept.

178. CHARLES V. to the GENERAL OF THE ENGLISH ARMY IN FLANDERS.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 513.

Received his letter of the 5th containing his conversation with Scepperus; and, although Arschot and De Roeulx will have informed him of the Emperor's determination to come thither, writes to assure him that he (Charles) will be in that quarter on the 24th or 26th inst.; and prays him, as the term is short and a good effect probable, to remain until then. Has sent a gentleman to the King about this and is sure he will be content. Venlo, 11 Sept. 1543. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Countersigned: Bave. Add.: A notre treschier et bien ame, le chief et capitaine general de l'armee du Roy d'Angleterre, Mons. notre bon frere, estant en nos Pays d'embas, et en son absence au mareschal de ladite armee. Endd.

1548.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 229.]

2. Original draft of the preceding.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS., headed: Minute.

12 Sept.

179. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 230.]

Wrote on the 29th ult. To advertise the King of England, according to the perfect amity between them, of what has happened since, despatches the Sieur de Chantonay, gentleman of his mouth; from whom Chapuys will learn his charge. Venlo, 12 Sept. 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

Add. MS.
28,173, f. 313.
B. M.
Granvelle
Papiers
d'Etat, ii. 678.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., Nos. 227-8.]

2. Charles V.'s "instruction a vous, le sieur de Chantonay, nostre gentilhomme de la bouche, de ce qu'aurez a dire, remonstrer et poursuyr devers le roy d'Angleterre, nostre tres cher et bon frere et cousin, ou presentement vous envoyons."

To go, with all speed, to the Ambassador there resident, present the Emperor's letters and declare his own charge; in order that he may, by his advice, and jointly with him, deal with the King and Council. Then, presenting to the King the letters of credence for both, he shall say that the Emperor supposes that the said Ambassador has declared the Emperor's progress hither, as late as last letters of 29th ult., and now sends him to give a more ample account, and also to relate events since, such as the taking of Remonde, the surrender of the towns of Julliers, the siege of this town of Venlo, and the coming of the duke of Cleves, accompanied by the Coadjutor and other ambassadors of the elector of Cologne and by the duke of Brunswick, to make submission and offer surrender of Gueldres and Zutphen, with the substance of the treaty made. He shall add that the Emperor now awaits the coming of the deputies of Gueldres to give their oath of fidelity; and shall point out what a blow the reduction of the said Duke of Cleves will be to France, who will thereby also lose the alliances of Denmark, Sweden and other "princes et villes australes," to the advantage of the coasts of England and Scotland as well as of Spain and the Low Countries. The Emperor's aim has always been to correspond with the King against the common enemy; and, therefore, he has received the Duke with clemency (in spite of his misdeeds in joining with France to aid the Turk) so as to be free on this side, while the season yet lasts, for some good exploit upon France, who has occupied towns in Luxemburg and also Landreschies, and is now making every effort to assemble men of war, French, Italian and Swiss, against the Emperor; who, however, hopes, before the winter, to occupy some places in France towards the joint enterprise of next year. As to the Englishmen here, the Emperor prays the King (as he has also written to their captain and marshal), that they may await his coming to them; when he will decide what to do, and the King may either use them in that or in some exploit on Picardy, or withdraw them. But, as this expedition will greatly further the future enterprise, Chantonay shall beg the King to assist the Emperor with one month's pay of this army, only 150,000 cr. Would not trouble him with this were it possible to get money in Germany or the Low Countries; but the Emperor could not procure so much ready money, though he had expected to be assisted here, as he would have been but for the great cost to these countries of this war of Cleves (*sic*) and against the said duke of Cleves. If the King withdraws the said English, he will avoid the expense in which the Emperor must still continue for the common benefit; which the Emperor trusts that the King will regard, since he is well able to assist with the said sum. And Chantonay shall make the Emperor's affectionate recommendations to the lords and good personages about the King and commend this request to them, and return as soon as he can. Done in

1548.

179. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—cont.

our camp before Venlo, 12 Sept. 1548. *Signed*: Charles. *Countersigned*: Bave.

ii. [Private instruction.]

Besides what is contained in his instruction, which may be shown to the King of England if required (although it would be a bad precedent to show despatches unless to avoid giving rise to suspicion, and in that case what should not be shown shall be written apart), Chantonay and the ambassador shall try to induce him to furnish the sum mentioned gratuitously; and, failing that, shall ask it as a loan to be repaid in four or five months, when money can be had from Spain, of that which is come from the Indies, or obtained in the Low Countries. *Signed*: Charles. *Countersigned*: Bave.

French. Modern transcript from Brussels, pp.11.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 242.
B. M.

3. Another modern transcript of §2, from Brussels.
French, pp. 6.

18 Sept.

180. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 79.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 29.

Enclose letters from Sadler to the King and to the writers, a copy of Sadler's letter to the Governor and the Governor's answer, letters to Sadler from Angus, and from Angus, Glencarne and Casselles jointly, a letter from Sir George Douglas to the lord Warden, and one from the lord Warden to Suffolk, with a letter and schedule sent from Wharton to the lord Warden.

The Council's letters of the 11th directed Suffolk to send for Sir George Douglas and declare the effect of the letter to Angus, grope what his resolution will be therein, and feed him with money though it cost 200*l.* or 300*l.* Has sent for Douglas. Sadler's letters show that the King's friends stick to their promise; and, as they are too poor to retain the men they need, Suffolk means to put a little more to that which is to be employed about Sir George Douglas, so as to let them have some money amongst them at this beginning, for money has hitherto allured them to the King's purpose; but he will not be lavish till he knows the King's pleasure. Will promise Douglas, at his coming, the aid of the King's garrisons, and take order with the lord Warden therein. Darnton, 18 Sept. *Signed*.

P.S.—The King's letter to Angus is already sent to Sir George Douglas to convey, and the copy of it in cipher sent to Sadler. The hostages shall be removed from Carlisle, and more men laid in garrison on the East and Middle marches as directed.

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

18 Sept.

181. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 81.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 30.

Signified last night that by next despatch he would send Sandy Pringill's report, which is:—

The Governor and Cardinal, on the 4th inst., met at Fawekirke and, agreeing well, rode that night to Stirling, where Lennox, Huntley, Argile and Bothwell met them and concluded that the Queen should be crowned on the Sunday after, and the Governor agreed to deliver the castles and holds of Scotland to the keeping of the Cardinal and the said earls. On Friday before the coronation the Governor declared the things laid to him on behalf of the King, including suppression of sundry abbeys and friars, and said "that by his consent the Friars of Dundee was sacked." All, thereupon, said that he was accursed; and on Saturday he was enjoined to pass to the Friars of Stirling, with the said lords, where he "received open penance and a solemn oath" never to do it again, but support the profession

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"of monks, friars and such other," and was absolved by the Cardinal and bishops, and received the Sacrament, Bothwell holding the towel over his head. That afternoon the Governor remitted all his proceedings to the advice of the Cardinal and others. On Sunday last, at 10 a.m., in the chapel of Stirling Castle, they crowned their Queen, the Governor bearing the crown, Lennox the sceptre, and Argile the sword. They were all determined to be at Edinburgh this day, and to send for all noblemen to come thither who were not at the coronation. They say generally that they will have no peace with England but after the old sort, and will not deliver the Queen according to the treaty. They heard nothing since midsummer of their expected supply of ships and money from France. They doubted not but all the noblemen in whom the King of England trusted would shortly consider their duty to their country, unless it were Angus; and if he would not obey them "they would put him in jeopardy of exile." Pringill heard the Cardinal laugh when word was brought of the burning of the Carres lands in Tivdale, and say "Th'Englishmen saith that ever we begin with them, but now they begin with us." And thereupon the Humes, Carres and Bukclough were called before the Governor and Cardinal, and undertook to annoy England and "defend their Borders till the coming of the white coats." Pringill heard the Cardinal say that ere the King of England had interest in Scotland he and many of the clergy would die; and saw him ride in harness as if to battle. He heard Argile report how he had burnt the isle of Glentire,^o "which is one Makcannons,"[†] killed 10,000 oxen and kine, taken 1,800 horse and mares, and left his brother Margregour to keep it till his return. Argile then turned to the Governor and said "My lord, if ye had sticked still with the King of England, your land lying as it doth, . . . I would have left you little or none of it standing unburned." Pringill came homewards by Craton castle, lord Maxwell's, where Maxwell said "he was determined to enter, for the saving of such lands as he hath of the Queen in Gallawaye, and to take neither partie." When the Governor departed from Edinburgh to Black Nash, he did on new harness, and his wife, one of the Douglasses, said "'What! go ye about to do that which ye have promised? Though your coat be sure and strong, your heart is dull and faint'—and therewith wept." Pringill heard Argile say that if Casselles, Moungomerye and the sheriff of Ayre "came not to him according to their band of manred" he would have their lands. They intend still to treat with Mr. Sadleyr for peace, hoping for the aid of France. The Dowager will give all her jointure in Scotland to the lords who have guard of the Queen, for her, and depart into France. The lord of Craggie is one of her chamber, and well esteemed.

The Cardinal told Pringill that, the 5th day after his committal, he gave George Douglas 400 cr., and after that he was removed to lord Seton's place; and Douglas and Seton, being brother and sister's children, devised his loosing from thence upon agreement that Seton's two daughters should marry the laird of Lastirryk and lord Hume's son and heir (one of whom is married and the other shall be). They then let him go to St. Andrews, upon the bond of four lords, whereof Seton was one, that he should not depart thence without the Governor's leave; and thereupon Douglas and the laird of Grange rode to St. Andrews and released him of that bond. The Cardinal said he marvelled that Douglas was against his loosing and the cancelling of the bond; and Douglas replied that that was true, but he did it because otherwise it would have been done by others, and he would have the Cardinal know "that it was none but he that loosed him."

Wrote that as many of the garrisons as could be spared were appointed to aid Douglas, upon his requisition. Finds that the captains fear that, being but a handful, they will be betrayed to their enemies; but they will

* Tیره.

† Mackinnon's.

1548.

181. PARR to SUFFOLK—cont.

do as the King commands. Will bring Pringill with him, and meanwhile the premises may be notified to the King to show the intents of the Scots, which Pringill declares to be nothing but fraud. Warkwourthe, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

13 Sept.

182. QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Although, by the Sieur de Chantonnay, gentleman of the Emperor's mouth, bearer of these, Henry will learn the success in Gheldres, she cannot refrain from imparting to him her joy (*esjoyssment*). Credence for Chantonnay. Viersen en la campagne, 13 Sept. 1548. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

13 Sept.

183. FRANCIS I. to the LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Add. MS.
28,593. f. 245.
B. M.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 231.]

Wrote on the 10th inst. of his intention. Sent Orleans to Luxemburg, and was to follow with the rest of his forces, to succour his relative and free Germany from fear of the Tyrant. Now news has come from the Emperor's camp that the duchy of Juliers has surrendered to the Emperor, and that Henry duke of Brunswick has obtained for the Duke of Cleves terms beyond expectation; that the Duke himself has replied with regret that he desires no aid from Francis, and that he could give no hope of supplies either in the bishoprics of Treves and Cologne, or even in his own dominions.† If so, what is Francis to do? Will, however, await with troops the issue of conferences at Neuss ("Consiliorum Novesianorum,") and persist in his intention if the Duke wishes it. This was one part of his said letters, the other part concerns the Landgrave, and his friends, and they will do well to ponder it in time. Writes for two reasons, (1) to tell them that he would never have abandoned the Duke of Cleves, even though he had to postpone victory over the English and Belgians; and (2) to offer help to remedy the present evils. Datum ex urbe nostra Sancti Manehildis. 13 Sept. 1548.

Lat. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 2.

14 Sept.

184. HENRY VIII. to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652. f. 88.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 31.

Since his former letters signifying what he wrote to Angus (to surprise the Cardinal and Governor),—which, he fears, will not be done as earnestly as he wished, although they may follow his advice to come to a place of surety nigh Edinburgh and there "parliament" with the Governor and Cardinal,—remembering that Suffolk has put ready 15,000 spears and archers on horseback, 8,000 of which, assembled on pretence of a raid upon the Humes and Carres, might pass through to Edinburgh, with victual for 8 or 10 days, without resistance by the power of Scotland, has debated with his Council and finds it feasible for 8,000 under Suffolk's leading, with such captains as he may choose (whereof the lord Warden may be one), either to surprise Edinburgh with the Governor and Cardinal in it, or else to burn the town, and the country in their return, sparing the King's friends. Lest they should fly by sea 5 or 6 ships must be immediately sent from Newcastle and Berwick into the Frith; and if they fly by Stirling the King's party may "let" them. As the Scots have not observed the treaty the King may with honor punish them. The journey is not past 40 miles from Warke. If they set forth in the evening, sending

* The Duke of Cleves.

† "egre etiam responsum esse ab ipso Duce Cliviensi num me opera ferre velit, nec spem dari non solum in Treverienſi atque Coloniensi episcopatu. sed ne in ipsius quidem ditone comestus atque alimonie."

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for Sir George Douglas on pretence that the purpose is to harry the Humes and Carres, they may rest the next day, and next evening set forward to be at Edinburgh in the morning; and then only disclose the whole enterprize to him, and make him warn the other lords lest the Cardinal and Governor steal away by Sterling bridge. If surprised in Edinburgh they (the Governor and Cardinal) must enter into the castle, which for lack of victual must yield within four days. In any case the town may be, at least, burnt in spite of the castle; and that and the damage done in the return will be worth the charges of the enterprize, which also shall be done without danger, as Scotland is so divided. Little ordnance will be necessary, but some culverins, demiculverins and fawcons should be carried, and "shifts of draughts" for them taken, so as not to impede the enterprize.

This is to be executed incontinently if Suffolk can in anywise furnish it.

Copy, pp. 7. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, xiiij^o Septembris 1548.

185. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 169.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 52.

As the King perceives from him that the Scots go about to reinforce their Borders and make exploits within this realm, like as the writers, in former letters, declared the King's pleasure for augmenting the garrisons as Suffolk and the Council with him should think expedient, so now Suffolk is to make proclamations (1) that whatsoever Scottishman will come in to the King's warden and give pledges that he and his shall make no raid into England nor hurt any Englishmen invading Scotland shall have his lands and goods saved harmless; and that no friend of the King's prisoners shall join any raid into England or go against Englishmen in Scotland on pain of immediate execution if taken prisoner. If Suffolk perceives that the prisoners go not "upon a very straight foot" with the King, he shall call for all to enter; but, if he perceives that such as are accounted the King's friends act uprightly, he shall only call for entry of such as are of the adverse party—fixing a day for their entry, on pain of the execution of their pledges, and having a good eye that, on publication of these things, the pledges do not escape. He shall immediately write to Angus, Clenkern, Maxwell and Sir George Douglas to warn their friends against being doers in the intended displeasures to England, and in no wise to rise against Englishmen who enter Scotland; on pain of instant execution if taken or, if they escape, of ever after being used as manifest enemies.

Draft in Mason's hand, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk.

14 Sept.

186. TUNSTALL TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 92.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. II., 32.

Thanks for his letter dated Amptell, 4 Sept., and the six pasties of red deer brought, with it, by his servants Ric. Smyth and Thos. Arundell; which kind remembrance of his "humble and old servant" makes the writer younger by ten years. "Where the hart is a beast of long life, the flesh of him killed with a king's hand and sent by his servants with his comfortable letters declaring that he remembreth his old servant, being so far from him, must needs engender in him to whom it is sent a renewing of old spirits." Darnton, 14 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

14 Sept.

187. WALLOP and Others to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., IX. 510.

Enclose letters from the Emperor received this 13th (*sic*) Sept. Have not yet received Henry's answer to their letters of the 4th. This day the Great Master showed Wallop letters from the Lady Regent containing that Henry had written to her for certain arquebusiers to be sent to Calais;

1548.

with the sharpness of the same." Trusts that now they will leave him in more quietness, and the better if they have their ships restored, for which some of the honest sort request him to write; and, indeed, if he is to tarry here long, he would be a suitor for it. Edinburgh, 15 Sept., at night.

Signed.

Pp. 6. Add. Sealed. Endd.

15 Sept.

189. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Yesterday we left Fontaine au Boys and are now encamped half an English mile from Landersey; being saluted at our coming with shots of many great pieces of ordnance divided among the Duke's camp, the Great Master's and ours, which killed but one boy, Burgundian. Here we make trenches and bridges awaiting the Emperor's coming. Encloses copy of a letter from the Queen to the Duke, and also articles sworn between the Emperor and duke of Cleves. Sends them by bearer, Wm. Browne, who repairs into England for his necessary affairs; for the King's ambassador might report them but not the news of Landersey. Landersey, 15 Sept., "at afternoon." *Signed.*

P.S.—This day they of Landersey have shot no ordnance, but have sent away 80 carts. "At this present hour I received advertisement of the Great Master that Ardre should have been revictualled on Thursday or Friday last. The likelihood thereof I advertised my lord Deputy of Calais twice within fourteen or fifteen days."

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

15 Sept.

190. R. FANE to SIR HENRY KNYVET.

R. O.

Thanks for his letter of the 11th. Would have written by Nich. Alysander, Mr. Captain General's servant, but he made great haste away and there was no news to write. Have moved camp and now lie on the north side of Laundrycy, towards Flanders, for access of victuals. Describes the position of Laundrycy and of their camp, and the fortifications of the town; which is garrisoned by 8,000 pioneers, who have made it "three times stronger than when we came first towards it," and, if left now, would make it invincible. We are making a bridge over the river, westward,—not to move our camp (for that we leave to the Emperor's coming), but "to compel them to enter into their mewe somewhat before the season of the year require it." They are victualled for four months, "very liberal of gunshot," and "they hate us most of all nations."

This day came news from the Emperor's court to "Mouns. Gramater" as follows:—On the 7th, a treaty was made between the Emperor and duke of Cleves, the Emperor having all Gelders and Zutyfen, and restoring Gulik except the strong towns of Isberg and Zytter, and receiving Ravestene town and castle upon promise of recompense. The Emperor will be at Brussels on Tuesday next, and at Valentian on the 23rd or 24th. Orleans has besieged Lusenbourghe, and the Emperor has sent 20,000 men to levy the siege. With the Emperor come 40,000 of his best soldiers.

It is thought that half the Emperor's force will invade France by Arras, and the rest join us here. Does not vouch for this nor the "rest that is transumed out of Mounsr. Gramater's letter." From the camp, 15 Sept., 5 p.m. *Signed.*

P.S.—Commend me to Mr. Barklay, Mr. Philip Hoby, and Mr. George Blage, otherwise called Tom Trubbe.

"I wish honor, long life and quiet minds unto my lady Margaret's^e grace, and my lady Richemont, and no less to my lord of Surrey."

Pp. 3. Add.

* Lady Margaret Douglas?

1543.

16 Sept.

B. O.
 490.00h
 Calendar 71
 v. 90. 292.

191. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO CHAPTYS.

The French have appointed to relieve Arde with victuals, and, at the same time, if the country of Brednok is left unguarded, to storm the church of Ouderwyk and fort of Hannewaynes. It is important to you that that fertile country should not be devastated, and to us that the road from Oude to Gravelines should not be infested by the enemy; and therefore the King thinks that Hannewaynes should no longer be defended by peasants but by veteran soldiers. If your men are deterred by the expense, he asks permission to furnish it with his own men. *Credence for bearer, who can describe the site of the fort.* Woodstock, 16 Sept. *Signed by Westminster, Wriothesley, Browne and Winchester.*

Lat., p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

16 Sept.

192. SUFFOLK TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
 32,652, 199.
 B. M.
 Hamilton
 Papers II,
 No. 31.

Perceives by Henry's letters, dated Woodstock, 14 Sept., that he is to set forth among the King's friends in Scotland the contents of the letter to Angus; but the chief point is not feasible, for the Cardinal and Governor dare not come to Edinburgh and are gone to St. Andrews, as appears by Sir George Douglas's letter to the lord Warden (forwarded to the Council). Will, however, move them to raise forces and get Edinburgh castle into their hands; and advises bestowing some money among them. Suggests devising a proclamation for them to make at Edinburgh and elsewhere, so as to make a clear breach with the other party. If they refuse, it will be known that they either lack power or good will; and, therefore, any exploit far within the country will require an army able to withstand the whole realm. As to the enterprise upon the Governor and Cardinal in Edinburgh: seeing that they dare not come there, defers making ready the ships and raising men, but prepares provision. And as to the army of 16,000 men to enter half by the Berwick and half by the West Borders, will consult this day and to-morrow with the lord Warden and some of the East Borders, and with Wharton and some of the West. The burning of Edinburgh with only 8,000 men is impossible, for the Scots can in time raise a far greater force to let it. As soon as the King's army begins to assemble they will join all together to oppose it. Begs remembrance of draughts for ordnance and costrelles filled with beer: for carriage of victuals must be on horseback—wains will not serve in that country at this season. A proclamation, with the entry of a main army, will make many revolt to the King's purpose. Sends herewith a letter from Sir Wm. Eure to the lord Warden enclosing one of lord Hume's. Darnton, 16 Sept.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: xvijo (sic) Septembris 1543.

16 Sept.

193. SUFFOLK TO SIR RICHARD RICHE.

R. O.

As there is a matter depending between Sir John Candysshe and Chr. Lassells, and I have stayed Candysshe here on the King's service, please direct the King's writ of commission to my lord President and Council in these parts to determine the matter. Darnton, 16 Sept.

Signed,

P. 1. Add.: Chancellor of Augmentations. Sealed.

16 Sept.

194. EDMOND HARVEL TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Wrote on the 9th. It is since reported that the Turks are withdrawn from Alharegal to Buda. The Turk's death is reported from Pectovia but not believed. Doria is arrived in Geane with 80 galleys and

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1,500 Spaniards, who have joined Guasto's army of 14,000 soldiers marching towards Nisa; but Barbarossa has burnt the town and departed, carrying off many men of Nisa and Provence and certain French captains. Some conjecture that he will return to Constantinople by way of Africa, and attempt to take Tonys. The French ambassador, Molute, has declared to the Signory letters from the French King, of 27 Aug., alleging that the prince of Melphi and Mons. de Brisake have undone 800 horsemen and 2,000 footmen of Henry's and the Imperial army in Henault, and that there was such disorder between English and Flemings about precedence that they are severed. The said Ambassador and the Bishop of Rome's legate have bruted, by letters from the French court of the 5th inst., "that the Scottish Cardinal with his faction there hath taken arms against your Majesty's favtors and put all Scotland in tumultuation." Against these "impudent lies" there lack no "grounded arguments." At Mirandola 500 footmen have been made, to succour Maran, and embarked at places of the duke of Ferare and the Bishop of Rome. Venice, 16 Sept. 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

17 Sept.

195. SUFFOLK, PARR AND TUNSTALL TO THE COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 101.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 35.

Wharton and the expert gentlemen of the West Borders, and also the expert men of the East and Middle Borders brought by the lord Warden, have, after long debate and delivery of a bill (herewith) subscribed by those of the West showing what victual and carriage is there and that no army can enter that way, subscribed another bill (herewith) showing what they think a main army can do to annoy the King's enemies in Scotland who will not perform the late treaties, and what garrisons must be laid on the Borders. If a main army enters, Suffolk will leave a sufficient number to guard the Borders, use their horses for carriage, and send for them in the event of a battle. Enclose a proportion, drawn by Mr. Shelley, of bread and beer for 16,000 men for seven days, and a book showing what grain and victual, carts and horses are at Berwick; also a bill of the master of the ordnance, showing what ordnance and artillery at Berwick may be spared for an army. If a main army is to enter, the draughts for ordnance and 8,000 costrelles filled with beer for which Suffolk wrote must be sent, for carts cannot in winter serve in that country. Mr. Shelley, having the said costrelles, can shortly provide bread and beer for 16,000 men for 10 days. With a main army Suffolk will enter at Wark, "upon assemblance to enter into Tyvidale upon the Carres and Humes"; and, when at Kelso, will, with the whole army on horseback, ride in a night to Edinburgh (but 26 miles of fair way as Sandy Pringle says), and summon the town to find means to have the castle delivered to him within 3 or 4 hours or else he will put them to the sword, man, woman and child, and burn the town. If they deliver the castle, he will put in a garrison and take 30 or 40 townsmen as hostages for it; and if not, he will sack and burn the town, and return, wasting the countries of such as are not the King's friends. Darnton, 17 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—It is thought that, if a main army should not invade, 2,000 will suffice to garrison the Borders, unless the Scots enforce their Borders with great garrisons. The King may consider the cost of this garrison, and what little hurt it can do the enemies, with the cost of a main army and the hurt which it could do; and also the likelihood of such an army compelling many to the King's devotion, and what little charges the King shall be at after its return. If they fall to treating, Suffolk prays God they may proceed with better faith than hitherto. Enclose a letter from Sadler to

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195. SUFFOLK PAID AND INSTALLED IN THE COUNCIL—*cont.*

the Council and a letter of Bokwille's to the Lord Warlike with the copy of the answer.

P. 5. A. 6. vol. 1. Edm.: 1543.

R. O.

2. An opinion of certain Borderers that upon the West Marches victual and carriages cannot be had for 12,000 men, nor for above 3,000, except horses provided for a night or two, because:—1. In that country is but "hedge and hay"; for wheat is supplied thence from Newcastle, the bishopric of Ipres and Richmonshire. 2. There are no vessels nor ovens to bake and brew; nor oaks to carry beer for all the country use "pones and stables with wide mouths," except three or four peacemen. 3. The carriages are "but evil wains with weak oxen, and no horse carts there." 4. In the West Marches of Scotland are very straight and dangerous passages and no victual, "and in the same mountains and moory country most barren without woods." 5. No trust is to be given to any Scottish men within their realm. *Signet:* Thomas Whartson: Thomas Curwen: John Lowther: Thom's Sandifort: Xpofor Crakanthorpe: John Thomson.

P. 1. Edm.: "Sir Thomas Whartson's devise, etc."

R. O.

3. An opinion of certain Borderers that if war is to be made this winter against Scotland, such an army as entered Scotland with my lord of Northfolke last year, able to meet the whole power of Scotland, is necessary if it is to abide there above three days. It should enter by the East and Middle Marches and should, if the power of Scotland be not assembled, march in two batties near enough to unite if attacked: and within ten days the Scots will either give battle or make "humble suite and offers, and especially, we think, the Borderers will offer bonds for service." With the necessary carriage and victuals, and reasonable weather, such an army would do far more than a continual garrison. The garrison in the East and Middle Marches of 700 horsemen and 100 workmen at Warke should be increased by 200 horsemen: for, on learning the intencion to invade, the Scots "will be most cruel to do exploits afore the invasion." During the invasion, my lord Lieutenant may send certain of the garrison to the army if required: and afterwards, if no bond be taken of the Scottish borderers, and if great waste be made by the army, 600 horsemen will suffice for garrison. If trust be given to any Scottishmen "let experiment be used" by appointing them to do some "anoyssance" in Scotland before the invasion. *Signet:* Thomas Whartson: Rauff Eure: Thomas Curwen: John Lowther: Thom's Sandifort: Robert Collyngwod: John Horsele: Xpofor Crakanthorpe: John Thomson.

Pp. 3. Edm.: "The devise of Sir Tho. Whartson, etc."

18 Sept.

196. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK.

AAA. MS.
32.152. 1. 106.
B. M.
Ham. 3. v. 6
Papers, II.
No. 37.

Have seen his letters to the King, containing his opinion of the enterprise to be made with 8,000 horsemen, the requisites for a main army (including costrelles of beer from hence) and how the Governor and Cardinal dare not come to Edinburgh, and that a proclamation should be made in Scotland the specialties whereof he does not declare. Desire him to take in good part that they speak more plainly to him than otherwise they would gladly do. For where he dissents from their device, of an enterprise with 8,000 horsemen as not sufficient to burn Edinburgh, they think that all Scotland, upon sudden warning, is not able to encounter with 8,000 horsemen well furnished: and, the Borders being able to make so many horsemen as his certificates show, means of secrecy may be devised,



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on pretence of raids and defeating of the garrisons which the Scots have lately laid there. Doubt not that he will agree that this manner of exploit would be more terrible, for the suddenness of it, than the invasion of a main army, which now has one impediment more than may be hereafter, viz., the conveying of drink by costrelles. Point out the usefulness of carts, the number of men occupied in carrying by costrelles, and that the beer would be sour ere it came there. If he persists in his opinion, they ask to what purpose are the practices with the abbot of Passeley for the castle of Edinburgh, with Sir George Douglas for Black Nasshe and with Angus for Tentallon if the taking possession of them requires a main army? An addition of 2,000 footmen would be useful for assaulting and burning; but, for an encounter with the Scots, they think he will, on reflection, be of their opinion. Being in the place of lieutenant, it is not meet that Suffolk himself should adventure his life in this enterprise, but he is to devise means of secrecy, and furnish victual for it when the King shall see opportunity; for, since the Cardinal and Governor dare not come at Edinburgh, whose apprehension was the ground for this invasion, and whose fear to come thither argues some power in the King's friends, the King thinks good to put over this enterprise, but to have all ready for it in case the holds may be attained, or else the town of Edinburgh misentreat his ambassador, or (from Douglas or other) the King shall learn some good opportunity. Douglas is not to be made privy to any such enterprise, but only communed with, according to the King's former letters, of what his friends intend or desire. Suffolk should touch to him the interception of the posts to and from Mr. Sadleyr, which, being done so near Coldingham, cannot have been without the knowledge of his friends, whereby they deserve no such restitution as he sues for; and should also show him that the lord of Bronstone, in speaking of this, showed the King that Douglas's friends might convey Sadleyr's letters, one to another, between Edinburgh and Berwick as quickly and more surely than an express post. If Douglas undertakes this, Sadleyr should be warned to write important letters in cipher. Where Suffolk mentions a proclamation, but no specialities of it, they can write nothing in that behalf. That the Governor and Cardinal dare not come to Edinburgh is a token of the strength of the King's friends.

Draft, pp. 14. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, xviii^o Septembris 1548.

18 Sept. 197. [WRIOTHESLEY] to SADLER.

Add. M.S.
32,652, f. 104.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, n.,
No. 36.

Has not written for a good season because, through sickness, he was absent from the Court, to which he returned a little before the King's late removing from Ampthill. Communing for Sadler's safety from the fury of those wretched people, found the King willing that he should withdraw to a place of surety and surprised that he had not already done so, when some strong place was offered by Maxwell and Somervil. Advises him to withdraw to Tentallon till the King devises for his return.

Draft much corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Sadleyr, xviii^o Septembris 1548.

198. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

R. O.
St. P., v. 340.

Where the King was provoked to enter war with Scotland by the late King of Scots, who died, after God had given the King great victory, leaving an only daughter, his Majesty's pronepte, he, "of his gracious and godly nature," both stayed his sword and hearkened to the suits of the nobles of Scotland (and afterwards of the Governor and nobles there) for

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198. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE'S INSTRUCTIONS—*cont.*

peace and the marriage of the young Princess to my lord Prince. Which peace and marriage were concluded by persons authorised by their whole Parliament, but after ratifying them, the Governor, seduced by the Cardinal, has not put in the hostages required nor kept his other promises. The King, considering that words and writings will not serve, the sword must constrain such unfaithful people to reason, thinks it more than necessary that, unless the Scots, without hearing any alteration of the said treaties, make humble petition to the King with offer of acceptable assurance to part in their promises and accept that suit, he should daunt them by force. For the furniture of this force, Suffolk, Part and Durham, his Councilors in those parts, must be consulted; and Sir Ant. Browne is advised to Suffolk to inform him of that determination and consult with the said Council within what time the 5,000 horsemen and 2,000 footmen may be assembled; and thereupon to signify to the King within how many days the entry into Scotland may be actually made when ordered.

As it is supposed that he will find Sir George Douglas with Suffolk, the said Council shall enter frankly with Sir George to know what he and his brother Argwyl will do now, reminding him how Argwyl a little before going into Scotland, said he first undertake to set the crown of Scotland upon his Majesty's head before Midsummer then following; and how Sir George and others have continually sued to the King to break and invade, and all things would succeed to his purpose, whereas they have come evermore from worse to worse. Reminding him also of the word which he and his brother and other noblemen made, to save the King if the Governor should revolt, as he now has, or the young Queen be taken from her keepers appointed by Parliament, who is now at the order of her mother and the Cardinal, which bonds Browne shall carry with him; and tasting whether he and the rest will make and execute a proclamation in Scotland, of which Browne has the draft. If he seem valiant and full of earnest perils, they shall declare that the King will no longer feed them with money unless he see some fruit; but if he answer that he and his brother and their friends will do their duties, in refusing to come to the Cardinal and in executing the King's commands, he must be required to write the names of their friends of whom he is sure to take their part, and if they use themselves otherwise, then to be taken as no friends.

When Sir George is departed, they shall devise to put ready secretly 5,000 *alors* (i. e. weight or six thousand) horsemen and 2,000 light footmen, to enter suddenly into Scotland with the victual at Berwick and devastate the country of the enemies even to Edinburgh gates, or⁹ make further enterprise of the town of Edinburgh if feasible. Having foreseen the provision of victuals, assembling of men, description of captains and order to be kept, they

⁹ This down to the end of the following sentence is substituted by Gardiner for the original, which stood: "to Edinburgh gates, if it may be, in case the Scots shall make any new promise with his Majesty, and shall not make suit with present offer of the hostages, to have his Highness accept the treaty in all points as it is passed. And to the intent the Scots at this present time shall mistrust or false measure whereby they might on their part make provision for resistance, if they shall seek to have the treaty altered by new communication, the said Duke, &c. shall in that case entertain them, and give cheerfulness unto them, as though they would conceive them and advertise the King's Majesty of their desires, and shall with the same send the M^r. Sadler to come to him, as it were for his advice, who must in any wise either be had clearly away out of Scotland, or at the least conveyed to Tentation, before anything be notably attempted. And when they shall have their force in order and readiness, and shall see the time best for them to enter, they shall then send the Scots word that his Majesty will no more suffer their truncking, and immediately shall make their entry and do their enterprises."

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shall defer the actual execution, awaiting the King's pleasure. In the enterprise the lord Warden shall enter as chieftain, with Browne, as the King's Councillor, to advise and help him. And Suffolk shall take order that garrisons be laid from time to time on the Borders for defence.

Browne shall devise with Sir George Douglassse to convey Mr. Sadler to Tentallon, to be in surety from the King's adversaries.

Draft with corrections by Gardiner, and a few by Wriothesley, pp. 19.

R.O.
Ib. 38.

2. Fair copy of the first paragraph of the preceding, headed "Instructions given by the King's Majesty to," &c., Sir Ant. Browne, master of the Horses, whom he sends "at this time into the North parts for the purpose ensuing."

Pp. 2.

18 Sept. 199. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 233.]

This King hearing that the French, 8,000 foot and horse, would, within ten days, revictual Ardres, and considering, by his experience of Frenchmen, that such a band would at the same time make other enterprises, caused his Council to write me a letter (copy enclosed) and show me by a map that unless the two places mentioned in the letter are not surely guarded the French would spoil the Emperor's country and the King's between Gravelines and Calais and stop all traffic that way. The Grand Porter of Calais and another gentleman who brought the map prayed Chapuys to write to her to provide experienced men to guard these places; or else to let his men guard them, if she will put some artillery there and command the neighbouring peasants to aid in making the necessary ramparts. As there is no time to send and send again, the King desires her to advertise his deputy of Calais of her intention therein. London, 18 Sept. 1543.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

200. MELANCTHON to ALESIIUS.

Corpus
Reform.,
v. 174.

A Pannonian guest is going thither (an honest and learned man, pastor of the Church of God in the city of Corona^o), that he may hear the churches of these parts, for he wishes his church to be joined with ours. I gave him the pages of our last disputation, about which I much desire to speak with you. O that we may hand down a plain and incorrupt doctrine to posterity! This is my chief wish. Let others contend for power and empires.

Latin. Add.: "Reverendo viro, eruditioni et virtuti præstanti D. Alexandro Alesio, doctori Theologiæ in inclitya Academia Lipsica.

18 Sept. 201. MELANCTHON to J. SNEGIUS.

Corpus
Reform.,
v. 178.

John Turstenius has been called to teach the church there, but cannot at present leave this, so they have exhorted Master Johannes Anglus to go. Commends him highly. He is an Englishman but has long lived among the Germans. 18 Sept. 1543.

Latin. Add.: Reverendo, &c., D. Magistro Joanni Snegio, pastori ecclesiæ Heidensis in Ditmarsia.†

* Kronstadt in Transylvania.

† Heide in Dithmarschen.

1543.

20 Sept.

Add MS.
2652 f. 114.
E. M.
Har. 170
Pap. 11.
N. 30.

202. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

On Monday night[†] last arrived here the Dowager, Governor, Cardinal, Murray, Argyle, Bonivell and their complices, except Lenoux and Huntley, who are said to have joined Angus's party—and indeed Lenoux will not be on the side that the Governor is of. Glencarn has sent word that Lenoux would leave his affection to France and gladly ally with Angus, by the marriage of the lady Margaret, in which case he hopes (as Sadler hears) for the King's aid in the recovery of his title to this realm, which (he says) the Governor usurps. Yesterday the Dowager sent lord Ryvan,^{*} on behalf of the Governor and Council here, to pray Sadler to speak with them. Found them, in the Cardinal's house, set at a long board, the Dowager at the board's end, with the Governor on her right and Murray on her left, the Cardinal next the Governor, and the rest in order. When Sadler was, at the Queen's request, seated, the Cardinal declared that they sent for him for two causes, viz. 1. that they had seen letters from the King to the Provost and inhabitants of this town, which were so sharp that they thought the King must have been untruly informed, and, as the principal occasion of them seemed to be that Sadler was not well treated, doubtless he could show some specialty wherein he was mistreated, and they would both punish it and provide for his due treatment hereafter: and (2) that, where they learnt from him that one of his posts bringing letters was detained by the Humes, they prayed him to impute it only to the wildness of the Borders, and they would have the post delivered. In reply, Sadler so set forth the ungodly violence of these townsmen to him and his, and their vile railing on the King, that all seemed sorry to hear of it, promising to punish it and prevent it hereafter. As to the post, told them that the man was taken by Patrick Hume, who has laden him with irons like a thief and threatened to hang him with his letters about his neck: and duly engrieved the nature of the default. They prayed him to ascribe it to the disorder caused by the daily raids in Scotland by Englishmen. He retorted that like attempts had been made by Scots in England, which Englishmen would not suffer unrevenged, and if peace was not observed the fault lay in themselves. The Cardinal prayed Sadler "to garr him understand how the default should be in them." Sadler said he would: and declared in order how, upon the decease of their late King, Henry not only stayed his sword but, in zeal to the wealth of both realms, was content to treat a peace and marriage, which they concluded and swore to perform—the non-performance of which within the time limited was the only cause of this disorder of the Borders. The Cardinal replied that the greatest part of the nobility was not present nor consenting to the conclusion of the treaties: doubtless, Henry was a prince of such wisdom as would rather seek direct means for the authentic and honorable conclusion of them than private ways which could not stand; and the noblemen present minded no less to satisfy the King than the others who had privately treated with him did, "in all things reasonable standing with the honor and surety of their Sovereign Lady, and the honor, liberty and common wealth of her realm." Sadler answered that they could not say the King had privately treated with them, for their ambassadors were instructed by Parliament and the treaties solemnly ratified by the Governor in the name of the whole realm: which if they would perform should redound chiefly to their own benefit, and if they listed to digress from them the dishonor should be theirs. The Cardinal replied that doubtless the King was a prince of such honor as would press them to nothing contrary to the wealth, honor and liberty of the realm (and anything not repugnant to the same they would gladly do), and if, "for not granting to that which

* September 17.

† Ruthven.

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cannot stand with the honor and liberty of this realm," the King persecuted his own kinswoman, an infant, it could not stand with his honor. Told him he should not be judge of the King's honor; and bade him persuade himself that, as the King had friendly proceeded to the conclusion of things which undoubtedly tended to "the weal, honor and surety of his pronepte," so he would prosecute interrupters of the same as her enemies; and, if they minded to begin any new treaty, they should but deceive themselves, for, assuredly, the King would not relent in anything that was concluded—indeed, at the time Sadler came here he durst have laid his right hand that the King would never condescend so far—and therefore they should either conform "out of hand to accomplish the treaties or else to declare plainly their utter minds in that behalf." The Cardinal answered that they did not send for him on purpose to talk of this matter; but when all the lords were come, which should be very shortly, they would advise what to do in it, "not offending the honor and liberty of the realm."

The Governor then took Sadler apart, and said that these men were very stiff against the treaties, but he remained the same man as ever. Told him he was sure that the King had once a very good opinion of him but uncertain what was now conceived, upon his sudden revolt from the noblemen by whom he might have wrought these men to his will; and as to the treaties he could not with honor digress from them. He answered that it lay not in him to perform them; but, when the other lords came, he would declare himself as he had promised.

Here Murrey interrupted the communication. Evidently they were loth that Sadler should talk long with him; and indeed they "use him like a man of his wit," but fear his revolt from them. So Sadler departed.

Wrote in his last that lord Flemyng and the abbot of Pastle were sent to persuade Angus, Cassells and Glencarn to a convention here. These lords and Somerville have sent Sadler word, by James Dowglas of the Parke Hedge, that their answer was that they must first advise with their friends north of the Frythe; and also that to-morrow they all meet at Dowglas to answer the King's late letters to them. They mean to answer the lords here that they will come to no convention unless all concur to the performance of the treaties, as appears by the enclosed letter from Somerville to Sadler, showing his suit to have his son home. Maxwell labours to have Angus and the rest come to this convention, upon a trust that, when all are together, they will agree to perform the treaties. Sees no likelihood of it, and knows not what he means by this solicitation. This day he was here and spoke with the lords, but departed without speaking to Sadler, to whom he sent word that this convention could do no hurt and would show who were with, and who against, the treaties, and that Angus would be as safe here as at Dowglas. No other of Angus's party seems willing for this convention.

Encloses letters from the Provost of this town in answer to the King's.

Is now used more courteously, and has received a small present of wine. Edinburgh, 20 Sept., at night.

P.S.—Huntley has arrived here (so the report of his revolt to Angus is untrue); but a servant of Lenoux has just brought two letters (herewith) from my lord of Glencarn, one to be addressed to lady Margaret Douglas and one to Sadler. The servant's credence was that Lenoux had left the Governor and Cardinal and, from being a good Frenchman, is become a good Englishman, and will shortly despatch a servant to the King and lady Margaret with his full mind. *Signed.*

Pp. 9. Add. Endd.: 1548.

. The portion of the above letter after the beginning of Sadler's reply about the post, is printed in Sadler State Papers, I. 294.

1543.
20 Sept. **203. SADLER to SUFFOLK.**
- Add. MS.
32.652, f. 120.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 39.
- Refers to his letters to the King, which, because posts are taken on the Borders, he sends by Henry Ray accompanied by an officer of arms appointed by the Governor and Cardinal, who say that the posts are taken against their will and promise him his letters untouched. Sees not that the treaties will be observed unless for fear of war, and some think that the Kirkmen desire war. Hears to-day that they intend to despatch him into England, by giving him a resolute answer within 3 or 4 days; but unless they force him to depart with their answer, he will await the King's pleasure. Edinburgh, 20 Sept., at night.
Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.
- 20 Sept. **204. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to the COUNCIL.**
- R. O.
- According to their letters, has taken bonds of all French subjects within this town and "faulxbourgh," the Skunage, and the bailiwicks of Marke and Oye, Colham and Sandgate. Asks whether they are to be put to ransom and remain or to have their goods seized and be expelled. Sends his own reasons for thinking they should be "amoved." Calays, 20 Sept. *Signed.*
- ii. "That it were good to amove out of the town and marches of Calays the strangers born under the French king's obedience."—In this and all other previous wars, French incursions into the Pale have always been guided by Frenchmen who have been resident in it; and therefore it is to be supposed that those who remain are not to be trusted, and will be so still less "when they shall be exactioned." Better to amove them and have them as open enemies than remaining as spies. There will be more profit of their goods the sooner they are seized. And where the King desired me to devise means for gradually amoving strangers and increasing the number of Englishmen, this seems a good opportunity, and the example would make other strangers more willing to depart hereafter.
Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1543.
- 20 Sept. **205. TRADE with FLANDERS.**
- R. O.
- Note, by Hen. Bostoke, of the despatch of "Gentyshe clothe" from Antwerp 30 Aug. 1543, and, by Otwell Johnson, of its receipt in London 20 Sept., with the cost of custom, portage "to my house in Lymestrete" and freight.
P. 1, mutilated. Add. by Bostoke: "at Mr. Cave's in Lyme Street."
- 21 Sept. **206. SIR WILLIAM PASTON to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, his Daughter.^o**
- Rutland
Papers
(Hist.
MSS. Com.)
I. 31.
- Sends on John Calle, and he and his wife will follow as fast as they may. Scribbled in haste this St. Matthew's Day in the morning.
P.S. in his own hand.—Prays her to remember that if she foolishly casts away herself it will both displease God and hinder my lord and her children.
- 21 Sept. **207. SUFFOLK to the COUNCIL.**
- Add. MS.
32.652, f. 122.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 40.
- Has received theirs dated Woodstock, 18 Sept., rehearsing certain points in his last letters to the King. As to his opinion that 8,000 men was too few for the enterprise of Edinburgh, he will gladly follow the King's pleasure and give place to their opinion. As to the army and the
- * Her husband Thomas Earl of Rutland died on the 20 September, 1543 G.E.C's. Complete Peerage.

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costrelles, wrote it because of their letter conveying the King's determination to enter Scotland with 16,000 men. Quotes the passage,—to the effect that, unless the Scots observe the treaties, the King will invade with 16,000 men, by Berwick and by the West Marches, and desires Wharton to be warned that they shall be 24,000 (for he would have it known to none but his Council) and commanded to prepare victual and carriage for 12,000 to pass by Carlisle, even though this purpose take no effect and it is sold again at a loss; and that, as for the things for which Suffolk has written, all haste is made, and more brewers shall be sent if necessary. Afterwards, came the King's letters for the enterprise of Edinburgh, not declaring that the other determination was dissolved; and thereupon Suffolk thought the time meet to invade with an army, both for the exploit of Edinburgh, the destruction of the Marches and Tyvidale and the gaining over of those who are now enemies. Agrees that carriage of victuals in carts is better than in costrelles on horseback, if good carriages could be had here; but, after last years' experience, advised costrelles, and thought the Council held the same opinion when they wrote that all haste was made in the things he wrote for, which were chiefly costrelles. There should have been no lack of carriages to close the camp with, seeing that noblemen and captains would bring strong carriages for their tents and baggage, which could pass better than the weak carriages of this country. Upon the determination for the army to invade, took opinions of what it might do, and about garrisons, and caused Shelley to declare what victuals he could get. Is grieved that, whereas he was appointed to the enterprise of Edinburgh, now they think it not expedient to put him to this sudden travail. Protests that he could do it as well as younger men, and fears that his tarrying would be imputed to want of good will or courage. Wrote that the Governor and Cardinal were afraid to come to Edinburgh, upon authority of Sir George Dowgles's letters which he sent up. Darneton, 21 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: 1548.

22 Sept. **208.** PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 126.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 41.

This night, received a letter from Brian Layton declaring that, on Wednesday night, lord Hume sent 80 Scots over the water and laid a bushment of 400 within Scotland. They spoiled Urde and departed. Alex. Hume was in the bushment. Layton thereupon sent 16 men to Hume's town of Slynprin in the Marse and lay himself in a bushment with 120; but the Scots drove back his 16 men, so that he had repair to them. He left 4 or 5 Scots in peril of death, took 10 prisoners and 24 horses and burnt a "strong bastell." Has also received from Sir Ralph Eure a letter (herewith) declaring the report of one Trumbull, lately taken prisoner, touching proceedings of the lords of Scotland. If it be true that Lennox is coming to the Borders with a garrison, the English garrison lately appointed should be increased. On Wednesday night certain of Tindale took Sir Robert Scot's towns of Appiltre and Chauerbenton, 10 miles within Scotland, and brought away spoil (detailed). Warkwourthe, 22 Sept., in the morning. *Signed.*

P.S.—Here have been Sir Robt. Ellercar, Robt. Collingwod and John Horseley to confer of the laying of the 200 soldiers. They say that other places besides those appointed need garrisons; and they will make their certificate of victuals for the army in five days.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

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22 Sept. **209. SIR THOMAS WHARTON.**
Add. MS. 32,652. f. 128.
B. M. Hamilton Papers, r., No. 41(1).
"A remembrance of exploits done in Scotland," by command of Sir Thos. Wharton, from 18 to 22 Sept. a^o 35 Hen. VIII.
Being a note of spoils taken by the Fosters and Armstrongs (leaders named) at lord Flemyng's town of Claide on 19 Sept., and from Bukcleughe's kinsmen at Mydshopp and Thyrlstone, and Bukcleughe himself at Eldynnope upon Yarrow, on 21 Sept. *Signed*: Thomas Whartton.
P. 1. Endd.
- 22 Sept. **210. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.**
R. O. St. P., ix. 512.
Everything was prepared here at Brussels to receive the Emperor on Wednesday last,^o and the Queen had departed from Andwerpe hitherwards, when the Emperor fell sick of the gout at Diest and she went to him there. The Emperor then commanded the Estates to meet him at Lovain; but, his disease increasing, he has sent for them to Diest. This sickness and this moist weather may hinder his purposes. The duke of Cleves is at Diest. Nimmeghe made difficulty about receiving the men-of-war, but the Prince† insisted and they have suffered it. Amersfort is redelivered to the Emperor. The Frenchmen have taken the town of Lutzenburch, but not the castle, and have besieged Tyonville. Yesterday came letters to the Master of the Posts out of Hungary and Italy, reporting the loss of Albaregalis *alias* Stulwissenburgh, Guasto's departure from Milan on the 4th inst., with 10,000 footmen and 2,000 horsemen, to succour Nice castle, besieged by Barbarossa and his friends, and Doria's arrival at Genoa on the 6th, with 30 galleys. Bruxelles, 22 Sept. 1543.
Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.
- 24 Sept. **211. THE KING'S PRINTER.**
Add. MS. 28,196, f. 3.
B. M.
Warrant of Henry VIII. to Sir Edw. North, treasurer of Augmentations, for payment to Thos. Berthelett, his printer, of 117*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* due to him as appears by the book herewith. Wodestooke, 24 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head.*
Parchment. Subscribed with note of receipt of the money by Berthelet, 29 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII.
ii. Account, attached to the preceding, of printing work for the King, from 9 Dec. 1541 to 12 June 1543, viz. :—
1541. Delivered to the lord Chancellor, 9 Dec. 1541, 33 Hen. VIII., 20 proclamations "for the enlarging of Hatfeld Chace printed in fine vellum at v*j* *d.* the piece." To the King, 30 Dec., a New Testament in English and Latin of the largest volume, 2*s.* To the King, 6 Jan., a Psalter in English and Latin covered with crimson satin, 2*s.*; a Psalter, the Proverbs of Salomon and other small books bound together, 16*d.*; also "for a little Psalter taking out of one book and setting in another in the same place and for gorgeous binding of the same book x*j* *d.*, and to the goldsmith for taking off the clasps and corners and setting on the same again xv*j* *d.*" To the King, 15 Jan., "a New Testament in Latin and a Psalter, English and Latin, bound back to back in white leather gorgeously gilted on the leather: the books came to i*js.*, the binding and arabaske drawing in gold on the transfile iii*js.*" To the King, 18 Jan., a book called *Enarrationes Evangeliorum Dominicalium* bound in crimson satin, 3*s.* 4*d.* To the King, 23 Jan., a Psalter in English

* Sept. 19th. † Of Orange.

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and Latin and the *Enarrationes* gorgeously bound back to back, 5s. To Mr. Hynwische for the King "a paper book of vj quires royal, gorgeously bound in leather," 7s. 6d. To the lord Chancellor, 25 Jan., 600 proclamations concerning the King's style each containing a leaf of bastard paper, 50s.; and, 4 Feb., 600 concerning eating of white meats, each containing one whole leaf of Jene paper 25s.

The account is continued in the same minute way throughout, almost all the items described as delivered to the King, as follows:—25 Feb. *Ambrosius super Epistolas Sancti Pauli*, a Psalter in English and 2 little Psalters. 28 Feb., *Summaria [in] Evangelia et Epistolas ut leguntur*, 12 copies. 3 March, *Summaria in Evangelia et Epistolas* (one copy gorgeously bound); two books entitled *Conciliaciones locorum Althemeri*; one *Opus Zmaragdi*. 5 March, one *Novum Testamentum*. 9 March, one *Novum Testamentum* bound with *Summaria super Epistolas et Fvangelia*. 12 March, *Auoritas allegabiles (sic) Sacre Scripture* bound with the *Summaria*; *Sedulus in Paulum*; *Petrus Lumberdus in Epistolas Sancti Pauli*; *Homelie Ven. Bede in Epistolas Dominicales*; *Questiones Hugonis super Epistolas Sancti Pauli*. 15 March, *Thomas de Aquino in Evangelia Dominicalia* and *Homelie Bede* bound together with others; Psalters in Latin and English; *Arnobius super Psalmos*; *Haymo super Psalmos*; *Jo. de Turre Cremata super Evangelia*; *Omelia Haymonis super Evangelia*. 16 March, *Arnobius super Psalterium* bound with other books. 18 March, *Arnobius super Psalterium* and a Psalter in English. 19 March, *Homilie Bede Hyemales* bound with his homilies on the Epistles; *Homilie Bede Aestivales*. 23 March, *Homilie Bede, Pars Festivalis* bound with his homilies on the "Pistols"; *Enarraciones Sancti Thome de Aquino super Evangelia* bound with Bede's homilies on the Epistles. 25 March, a "Psalter in Latin of Colines^o print and one in English bound together"; *Arnobius super Psalterium* bound with a Psalter in English; St. Thomas de Aquino *super Matheum*. 26 March, *Cathena Aurea Divi Thome de Aquino in Evangelia Dominicalia*; *Postilla Gulielmi Pariensis*. 28 March, *Enarraciones Sancti Thome de Aquino* bound with Bede's homilies on the Epistles "ut per totum annum leguntur in templis"; a Psalter in Latin bound with Arnobius; *Faber super Epistolas Catholicas*; Dydimus Alexandrianus "with Beda upon the Epistolas Catholicas"; *Catanus super Evangelia*. 30 March, *Cathena Aurea Divi Thome super Evangelia*; Dionysius Caith. (sic) qu. "Carth."?) and Faber Stape, † *super Epistolas Catholicas*; Dydimus Alexandrinus and Beda *super Epistolas Catholicas*. 2 April, Thomas de Aquino *in Evangelia Dominicalia* and Beda *super Epistolas* bound together; *Homilie Johannis Chrysostomi in Matheum*; *Homilie Jo. Chrysostomi in Johannem, Marcum et Lucam*. 11 April, "Dionysium (sic) Carthus. in Evang. in viij bound in ij." 11 and 16 April (to the lord Chancellor); proclamations concerning stealing hawks' eggs and keeping "sowre" hawks. 20 April, (to the lord Chancellor) Acts printed in proclamations as follows:—Counterfeit tokens; buying fish upon the sea; folding cloths in North Wales; pewterers; keeping of great horses; crossbows and handguns; conveyance of brass, &c. over sea; conjurations, witchcrafts, &c.; maintenance of artillery, debarring unlawful games; execution of certain statutes; butchers; murder and malicious bloodshed within the Court; lordships translated from Denbigh to Flint; false prophecies; translation of sanctuary from Manchester to Westchester; worsted yarn in Norfolk; continuance of certain acts; making of kerseys; shipping of cloths. Binding "two primers written and covered with purple velvet and written about with gold," 6s. 6 May, 12 of the statutes made in Parliament holden in 33 Hen. VIII. 11 May, (to Mr. James, Mr. Dene's servant, for the King) a great book of paper imperial bound after the fashion of Venice, and another bound after the Italian fashion. 14 June,

* Simon de Colines, the French printer.

† Sic, or perhaps "Stampe."

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211. THE KING'S PRINTER—cont.

1543.

(to Mr. Daniell, servant to Mr. Deny, for the King) two books of paper royal bound after the Venetian fashion. 5 Nov. (to Mr. Secretary Wrylesley) 3 dozen "books of the declaration of the King's Highness' title to the sovereignty of Scotland." 30 Dec., (to Mr. Jones, servant to Mr. Deny) five *Tullius de Officiis* bound in paper boards and one gorgeously gilded for the King. Binding and gorgeous gilding of a paper book delivered 14 Jan. to Mr. Turner. 7 Feb. (to Mr. Hynnige) a great book of royal paper bound in Venetian fashion. 9 Feb., (to the lord Chancellor) proclamations for white meats. 6 March, (to the Council) three "books of the Institution of a Christian Man made by the clergy." 6 April, (to Mr. Hen. Knyvett) a "bridgement of the statutes gorgeously bound." 8 April, (to the Council) 3 little books of the Statutes, 3 books of the Six Articles, 3 of the proclamations against Anabaptists, 3 proclamations of ceremonies, 3 of the injunctions and 3 of holy days. 4 May, (to the lord Chancellor) proclamation concerning price of sugar. Binding "a book written in vellum by Master Turner covered with black velvet." 31 May, (to the Chancellor) proclamation of the following Acts, viz.:—For the advancement of true religion; explanation of the statute of wills; bankrupts; preservation of the river Severn; collectors and receivers; making of coverlets in York; assize of coal and wood; "that persons being no common surgeons may minister outward medicines;" authorising certain of the Council to set prices on wines; making of pins; making of friezes and cottons in Wales; paving streets in London and Westminster; knights and burgesses in Parliament for the county palatine and city of Chester; for certain ordinances in Wales. 1 June, 24 books entitled A Necessary Doctrine for any Christian Man; also 24 more on the 3rd, and again on the 4th June. 12 June (to Mr. Stokeley) proclamations of the Acts for the advancement of true religion, explanation of the Statute of Wills, bankrupts, Severn, collectors and receivers, coverlets, surgeons, pricing of wines, pins, and friezes and cottons. Signed by lord Chancellor Audeley.

Book of 22 pages, of which 5 are blank. Endd.: Bartlett's book, the King's printer. Docketed in Sir Ric. Riche's hand: "Paye thys."

24 Sept.

212. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 129.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers II.,
No. 42.

To decipher the Governor's determination, the King once purposed to write him a letter as in the mynute enclosed; but, considering that the Governor might use it to his own advantage, now thinks that Suffolk and the Council there should send a personage secretly to him, with a letter of credence, to declare the very tenor of the said mynute and press for answer in writing. This personage, if examined of it by others, is to utter in general terms the first part of it, leaving out that which touches the Cardinal and the enterprise, and denying that he spake it if the Governor "would avouch it unto him."

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, xxiii^o Septembris 1543.

Ib. f. 131.

2. The mynute.

Remembering how things have passed between my King and you, and how you now stand by the circumvention of such as seek their own commodity and your ruin, for the good will I hitherto conceived of you, I remind you of "the extreme danger whereunto you be brought" (as doubtless, by this time, you perceive), how far your late proceedings vary from your former promises to my Sovereign, both by letter and to his ambassador there, and with how gentle a prince you have had to do; who, undoubtedly, minded your great benefit, and by whom, "such is his most benign and

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gentle nature," if you leave this trade to which you have been led by your secret mortal enemies and let me know, by your letters, that you repent it and eftsoons desire his favour, you may still be received and I will be a suitor for you.

If you intend to follow this advice, I desire you to let me know it by letter; and I think you should, forthwith, send for your friends secretly to repair to you, at Edinburgh, in such force as to apprehend the Cardinal and the chief circumventors and take Edinburgh Castle, in which to save yourself until aid come from the King. But if you resolve to "ensue still the aveugling of your enemies," I pray you to keep this motion to yourself, lest I might thereby incur displeasure, and let me know your resolve by bearer.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 7.

24 Sept.

213. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 135.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 43.
Sadler
State Papers,
I., 300.

Yesterday at 3 p.m. the Queen Dowager, Governor, Cardinal and other lords here, as Murrey, Huntley, Argile, Bothwell, Mountrosse, Flemyng, &c., and the bps. of Glasco, Murrey, Orkeney, &c., sent for him; and the Cardinal declared to him that, whereas a treaty had been passed between Henry and the Governor and other lords here, and also proclaimed, upon assurance of which merchants here sent their ships to sea, the said ships were not only taken in England but incourses, burnings and spoils made in the Borders of Scotland as in open war; and they desired Sadler to tell the cause of the taking of the ships, and help to their restitution. Replied that the Governor knew as much of the stay of the ships as he did, which was because they were laden with victuals into France, contrary to the treaties, and because such as were in the ships spoke slanderously to the Governor; and the disorder on the Borders was first provoked by their Borderers. The Cardinal said these causes were not sufficient for stay of the ships, for they carried no victual, except it were fish, which was their common merchandise, and, by the treaties, the subjects of both realms might use their accustomed traffic with such merchandise as they have been wont to transport; and, as to unseemly words, the punishment of them pertained to the Governor. Sadler answered that, by the treaties, they might not send victuals or any kind of aid to the King's enemies, and fish could not be denied to be victual. The Cardinal, praying him to help to the restitution of the ships and goods, left that matter and said that, whereas the Governor ratified the treaties and delivered them to Sadler, who delivered them again to the laird of Fyf, who carried them into England to obtain the King's ratification of them, the King had not ratified them as required. Sadler replied that the laird of Fyf was sent (as the Governor knew) not only to receive the ratification but to sue for respite of the conditions of the treaties; whereunto the King had answered that, perceiving them to proceed faithfully, he would bear with them for a time, and, "as the hostages were not laid, which was the principal knot of the treaties," he deferred the ratification. The Cardinal then demanded whether, if they conformed to the laying of hostages and accomplishment of the treaties, Sadler could promise that the King would accept it, restore the ships and redress attemptates done on the Borders since the abstinence (as they for their part would do); for otherwise it were vain for them to devise upon the perfection of the treaties. Sadler answered that, considering how the time was past for performance of the conditions and what alterations daily arose here, he could not promise that the King would do all this; but, knowing the King's affection to the weal of this realm and the tranquillity of both realms, he supposed that, if

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213. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

the King saw them proceed to the effectual execution of the treaties, he would accept it and also restore the ships and redress the attemptates. The Cardinal, on behalf of the rest, required him to write for the King's pleasure in this. Replied that he would do so with a good will, and thought they should declare whether, if the King would grant it, they would indeed concur to perform the treaties; so that he might write that too. They answered that "the matters were weighty, and they must needs have time to devise upon the same." Told them that he doubted not they had sufficiently devised thereupon, and had resolved what they would do; but could get no more of them. There was some question of the validity of the treaties, which they alleged to have been passed privately, and Sadler replied to the contrary.

On Saturday night,^o arrived lord Somerville, the sheriff of Ayr and the lord of Donelanerik with letters of credence from Angus, Cassells, Glen-carne, Maxwell and Sir George Douglas, to the effect that, unless the Governor, Cardinal, &c., would concur to perform the treaties, they would come to no convention but stand to the performance of the treaties, as a thing which the Governor and the Three Estates had promised. Yesterday, after many high words used by the Governor and Cardinal and their complices, they answered that, if Angus and his partakers will perform the conditions "and lay the first hostages of themselves and the prisoners," they will concur. So that, as Somerville says, if the King will accept prisoners for the most part, or the half, of the pledges, the treaties will doubtless be performed; and, when Sadler answered that the King would certainly not accept any of the prisoners, Somerville said there was then no way but force and the King must prepare for war. Somerville told him, further, that Angus and the rest had made answer to the King's letters and would send it by the West Borders. As far as he can perceive, they are determined to stand to their promises.

When yesterday with the Queen Dowager, Governor and the rest, Sadler demanded delivery of his post and the letters as promised. They answered that the post was a soldier of Berwick and had stolen goods of Patrick Hume, who, therefore, took him for a lawful prisoner. Replied that, though he were one of the garrison of Berwick, he was an ordinary post appointed to serve at this time and, coming with the King's letters, ought not to be intercepted. The letters were sent to Sadler within an hour afterwards. Understands that they kept them here two or three days to prove their cunning in deciphering them, but failed. The packet contained nothing else but a letter from Suffolk and Durham, with a copy of a letter from the King to Angus which he will set forth. Edinburgh, 24 Sept. Signed.

Partly in cipher, pp. 8. Add. Endd.

Ib. f. 140. 2. Decipher of part of the preceding.
Pp. 2. Endd.

24 Sept. 214. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32.652. f. 141.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 44.

The King's letters herewith show how things stand. Yesterday, at his being with the Queen, Governor, Cardinal and other lords here, they required him to write for the stay of the continual raids on the Borders, and they would likewise write to their wardens to keep good rule. Thinks this should be done, until it appear whether they will perform the treaties—of which there now seems more hope, the only difficulty being that they would, now at the first, lay some of the prisoners for pledges; which Sadler thinks the King will not admit, but would gladly know his determination

1543.

therein. The post of Berwick who was taken is not delivered; but the letters were sent to Sadler yesternight, viz., theirs of 13 Sept. signifying receipt of his of the 11th inst. to the King, with others, and desiring to know whether he had advanced the 100*l.* to Angus (which he has not done, as he has already written), and a copy in cipher of the King's letters to Angus; the original whereof is probably detained by the Governor and Cardinal, if the post that was taken carried it to Sir George Douglas at Coldingham, for he was taken before he came to Coldingham, and indeed all the danger of interception is between Berwick and Coldingham. Edinburgh, 24 Sept.

Hol., partly in cipher, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

Ib. 142.

2. Decipher of part of the preceding, with a note in Tunstall's hand that "Mr. Sadler mistrusteth without cause the interception of my lord of Anguish letter, for his brother Sir George hath written that he had read it and would deliver it, as appeareth by his letter."

P. 1.

24 Sept.

215. VENICE.

Venetian
Calendar
(Brown),
v. 119.

Motion made (to gratify the English ambassador) in the Venetian Council, 24 Sept., 1543, to license Mr. William Cobham and Mr. John Schiere with their three English servants (named) to wear weapons. Not passed.

25 Sept.

216. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to BONNER.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 513.

The King has received all his letters, the last dated 3rd inst. Mons. de Chantonay brought letters of credence in the Emperor's own hand and declared the victory of the Emperor in Gelders and submission of the Duke, and how, after setting Gelders in order, the Emperor, with an army large enough to make two sufficient armies, intends to invade the enemy; and thereto besought the King to give 150,000 cr., which should "wage his sould for one month," as heretofore the King waged the Emperor Maximilian. It was answered that the King congratulated the Emperor on his victory and would gladly give the money, but could not do so because of his own great charges in aiding the Emperor and king of Romayns (to whom he advanced 10,000*l.*), maintaining forces beyond sea and in Scotland (where, after consuming much treasure in reducing them, the people are so unstable and so aided out of France, that it is doubtful "whether he shall be fain again to daunt them wholly with force") and preparing his main army to invade France next year; nevertheless, if the Emperor would reinforce our men now there and permit them to repair to Mutrel, Arde, or elsewhere at the King's appointment, he would entertain his men for a month longer than the treaty bound him; and for more ample declaration of these things he would shortly send a personage to the Emperor. This answer Bonner shall repeat to Grandvele; and shall also remind him that, whereas the treaty appointed the navies of both sides to be abroad within a month after the indiction of war, and he has done his part, they have not "done the semblable"; requiring them to take order in this, for hitherto the King has defended all the coasts of the Low Countries. Woodstock, 25 Sept. 1543.

Draft, pp. 2. Ending: "Your lordship's assured friends."

R O.

2. Copy of the 21st article* of the treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Charles V. [of 11 Feb. 1543] followed by a paragraph, headed "Intentio," which sets forth that, seeing the instance which has been made

* Beginning: "Item, quoniam utriusque." See Rymer, XIV., 775 (col. 2).

1548.

216. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to BONNER—cont.

by Henry's ambassadors both to the Emperor and to Queen Mary for the observance of that article, it is surprising that there has been so much delay on their part. Henry's exertions alone have hitherto kept open the passage to Antwerp and prohibited in great measure the French from fishing, whereas if the Emperor's forces had co-operated, the French might have been prohibited from fishing altogether. The Emperor is therefore to be diligently besought to command his ministers to observe the article better hereafter.

Latin, pp. 2. Fndd.: "Le memorial de l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre touchant les navires sur la mer selon le contenu de xxj article de traicte."

3. Modern transcript of § 2 from a copy at Vienna.

Latin, pp. 2.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 186A.]

25 Sept.

217. SUFFOLK, TUNSTALL and BROWNE to [PARR].

For causes to be declared by Sir Ant. Browne, we require you to repair hither speedily, "with a few with you," bringing Sir Ralph Eure, Robt. Colinwood and John Horseley, for a consultation, "leaving the Borders in as good order as ye may." Darnton, 25 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

25 Sept.

218. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

On 23 Sept., arrived Don Fernando de Gonzago, captain general of the Emperor's army lately in Cleves, who rested the night in the Duke of Arschecote's tent, and on the 24th, with the Great Master, viewed the town of Landercy and then came to Wallop. He said the Emperor suffered from gout in coming from Venelo, but was amended and would be here in 7 or 8 days; requiring Wallop to remain until his arrival. He also said it was resolved that he with 8,000 Italians and Spaniards, 80 ensigns of Allemen and a great band of horsemen should march straight to Guyse and besiege the castle, wherein were the duke of Vandosme and Mons. de Bees; where, being between the French king and Landercy, they should give much terror to Landercy and provoke the French King to battle, which the Emperor desires. Wallop replied that he had received the King's letters directing him to remain with the Emperor's power, besieging Landercy or invading France, and urged that the army before Landercy should not depart without taking it, seeing that the French king had employed such time and charge upon it that it was in reputation like Turyn in Pyemont. He said this army should still remain and besiege it, reinforced with 6,000 Frysons under Mons. de Bures and 20 great battery pieces.

That night Gonzago departed, to conduct his army as devised, and it was decided to besiege Landercy on both sides. The master of the Duke's ordnance asked the aid of the King's master of ordnance and his pioneers, who spent the night making a trench towards an old tower adjoining the town gate, which trench shall be finished with another night's work. The French king is at Cowcy castle, 6 miles from Vandosme's house called Le Faire. His army that was at Tyemvile in Luxembourg is retired; and he has sent for 4,000 Allemen and 400 men of arms to put within Merle, a town of the duke of Vandosme's brother that is now with Barbarossa. Yesterday three lanceknights brought a letter directed to Henry out of Allemen; saying they were commissioned to carry it, but their money had failed. Sends it, to save charge, "knowing them to be very covetous," and has put them in wages here. Has just received a packet from Fernando Gonzago containing a letter to Henry and one to himself. The latter mentions his desire to do Henry service. Sends the other. Camp before Landercy, 25 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Fndd.: 1548.

R. O.

1543.
26 Sept.

219. RICHARD H[ILLES] to HENRY BULLINGER.

Original
Letters,
240
(Parker Soc.)

Sends him 10 Italian crowns for the poor exiles, rich, however, in Christ. His wife expects her confinement in three weeks. At last fair gave Henry Falckner 4*l.* for Bullinger's books. Pray tell him that though he solemnly promised that I should be paid at this Frankfort fair all the money he owed me (about 124 crowns) in golden ducats, I have not received above 4 from Master Christopher, but in other money as usual. Details of the transactions. No news, but that our King has within these 2 months (as I wrote to John Burcher) burnt 8 godly men* in one day. For in July he married the widow of a nobleman named Latimer; and he is always wont to celebrate his nuptials by some wickedness of this kind. Strasburg, 26 Sept. 1543.

P.S.—Desires him to give, with these letters addressed to Germans, 10 other French crowns and his other letter to John Burcher.

27 Sept.

220. SUFFOLK, TUNSTALL and BROWNE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 151.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 47.

Forward three letters received from the lord Warden, viz., one to him from Wharton, about his conference with lord Maxwell and his son, who seem to stand fast to the King, one from young Mr. Maxwell to the lord Privy Seal and one from Wharton to me, Sir Anthony Broune. Darneton, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—Enclose copy of their letter to Mr. Sadleyr concerning their consultation upon the device sent to Suffolk for the sending of a secret message to the Governor; and the copy of their letter to the Council explaining why they wrote to Sadleyr. Upon the arrival of the above mentioned letters, have stayed sending the letters to Sadleyr, for if the King give ear to these new overtures "then should this nothing agree withal."

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

27 Sept.

221. SUFFOLK, PARR, TUNSTALL and BROWNE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 153.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. II., 48.

On the 24th inst. Sir Ant. Browne arrived here and showed my lord Lieutenant and my lord of Duresme his instructions. To know within what time 8,000 horsemen and 2,000 light footmen might be brought to the Borders; have perused the muster books of the shires in Suffolk's commission and (appointing to make 2,600 spearmen, which is the most that can be spared leaving the Borders furnished, 2,000 archers on horseback and 2,000 on foot, and 3,400 bill men on horseback) find that, the foremost of them gathering together and making their coats, to come to the Borders by such journeys as to save their horses will take them 15 days. All diligence shall be made in preparing things meet for such a number. Darnton, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

27 Sept.

222. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32 652, f. 148.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 46.
Sadler
State Papers,
I., 308.

Yesternight received theirs of 22 Sept., showing that the King "minding suddenly to correct the folly and untruth of these Scots," would have him convey himself to Temtallon, or some place of strength belonging to the King's friends, from whence to send such advertisements as he can get. Explains that it is impossible to convey himself and his folk out of this town, for the inhabitants will not suffer it until they have their ships; and nightly watch is kept about his house, nominally for his surety,

*Anthony Persons, a priest; Robert Testwood, a singing man; and Harry Filmer, a tailor. See Hall's Chronicle, 858-9.

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222. SADLER to the COUNCIL—cont.

but really to prevent his stealing away. If revoked in case of war, the nobility would doubtless see him safely conveyed out. At Temptallon, which is almost 80 miles within Scotland, he could do no service; for he could neither get news nor send messengers, if the King's army were in Scotland. Begg to know by next post what to do. Edinburgh, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

In cipher, pp. 2. Add. Sealed.

Ib. f. 150

2. Decipher of the preceding.

Pp. 2. Endd.: 1543.

27 Sept.

223. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 144.
B M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 45.
Sadler
State Papers,
I., 306.

Has received their two letters of 22 and 23 Sept. in cipher brought by Scottish men. Things here remain as described in his last letters to the King, viz., that, if the King will accept four or five of the prisoners as hostages, restore the ships and goods and redress attemptates on the Borders, all the nobility will concur to the accomplishment of the treaties. Angus and his party will not convene with these lords here, but intend to be here on this day sevensnight with such force as to compel these lords to perform the treaties. Wrote that he feared the King's letter to Angus was intercepted; but he is now advertised by Sir George Douglas that it was delivered to him, untouched, at Coldingham, and by him conveyed to Angus at Douglas. Sir George means to carry the answer himself to Berwick, and to go to their lordships, but is somewhat accressed. The Cardinal has made sundry means to speak with Sadler, and did so yesterday at the Black Friars. He made a long discourse to the effect that he had been misreported to the King, whose favour he desired more than that of any prince in the world, and whose pleasure no man in Scotland was more ready to set forth than he; and he would do his best to bring the whole nobility and clergy to concur to the performance of the treaties. His words showed him most desirous of the King's favour, but Sadler cannot tell how his deeds will declare him. Edinburgh, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—Has received theirs of 24 Sept., with letters in cipher from the Council appointing to him "a very strange commission." It will be very hard and dangerous to him and all with him to remain here amongst their enemies in time of open war. Has written again to the Council and begs that his letters may be forwarded with diligence.

In cipher, pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 146.

2. Decipher of the preceding. *Pp. 3.*

28 Sept.

224. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

On the 25th the Emperor left Diest, 4 miles hence (where the Diet of these parts had made him an aid of 400,000 guildens for these wars), coming in his litter, to a monastery 2 miles hence, where he lodged the night; and next day arrived here with the Regent. Grandevele here said the Emperor had eftsoons sent Mons. de Chantynew, his son, to Henry; and he (Granvelle), as he promised at Maguntia, had written all things to their Ambassador to be declared to Henry, with the submission of the duke of Cleves and order taken therein. He said their Ambassador in England wrote that he and the Council there marvelled they had no oftener advice from hence. Bonner answered that he was no Frenchman, but wrote only what he knew. Granvelle said that lately, because

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things were not concluded, they knew not what they might truly write. Answered that, being joined to the Emperor as he was, it was expedient that the King should be kept informed of all their doings; and that, but for Granvelle's sending him to Colen (which in this war time seemed to him a prison), he would have seen to it. Granvelle assured him that they did not fail to advertise the Ambassador "of all things necessary;" and, herewith, declared the conditions of the contract between the Emperor and duke of Cleves, promising a copy (afterwards sent, and which Bonner now sends to be conferred with that which Granvelle says he sent by his son). Granvelle also said that the Emperor had been troubled with gout, but was better and, on the 28th inst., would depart hence 3 miles (to Waver, as Bonner has since learnt) and thence goes to Nyvell, 7 miles hence, where the Regent leaves him and he goes to the camp; "and our men (quoth Mons. Granvell) shall now another while *grassari in Gallos*, the Emperor is so utterly bent and moved."

The Emperor's jewels were brought from Colen when Bonner departed; and, at the same time, 80 great pieces of ordnance and much gun powder went thence to Masticke and the camp. Thirty more great pieces and much powder remain to come by water to Flanders. Since leaving Colen, has sent divers letters, among them one of the 7th (copy enclosed), but is uncertain whether they reached the King, considering the dangerous passage, as well during the war as afterwards when the duke of Cleves' retinue, being put out of wages, "became their own men and robbed and spoiled as many as they were able to overcome." Departs hence to-morrow. Lovaine, 28 Sept., at night.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

29 Sept. **225. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.**

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 234.]

As Chantonnay will relate occurrents, he will only beg her to see to the release of the Sieur Bernard de Sainct Boniface, detained at Rippe-monde, in whose favour certain of the Council has spoken. London, 29 Sept. 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern extract from Vienna.

226. SIR GEORGE CAREW.

R. O

Receiver's account, quarter by quarter, of receipts and payments out of Sir George Carew's lands of Polslowe, Stoke Fleming, &c., from Christmas 82 Hen. VIII. to Mich. 85 Hen. VIII. Clear acquittances between "my master Sir George Carew and me" are mentioned as made 1 Nov. 83 Hen. VIII. and 12 Oct. 84 Hen. VIII., and many particulars of payments to agents, servants, &c., for very various purposes.

At the end are two torn entries from Court rolls of 20 Hen. VIII. in which the names Henry Marquis of Exeter and "Colyton" appear, and an account for house repairs (also torn).

Pp. 22. Headed: "Apertinet Edm. Lentall de Moncketon."

227. EAST WITTON.

R. O

Petitions of Laur. Askewith, bailiff of Est Witton, for the years 84 and 85 Hen. VIII., viz., for allowance of a wapentake fine, certain rents in Ellingstring and Ellington, repairing the chapel of Est Witton and "for making of a thewe otherwise called a cowking stowle, iij*s.* viij*d.*"

P. 1. Five items marked in another hand "allo", and one struck out.

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228. PARHAM.

R. O. Bill of payments ["for the holylof, 14*d.*"],^o for "movyng" (mowing) of the King's mead 2*s.* 6*d.*, for diking between the Little Park and the Worthy 3*s.*, and "for diking of the King's river in Great Parram" 19*s.* 8*d.* *Marked in another hand:* "allo^r a^o xxxv^{to}."

Small paper, p. 1.

229. HOLME IN SPALDING MOOR.

R. O. Bill for allowances [asked by the bailiff of Holme in Spalding Moor?] headed:—"Holme: Petycyons of a louens in thre xxxv yer of the ren of our most soveran lord Kynge Herre the Eghte." Each of the twelve items is, in another hand, either marked as allowed (*e.g.* "my fee which is by year iij*l.* x*d.*," "the arnest wych ys in my charge and† the abbatment ys thys yer iij*l.*," or "for skoryn of a water souer be tuyxt Eweryngam and the earnest called Blak Dyk Bank, cxx rud after 1*d.* ob. a rud, by wertoue of the Kynges comycyon, xvs.") or else cancelled (*e.g.* "gefn to iij questys ij hed cort das, euere quest xi*d.*, the a louens wharof ys vjs." or "drywyn the mor for stras iiij men iij days as costom has ben afor to met and wagys iij*s.* ij*d.*"). Total 11*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Pp. 2.

29 Sept.

230. WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 515.

The Emperor, somewhat amended, came to Lovain on Wednesday†; and on Tuesday§ next will be at Quesnoy le Conte, where he will leave the Lady Regent and go through with his own army, leaving Arschot's company before Landrissy. President Schore says that the Emperor intends to leave all his ambassadors at Mons in Hainault, but Wotton may follow the Queen to Quesnoy; that the French, having taken the town and castle of Luxemburgh, seem perplexed and afraid to assault Tyonville; also that the Emperor leads 80,000 footmen and 7,000 or 8,000 horsemen into France; which seems great, considering how many are left at Landrissy and on the frontiers at Luxemburgh, Fryseland and Artois and with the Prince of Orange in Gelderland. The weather improves. The Emperor's army is setting forward, and he is well amended and trusts to ride with them into France. Bruxelles, 29 Sept. 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

29 Sept.

231. AUGMENTATION ACCOUNTS.

R. O.

Account of Sir Edw. North, treasurer of Augmentations, appointed by letters patent under the seal of the said Court 17 March 31 Hen. VIII., from Mich. 31 Hen. VIII., before which time Sir Thos. Pope, accounted,|| to Mich. 35 Hen. VIII.

i. CHARGE, viz. :—

i. Arrears, 68,251*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*

ii. Receipts :—

(1) From the receiver general and seventeen particular receivers, the general receiver of the lands of St. John of Jerusalem, and the receiver general of woods, at various dates specified; the abp. of Canterbury and Sir Ric. Ryché. Total, 177,806*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.*

* Struck out.

† "xth" seems by the striking out of the letters "li." intended to stand for "and."

‡ Sept. 26.

§ Oct. 2.

|| See Vol. XIV. Part ii., No. 236.

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(2) From sale of goods and chattels, lead and bells, viz., from Hen. Over of Coventry (a debt due to Syon monastery), Wm. Gerrard and Thos. Walker (for bell metal), John Core (for bell metal), Sir Ric. Gressham (for bells of Blakeney and Burneham, Norf.), Hugh Payne (for ornaments and books of St. Martin's le Grand), Wm. Burnell (for goods there), John Blakewall, clk., and Robt. Burgoyne (for goods of Worcester priory), Geo. Giffarde (for goods of Dalby and Rotheley preceptory), Sir Robt. Southwell (for goods of St. Andrew's in Northampton and Bermondsey, and for the remainder of 900*l.* given to him and Thos. Spilleman to purchase lands to be enclosed in the King's park of Otteford, Kent), Edw. lord Clynton (for lead of Sempringham), divers persons not named (for goods sold at Christchurch, Canterbury, out of the house of Thos. earl of Essex beside Friars Augustines at the time of his apprehension, and at St. Peter's, Westminster), Wm. lord Howard (repayment of 400 mks. prested to him 4 Jan. 32 Hen. VIII. upon the King's warrant of that date), Wm. Egle (debt due to Bury St. Edmunds), Ric. Bridges, of Shyfford, Beds, Wm. Knight, LL. D., bp. of Bath and Wells, Sir Thos. Wyatt, Wm. Barlowe, bp. of St. Asaph's and St. Davids, Robt. Townshend, serjeant at law, and Charles duke of Suffolk (various debts), Hen. earl of Worcester (for goods of Tinterne), Thos. earl of Rutland (for goods of Wartres, Yorks.), and about forty other debts, due upon obligations of various dates, from Nic. Servington, Wm. Appowell, Thos. Payn, Thos. Kemyes and others, Sir Chas. Herbert, Nic. Wykes and others, Sir John Seintloo, Thos. earl of Rutland, the town of Calais, Edw. Elrington, Thos. Hurte and others, Robt. Seintleger, John North, Thos. earl of Rutland, Sir Ph. Hobby, — (blank) late abbot of St. Albans, Edm. Wright, and twenty-three others who, except Wm. and Ant. Rouse, Robt. Tyrrell and John Russell, paid very small sums. Total, 13,248*l.* 18*s.*

(3) From sale of lands by the King (the lands briefly indicated with, in most cases, the former owners). The purchasers, whose full designation is in each case given, are:—

Year 32 Hen. VIII.—Wm. Whorewoodd, Edw. Shelley, Sir John Bridges, Edw. Skipwith, John Carleton, John Adams, Wm. Chester of Bristol, Ric. Seycill, Roger More, Ph. Parrys, Sir Chr. Hales, Sir Roger Chomley, Wm. Sharrington, John Hennage, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. Mildemay, Robt. Acton, Sir Wm. Weste, Roland Hille, Ant. Denny, Edw. Millett, Sir John Gresseham, Sir Thos. Poynynges, Thos. Bromeley, Sir Ric. Gressham, Sir Wm. Pykering, Sir Ralph Sadlyer, Roger Honnynges, Edm. Peckeham, Thos. Harvye, Edw. Littleton, Robt. Palmer, Thos. Godsalve, Charles duke of Suffolk, Eliz. Hille, widow, Sir Michael Dormer, Thos. Drakes, Sir Thos. and Nic. Straunge, Robt. Throgmerton, Steph. ap Henry, Thos. Welden, Sir Percival Herte, Wm. Raynesford, John Norres, John Pyers, Walter lord Ferrers, Ric. Fulmerston, Ralph Clervys, Ant. Harvy, Sir John Williams, John Sprynge, mayor of Bristol, Jas. Lawson, Sir Edw. Boughton, Edw. Cornewales, John Starre, Wm. Gunstone, city of Norwich, Sir John Raynesford, Humph. Watkyns, Sir Brian Tuke, John Maynard, Sir Thos. Hennage, Sir Ric. Riche, Sir Jas. Bulloynge, Fras. Pigott, Robt. Dacres, Thos. earl of Rutland, Sir Edw. North, Martin Bowes, Thos. Bowyer, Robt. Phillippes, Wm. Blitheman, Thos. Savell, Wm. Rygges, Barth. Pigott, John Godderd, Wm. Trayford, John Busshe, Chr. Campion, John Dacombe, Wm. Lock, Edw. Fetyplace, John Bacon, Wm. Richeman *alias* Webbe, Ralph Rowlett, Ric. Combs, Mich. Asshfeld, Nic. Bacon, John Menefye and Eliz. his wife, Sir Thos. Pope, Ant. Bellasses, clk., Thos. Symlott *alias* Barbour, Walter Hendley, Ric. Pollard, Thos. Noke, Thos. Horseman, John Cope, Robt. Holgate bp. of Llandaff, Sir Thos. Dennys, Thos. Arthur, Thos. Blencowe, Wm. Copyn, Thos. Arderne, Wm. Risley, Sir John Seint John, John Southcote and John Ridgewey, Sir Jas. Strangeweys, John Williamson (of Milnebeck under Skydowe, Cumb.), Sir Richard Manxell, John Thetcher, John Mascall, Roland Latham, Robt. Dighton, Thos. Holdecrofte, Wm. Rede, Thos. duke of Norfolk, John and Thos. Burgoyne, Edw. Bury, John Wiberd, Wm. Ivgrave, John Sewster, Jas. Joskyn, Ant. Ellis and Ric. Ward, Thos. Shirley; Wm. Berners, Walter Farre and Wm. Glascock; Ric. Ingram, Ric. Mody, Sir Thos. Trenchard, Thos. Trenchard, Sir Thos. Arrundell, Ant. Skynner, Wm. Pounce, Edm. Hall, Arth. Porter, Ric. Cowper, John ap Hugh ap Conway, Wm. Ligons, Robt. Burgoyne, Thos. Hall of Huntingdon, Sir John Gifford, Chr. Coote, Sir Ant. Hungerford, Thos. Locker and Wm. Bromley, Thos. Dereham, Geo. Perpoynste, Roger Wentworth, John Soudeamore, John Corbett, Thos. earl of Rutland. Total, 91,986*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

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231. AUGMENTATION ACCOUNTS—cont.

Year 33 Hen. VIII.—Robt. Drowrey, Sir John Baldewyn, Robt. Chester, John Smyth, Sir John Baker and Robt. Oxenbridge, Thos. Eglesfeld, John Malte, Erasmus Crykener, Wm. Lawton, Wm. Bromley, John Ayllyff, one of the King's surgeons, Roland Hill, Thos. Thacker, John Tyttley and Eliz. Restwold, Sir Thos. Seymour, Leonard Chamberlayne, Ric. Grenefeld, Sir John Duddeley, Sir Walter Dennys, Ph. Hobby, Thos. Knyghton, Hugh ap Henrye, Thos. earl of Rutland, Wm. Jefson, John Kingesmyll, Robt. Tyrrell, Sir John Seint John, John Smyth, baron of the Exchequer, Edw. Mounynges, John Carleton, John Wellesbourne, John Stokedale, Ant. Aucher, Robt. Southwell, Roger Horton, Robt. Hennage, Robt. Darkenoll, Thos. Paston, Sir Wm. Sydney, Geo. Owen, M.D., Thos. Barnardiston, John Claydon, John Cannon, Wm. Savyn, serjeant at arms, Jas. Strilley, Edm. Powell, Wm. Rede, Sir Hen. Longe, John Gates, Urian Brereton, senior, Sir Arth. Darcy John Croke; Kath. Champernon, John Ridgewey and Walter Smyth; Hugh Askewe, Geo. Zouche, Arth. Longefeld, Sir Ralph Sadlier. Total, 30,498*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Year 34 Hen. VIII.—Geo. Nodes, Hen. earl of Cumberland, Edw. Boughton, John Cheyney, John Poyntz, John Arnold, Nic. Alcock, surgeon, Sir Wm. Newenham, Geo. Harper, lord Chancellor Audeley, Edm. Horne, Charles duke of Suffolk, Ric. Andrewes, Thos. Belle, Edw. earl of Hertford, Geo. Throgmerton, Sir Thos. Pope, Sir Robt. Kyrkeham, city of Coventry, Andrew lord Windesore, Robt. Davye, master and fellows of St. Michael's House in Cambridge, Robt. Turwhite, Morgan Wolff, Ph. Hobby, city of Canterbury, city of Gloucester, Ant. Bonefiz *alias* Bonevix, Sir Roland Hill, Ric. Andrewes, John Denton, Sir Hen. Grey, Wm. Sharrington, John Price, Steph. Vaughan, wardens of the parish church of St. Mary Overey, Mercers' Company of London, Robt. Browne and John Pyc. Giles Pole, Ant. Denny, John Fletewood, John Marshe, Robt. White, Sir Humph. Browne, Leonard Bekwith, Sir John Baker, Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringer, Humph. Colles, Wm. Lambe, Fras. Framlyngham, Sir Edw. Aston, Ric. Cromwell. Total, 36,122*l.* 14*s.* 7*3d.*

Year 35 Hen. VIII.—Robt. Goodwyn, Hugh Losse, John and Alice Howe, John Seintleger, Sir Robt. Southwell, Sir Mich. Lyster, Sir Wm. Essex, St. Mary's College beside Winchester, Tatteshall College, Hen. Cartwright, John Bannaster, Ph. Vanwilder, Sir Gervaise Clifton, Fras. Poole, Thos. Hobson, Sir Giles Strangeways, Hen. (*sic*) earl of Rutland, Sir Wm. Willoughby, Ric. Andrewes, Sir Ric. Gresham, Thos. earl of Rutland, Ric. Lee, Arth. Aishton, Jas. Gage, Roland Goodman, John and Wm. Gyles, Sir John Hynde, Nic. Mynne, John Barnardiston, Miles Forreste, Ric. Saverie, Jas. Lawson, Walter Farre, Roger Grenahalagh, Wm. Bevell, Ric. Modye, auditor, Ric. Paver, Walter Smythe, Sir Humph. Foster, Ric. Jennour, Jas. Gage, Ralph Latham, Sir Thos. Pope, Ric. Wrashington, Walter Hendley, Geoff. Shakerley, Thos. Hemyng, Wm. Whorewod, Ric. Bartelett, M.D., Ric. Pexsall, Thos. Lawe, Ric. Callowhyll, Ambrose Beckewith, Wm. Burnell, Thos. Grene, Thos. and John Horner, Steph. Bekyngham, Nic. Bristowe, Thos. Dalton, Sir Edw. North, Matilda Lane, Edw. Griffyth, Sir Martyn Bowes, John Bellowe and Robt. Brokelesby, Jas. Lewson, merchant of the Staple, Ric. Duke, Robt. Ryche, Wm. Ivgrave, Edw. Humfrey, Thos. Broke, John Oteley, John Deane, clk., John Lamberte, Sir John Horsey, Hen. Brayne, Andrew Judde, Sir Ric. (*sic*) Manxell, Hen. Cryche, Wm. Sandes, Robt. Wingefeld, Edw. Gostwyke, Thos. Hutton, John Dorsett, Thos. White, Thos. Barnardiston, Hen. Tolson, Thos. Dennys, Thos. Belle, Chr. Crakenthorpp, Ric. Vincent, Thos. Holte, Sir Edm. Peckeham, Wm. Milleward, John Taw and Edw. Taylour, Nic. Tychebourne, Ric. Parker, Wm. Cooke, Thos. Barrowe, Wm. Eccleston, Ric. Pymond, John Kechen, Clement Higham, Jas. Colyer, Sir Wm. lord Stourton, Thos. Bartelett, Ric. Watkyns *alias* Vaughan, Sir Wm. Weste, Edw. Stradlyng, Michael Fox, Hen. Bradshawe, Geo. Throckemerton, Sir John Rogers, Thos. Godwyn, Thos. Vachell, Thos. Cheyney, Sir Michael Dormer, Wm. Babthorpp, John Bradshaw, Hen. Parker, David Marten, Sir Edw. Carne, Thos. Knyght, John Edmondes, Fras. Cave, Adam Winthorppe, John Sewster, Wm. Wyatt and Robt. Austen, Thos. Arden, Giles Worsley, Robt. Lawley, Thos. Ireland, Anne Corbett, widow, Wm. Dalyson, John Corbett, Thos. Themys, Thos. Sutton, Edm. Harman, Thos. Gale, Ric. and Sir John Brydges, Robt. and Giles Townesend, Thos. Broke, Hugh Starkeby, Sir John Guyldford, Andrew Nevell, John Cocks, Wm. and Fras. Sheldon, Ric. Goodyere and Wm. Gowre, John Kingesmyll, Wm. Thomas, Sir Arth. Darcy, Sir Robt. Dormer,

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John Wilde, Edw. earl of Hertford, Sir John Gostwik, Wm. Sheldon and Wm. Wilkington, Geo. Node, Edm. Wright, Edw. Hosyar, Sir John Gressham, town of Newcastle upon Tyne. churchwardens of Romsey, Hants, John Dethik, Ric. Andrews, Sir Ric. Lister, Nic. Snelle, Hen. Parker lord Morley, Edm. Mordaunte; John Hamond, Thos. Maynard and Ric. Eve; Ph. Hobby, Emanuel Lucar, Robt. Stapleton, Robt. Harryes, Sir Wm. Paston, John Wiseman, Maurice Dennys, John Podage, John Smyth, Wm. Sharyngton, Chr. Willoughby, John lord Russell, Hen. Grubbe, Ant. Aucher, John Gates, Wm. Gerye, Ralph Rowlett, John Werberton, Geo. Ludlowe, Sir Roland Hille, Robt. Hugan, Thos. Arderne and Wm. Walter, Edw. lord Clynton, Clothiers' Company of London. Total, 105,332*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

Grand total, 263,840*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.*

(4) From fines paid for leases (particulars briefly indicated for each year), 705*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

(5) From sales of wood (particulars briefly indicated), 539*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

(6) From the first and second payments of the subsidy upon the pensions of religious persons, lately granted by the clergy in Parliament (amounts received from the receiver general and the particular receivers in the years 33, 34, and 35 Hen. VIII. specified).^{*} Total, 6,553*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

(7) Aid of one fourth part, for the war, spontaneously granted by those having pensions of 20*l.* and upwards (amounts received from the several particular receivers in the years 34 and 35 Hen. VIII.) Total, 2,885*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Total receipts, with the arrears, 539,935*l.* 17*s.* 3½½*d.*

From which :—

II. PAYMENTS :—

✓(1) Fees of officers of the Court, and some others, viz., Wriothesley, Sadler and Paget, the chief secretaries, the keepers of Hyde and Marybone Parks and of Waltham Forest, the chief justice and others for holding sessions at Ramsey and Bury St. Edmunds, lord Russell, Great Admiral (for 2½ years ending Christmas a^o 34), lord Lylse (*sic*), Great Admiral (for the half year ending St. John's Day a^o 35), and Sir Geo. Brooke lord Cobham (for keeping the mansion at Rochester 2½ years ended at Mich. a^o 35), detailed, 5,146*l.* 15*s.*

(2) Annuities (detailing the terms for which each has been paid), viz. :—

Granted by the King :—To Eliz. Goldynge, widow, Sir Humph. Ratcliff; † Wm. Clement, master carpenter, and Chr. Dyggenson master mason (*magister lathamorum*) of Windsor Castle; Hen. Dyngley, Ric. Pygotte of Estgrenewyche. Wm. Fermore and Eliz. his wife, Sir Thos. Clyfford, Walter Cromer, M.D., Augustine de Augustinis, M.D., Sir Ric. Page, Thos. Birde; Robt. Perrye and Ric. Bowre of the Chapel Royal, Anne and Robert Adams, Hen. Stephynson of the Chapel Royal, Ric. Browne, John Norton, † Thos. Asshewell, Peter Gerarde, Jas. Gunter, Arth. Plantagenett lord Lysle, Edw. Fetyplace, Thos. Nevyl, Geo. Eaylesbury, Wm. Crane, Sir Gryffyn Dunne, Thos. Derbye, Sir Wm. Sydneys, Wm. Bereman; Jas. Rawson, Andrew Denburyes, John Payne, John Rombolde, Ric. Jekylle, Ric. Cordell, Walter Prowde, John Hulle, Thos. Courteney, Hen. Hogyns, Thos. Hynde, Wm. Barthlett, and Wm. Webster. yeomen of the Stable; Joan, widow and executrix of Robt. Cotes, a yeoman of the Chariots; Thos. Wallys, yeoman of the Stable; Thos. Miles and Geo. Foreman, pensioners of the Stable; Edw. Gregorye, yeoman of the Stable; Hen. Williams, one of the Footmen; Eliz. Holland, Robt. Rolffe, Hen. Howard, Thos. Palmer, the Countess of Northumberland. Ric. Lee, Edw. Ryngley, Frideswide Knight, Susan Clarencieux, Edw. Eglanbye captain of the new fortification called "the Newe Cetydel de Carlyle," Sir Thos. Wentworth captain of Sandall Castle, Yorks, John Pecke under captain there. Sir Edw. Cobham captain of the fortification of Melton, Thos. Wingfeld captain of Deale Castle. Hugh Boyfeld captain of the fortification of Esttylburye, Ric. Keys captain of Sandgagge (*sic*), Edm. Modye captain of the fortification upon the hill beyond Dover pier, Thos. Aleyn captain of Walmer castle, Thos. Yardeley captain of the fortification of Hygham, Robt. Nethersall captain of the fortification called "le Blake

^{*} Scudamore's account of his receipts at Mich., 32 Hen. VIII., will be found in Tanner MS., 334, f. 1. It is a statement in columns covering 12 pages.

† Annuity granted by the late earl of Northumberland.

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231. AUGMENTATION ACCOUNTS—cont.

Bulwarke in le Clyff " at Dover, Thos. Vaghan captain of the fortification under Dover Castle, Wm lord Howard.

Granted by the late religious houses (specified) :—John Eyer, Edm. Holgylle, olk.; Sir Thos. Pope and Margaret his wife, and Ralph son of Sir Ralph Dodmer, late alderman of London; Ant. Dunryche, John Fulmer, Robt. Southwell, Walter Hendley, Wm. Sympson, and 205 other annuities. Of these annuities, thirteen are to Sir Ric. Riche, twelve to Walter Hendley, eleven to Thos. lord Cromwell, eight to Wriothesley, seven each to Ric. Pollard, Wm. Horwood, Thos. Edgare and Sir Ant. Kingston, six each to Sir Thos. Pope and Sir Thos. Hennage, five each to Robt. Riche, Sir Edw. Montague and Ric. Robynson, and four each to Ant. Dunriche and John Rokke; and the other recipients are mostly courtiers and officials.

Total annuities, 6,755*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

(3) Pensions for term of life (detailing the names of recipients and the term for which each pension has been paid) :—To Ph. Babington, David Gonson, and Edw. Browne, brethren of St. John's of Jerusalem; Thos. Knyght prior of Spalding, John Byrchen-shawe abbot of Chester, John Marshall prior of Chepstowe, Hugh Latimer bp. of Worcester, Nic. Shaxton bp. of Salisbury, Nic. Haryngton chaunter of Rochester, and members of the following religious houses, viz., Syon (70 names), Bisham (John Cordrey, abbot), Charsye (Thos. Potter, monk), St. Albans (Ric. Boureman, abbot), St. Mary's Hospital, London (Wm. Major, prior), Clerkenwell (Eliz. Sakevyll, prioress), Westminster (Wm. Benson, abbot, and 9 others), St. Mary Overey (Barth. Fowle, prior), Haughmond (Thos. Corvester, abbot, and 3 others), Valecross (John Heron, abbot), Assherydge (Thos. Waterhouse, rector, and one other), Stratford (Wm. Huddelston, abbot), Malling (Marg. Vernon, abbess, and Rose Moreton), Rochester (11 monks), Witherall (Ralph Harteley, prior), St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield (13 canons), Shene (Hen. Man, prior, and 18 others), Crowlande (John Raynes, monk), Axham (2 religious), Westacre (Wm. Wingfeld, prior), Walteham (17 canons), Barmondsey (Robt. bp. of St. Asaph, commendatory), Godstowe (Kath. Bulkeley, abbess, and Julian Pope), St. Augustine's, Bristol (Morgan Williams, abbot), Chester (13 monks), Hertford Weste (John Bathe, prior), Vale Royal (John Herwood, abbot), Wroxton (Thos. Smyth, prior, and Thos. Hornor), Buckefaste (Gabriel Dunne, abbot), Dertford (Joan Fanne, prioress, and 4 nuns), Cokesforde (John Adamson, prior, Norton (Thos. Byrkenhead, abbot), Tower Hill (Hen. More, abbot), White Friars, London (John Gybbes, prior), Burye (John Burye, monk), Croxton (Thos. Hornor, monk), Chesthunte (Margery Hylle, prioress), Fordham (Wm. Baynton, prior, and 2 others), Chester (Eliz. Grosvoner, prioress, and 10 nuns), Twyneham Cryschurch (John Pope, monk), St. Mary's, Winchester (3 nuns), Friars Minors, London (Thos. Chapman, warden), Whitelands (Jas. Nicholas, monk), Hynton (John Bachecroft, monk), Stratford at Bow (Sybyl Kyrke, prioress), Barnewell (John Badocke, prior), Tutbury (Arth. Meverell, prior), Cleve (John Welby *alias* Webbe, monk), Tewkesbury (John Wakeman, abbot), London Charterhouse (3 monks), Walsingham (Ric. Bowell *sic*), prior, and one other), Robt. Bacon, priest of Northflete chantry, Acon College (Laur. Copeseller, master), Worcester (Hen. Holbeche, prior, and another), Bodemyn (Thos. Waynesworthe, prior), Thorneton Curteys (6 canons), Nuneton (Eliz. Millewarde, nun), Clyfford (Nic. Hugh, prior), Amesbury (Marg. Baynebrye, nun), Peterborough (Robt. Kyrton, religious), Evesham (John Bristowe, religious), Wm. Lamberte, vicar of Westonangre, St. Martin's College in London (12 names), St. John's in Exeter (Alice Buttes, "aneres"), Brekemok (Robt. Holden, prior), Chaters (Mary Graye, nun), Eynesham (Ant. Kychen, abbot, and another), Minorities in London (Eliz. Savage, prioress), Halywell (2 nuns), Thos. Cheteham, bp. of Sydon, for a 10*l.* pension out of the late monastery of Bilsyngton for 7½ years. Total, 14,271*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*

(4) Annual and perpetual pensions (payments made for pensions to chaplains, &c., and for pensions out of religious houses suppressed, made to Wm. Ermested, master of the Temple of London, the dean and chapter of Norwich, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, Robt. Urmeston treasurer of Gray's Inn, the dean and chapter of Chichester and the bp. of Norwich), 428*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

(5) Costs of treasurer's office for diets, clerks, &c., 1,099*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

(6) Cost of messengers, 143*l.* 8*d.*

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(7) Payments by warrant for lands (specified) purchased or received in exchange from the following persons, viz.:—*A^o 32 Hen. VIII.* Robt. Master, John Palmer of Angemerynge, Suss., Thos. Culpeper, sen., Edw. Shortewater and others, lord St. John, Thos. and Mary Culpeper, Sir Thos. Pope, Sir Hen. Knevett, Ant. Belleses, clk. *A^o 33 Hen. VIII.* Ric. Andrews, Sir Hen. Graye, Sir Thos. Wyott, Ric. Coverte, Ph. Lentalle, Thos. Wreke of Dover, Geoff. Colvyle, Wm. earl of Arundel, Wm. Stafford. Arundel College, Fras. earl of Shrewsbury, Thos. abp. of Canterbury. *A^o 34 Hen. VIII.* John Elyngton and Edm. Parker of Hackney, divers persons for land in Waltham Forest. Sir Arth. Darcy, John Smythson and others, Sir Thos. Wyatt, John Gylbert, haberdasher, Edw. Broke of Chingford, Sir Hen. Knevett, Agnes and Steph. Wilford, Sir Edw. Fynes lord Clynton, Sir John Dudley viscount Lisle. *A^o 35 Hen. VIII.* Wm. Wollascott, Sir Thos. Borowgh lord Borowgh, John Beer, Geo. Moneux, late alderman of London, Wm. Burston; Sir John Williams and Sir Edw. North; Anne Gardyner, widow. Total, 18,868*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

(8) Necessary payments by warrants (cited) of the Court:—

32 Hen. VIII.—To Walter Henley for expenses in journeying to Canterbury and Rochester at the time of the dissolution, and for surveying Sir Thos. Wyatt's lands and the inclosing of Aldyngton, Ostynghanger and Saltewod parks; John Baker, attorney general, for legal advice; Sir Ric. Riche, costs about the alteration of houses at Canterbury and Rochester and inclosing of Ostynghanger, Aldington and Saltewod parks; Ric. Hochenson and three other servants of Sir Thos. Pope for carrying money to the King; Fras. Southwell and John Waterhouse, journeying into divers counties to investigate matters alleged against Wm. Cavendysshe, auditor; Nic. Bacon, solicitor of the Court, and Wm. Horwood solicitor general; Sir Ric. Longe for making the King's garden at Knolle; Wm. Peter, for servants at Rochester, riding costs to Waltham, Canterbury and Rochester, and for carrying jewels and plate from Christchurch, Canterbury, to his own house in London; Wm. Cowper, surveyor of woods, for riding costs; Marg. countess of Kent, in recompense of a three years' term she had in the manor of Little Hornemede, Herts, parcel of the lands of Tower Hill; servants (named) of the monasteries of Darleygh, Pypwell, Merevall, St. Thomas's, and Lylleshull, for expenses in coming up about Wm. Cavendish's matter; Sir Ant. Browne, for a fee paid to Sir Nic. Carew, attainted, out of Perchyng and Poynynges manors, Suss., which he purchased from Carew before his attainder; Geo. Wright, Mr. Chancellor's servant, for writing of an Act of Parliament; Hen. Bestenay, monk of St. Alban's, for costs of the commissioners at the surrender there; Nic. Bacon, riding about survey of Southwell manor and certain preceptories in cos. Linc. and York, 24 July to 6 Sept. *a^o 32*; Ant. Walshe for writing three books of the valor of all the lands and possessions of the Court of Augmentations and abstracts of all the monasteries, priories and other religious houses in England for the King's surveyors and commissioners; Walter Philippe, dean of Rochester, for diets of the commissioners at the dissolution of the monastery there; John Hussler, for keeping the London Charterhouse from Easter *a^o 31* to 20 Dec *a^o 32*; a servant of Sir Ric. Longe for glazing windows in the King's mansion of Dartford; Wm. Cowper, surveyor of woods, for surveying woods in various counties; Robt. Arregon, girdler, for making cages at the King's house in Southwark to put birds in; a carpenter for making a garden seat there; two plumbers melting lead and bells at Tynterne; expense of collecting the money assessed for the King's marshes in Essex adjoining the Thames; Sir Wm. Sydney, in recompense of rents out of Guldeforde marsh and Foder Marsh.

33 Hen. VIII.—Wm. Sympson for his costs in proving his accusation against the late abbot of Crowlande of embezzling goods there; John Maulte, tailor, for 24 yds. of scarlet cloth and the making of two parliament robes sent into Ireland to the earl of Desmounte and Maggil Pateriok (21*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*); Thos. Addyngton, skinner, for furring the same (28*l.*); Sir Ric. Riche for expenses of survey of lands of — (blank) Pigott, widow, and Fras. Pigott and others, near Amphthill; Sir John Baker, chancellor of Tenth and First Fruits, for drawing writings concerning colleges newly erected; dean of Westminster for obsequies of Henry VII.; Thos. Wodwarde and John Wynter for expenses in declaring of a false purchase by Ant. Bellasis, clk., of certain lands of Newburgh monastery, Yorks; fees of keepers (named) of the parks of Medeham, Byggenar and Willavyngton; Nic. Bacon, solicitor, Wm. Cowper, surveyor of woods, and Gregory Richardson, auditor, for survey of certain woods and examination of certain debts of Syon monastery; Sir

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231. AUGMENTATION ACCOUNTS—cont.

John Baker, for rent of marshes in Brokelande and Frithinde, Kent; Wm. Horewodd, attorney general, legal expenses; Sir Ric. Longe's servant, for scouring ditches in Southwark park from the private garden to the water sluice; keepers (named) of Knolle and Otteford parks for mowing "lez brakes" and making hay there; Sir Ric. Riche for rewards given by the King's command to divers persons for fishing and fishes taken at Bekyngfeld and Thorneton, and for riding to Hulle, Thorneton and Muse to survey lands; Wm. Cowper for survey of woods; Geo. Throgmerton for surveying woods in Worcestershire; Walter Henley, riding to Leedes monastery, Kent, to sell buildings and lead, and for surveys; Ralph Arnoute, clk., arrears of his fee from Sulbye monastery; diets of the chancellor and council of the Augmentations the first and second days of the Parliament of 33 Hen. VIII.; Hen. Coldewell, goldsmith, for silver and the making of a new seal of the Court (10*l.*); priests and others in the college of St. Martin le Graunde, due before the dissolution; Sir Ric. Long's servant for mending pavement at St. Mary Overeys; Sir Edw. North, in recompense of a fee of 40*s.* granted to Ric. Snellyng by the late bp. of Norwich for collecting rents at Southelmham for 30 years (40*l.*); Sir Thos. Pope, Edw. North, Walter Hendley and Nic. Bacon, costs at London about the declaration of certain accounts.

34 *Hen. VIII.*—Sir John Baker, chancellor of First Fruits and Tenths, for assistance in the Parliament time a^o 33^o; Geo. Stoner for diets, &c., of Sir Ric. Riche and other commissioners about the survey of Fayermede park in Waltham Forest, 29 April a^o 34^o; expenses of anniversary of Henry VII. at Westminster 11 May (40*l.*); Robt. Russell, master of works at Otford and Knoll, on his account 3 July a^o 33 to 7 May a^o 34; coals, &c., for the council chamber; John Frith and Hugh Hille, clks., 40*s.* each, by way of reward; Geo. Harper, for rent; Wm. Horewoodd for legal charges; John Warde for purchase of necessaries; Ric. Jonson, recompense for a lease of land in Northampton; Walter Hendley, for costs of surveying Rumney and Guldeford marshes, Kent; Sir Thos. Pope, Sir Edw. North, and Nic. Bacon for costs in declaring accounts; Wm. Cowper for survey of woods; Hen. Coldewell, goldsmith, for the impression and making of the great seal and the privy seal of the Court; survey of commons at Hounslow, 28 Nov. and 9 Dec.; Nic. Bacon for taking surrender of Wynkefeld college; repairs at the King's mansion in Southwark; necessaries for the Court; Chas. Wyngfelde and Geo. Cottesmore for transport of 7,000*l.* to the duke of Suffolk in the North; Westminster cathedral for arrears of rent.

35 *Hen. VIII.*—John Hanbye for costs of Sir Ric. Riche and other commissioners surveying Hounslow common, 16 and 17 April a^o 34; Geo. Wright for costs of Sir Ric. Riche and others taking divers surveys; Robt. Russell, for works at Otteford, Knolle, and Pancehurst from 28 May a^o 34 to 16 Dec. a^o 35; necessaries for the Court; Wm. Horewood, attorney general, for legal work; Ric. Broune, steward of the Privy Council chamber at Westminster called the Sterre Chamber, for dinner and expenses of the Court there, 4 May a^o 35; Edw. Ellerton for the repair of Hackney bridge; Walter Henley, for surveys at Dover and Dartford; Robt. Russell, for buildings at Otteford, Knolle and Pantehurste, upon accounts rendered before Ric. Modye, auditor, 1 July, 1 Aug., 25 Aug., 15 Oct., and 21 Dec. a^o 35; John Warde, for hay bought for the deer in Fayermedde park; Wm. Cowper, for survey of woods; Ph. Lentall, for repair of the King's mansion called Purgoo; Walter Henley, for riding to York to get the confirmation of the Dean and Chapter there to an exchange between the King and the Archbishop; John Russell, for repair of the King's mansion at the late monastery of St. Albans; Rowland Ramston, for his interest in the farm of Gowers and Bukrelles in Chynkeford parish, Essex, now mostly inclosed in Fayermede park; carpenters' work at the mansion in Southwark; Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor, Sir Edw. North, treasurer, Sir Thos. Pope, master of woods, Walter Henley, attorney, and Nic. Bacon, solicitor, for examination of ministers' and receivers' accounts for the year ended Mich. a^o 34^o; Sir Ric. Riche for costs of journey to survey works at Otteford and Knolle; Walter Henley, for riding to Winchester to take the surrender of Harmondsworth manor and other lands in Midd. and Herts from the Dean and Chapter there, and for surveying Guyldesford Marche; John Banaster, annuity granted in recompense for divers lands due Lady Day next (35 Hen. VIII.); Wm. Cowper, for survey of woods at Grafton, 1 Oct. to 30 Nov. a^o 35.

Total payments by warrant of the Court, 3,086*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

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(9) Payments by decree (mostly in recompense for debts due by the late religious houses, but a few are to the newly erected colleges for arrears of rent of lands granted to them :— Total, 3,651*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*

(10) Payments upon Royal warrants (cited) :—

Year 32 Hen. VIII.—To Sir Ric. Gresham, allowed upon a debt of 5,807*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* for lands purchased in 32 Hen. VIII. as the price of stuff bought for the King in that year, on warrant of 22 June a^o 32, 1,716*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Wymond Carewe, receiver to the Lady Anne of Cleves, money paid in by Sir Ric. Southwell, receiver of the lands assigned to her, on Sir Ric. Riche's warrant of 26 Dec., 500*l.* Lord Wm. Hawarde, loan, warrant of 4 Jan, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Morgan Wolff, goldsmith, warrant of 6 Jan., 200*l.* Morgan Wolff, for a gold chain or collar with "lez esses" given to Sir John Coziesky, ambassador from the King of Poland, and weighing 32½ oz., 73*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; a similar chain given to a gentleman of Scotland who announced the birth of a prince of Scotland, 65*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 519½ oz. of silver gilt given to the steward of the chamber of the ambassador sent from the Emperor, 134*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*; warrant for these 25 Aug. Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels, to the use of Morgan Wolff and Cornelius Heys, goldsmiths, for silver plate delivered to certain ambassadors, two gentlemen, and others, who came with Lady Anne of Cleves, warrant 28 Feb. a^o 31, 1,631*l.* 8*s.* Lord Russell, president of the Council in the West, fees and diets of that council for three quarters ended St. John's Day a^o 32, warrant 31 March a^o 31, 927*l.* 10*s.* Stephen bp. of Winchester, ambassador to the Emperor, diets at 66*s.* 8*d.* a day, on warrant dormant of 16 Nov. a^o 32, 120 days from 1 Nov. to 28 Feb. a^o 32, 400*l.* Sir Hen. Knyvett, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, ambassador resident with the Emperor, diets at 53*s.* 4*d.* for one year beginning 1 Nov. a^o 32, on warrant 15 Nov., 973*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Ant. Anthonye, King's servant, and Chr. Gold, chief gunner, for pay of captains and garrisons of the bulwarks from 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. a^o 32, on warrant of 21 Dec. a^o 31, acquittance of the said Ant. and Chr. dated 10 Feb. a^o 32, 636*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

Year 33 Hen. VIII.—John Malte, King's tailor, for stuff supplied to the Great Wardrobe between Mich. a^o 31 and Mich. a^o 32, on warrant 11 April a^o 32, 1,778*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* Thos. Thacker, money due to him by Thomas late earl of Essex, warrant 11 April a^o 32, 102*l.* Sir Wm. Hussey, arrears of rent of lands in Newthorpe, Notts, and Bondebye, Linc., and the site of Bevalle priory, &c., for the year ended Mich. a^o 32, upon letters patent of 8 July a^o 33, 170*l.* 11*s.* Stephen bp. of Winchester, ambassador sent to the Emperor, 20 Sept. a^o 33, by Thos. White, his treasurer, diets for 30 days at 66*s.* 8*d.*, 100*l.* The same 15 Nov. a^o 33, in full payment of 1,140*l.* due for 342 days from 1 Nov. a^o 32 to 8 Oct. a^o 33, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Bartlett, printer of the King's books, for books and proclamations, on warrant 17 Nov. a^o 33, 72*l.* 6*d.* Sir Hen. Knyvett, post money, 94*l.* 10*s.* Sir Ric. Gresham, for velvet, &c., to the amount of 1,116*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, part of which is charged above in arrears of the said Gresham, viz. 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, by warrant 3 Feb. a^o 33, 449*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Sir Fras. Bryan, master of "le Toile" for taking 240 deer at Greenwich, Eltham and Ichyngham and conveying them to Otteford park, warrant 27 Jan. a^o 33, 40*l.* Edm. bp. of London, 12 Feb. a^o 33, for Sir Henry Knyvett, ambassador resident with the Emperor, diets for three months from 1 May to 31 July next coming, warrant 6 Feb. a^o 33, 245*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir John Gage, comptroller of the Household, reward for labour, fees and costs in executing the office of Constable of the Tower, warrant 18 Feb. a^o 33, 100*l.* Wm. Bolland, Thos. Angulyn and Thos. Miles, of the Stable, pensions for the year ended Mich. a^o 33, on letters of Sir Ant. Browne 14 Feb. a^o 33, 4*l.*, 4*l.* and 12*l.* respectively. Robt. Acton, for saddles and other stuff delivered to the Great Wardrobe, 661*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Sir John Baker, chancellor of the Court of First Fruits and Tenths, for repairs at Halden palace, Kent, warrant 10 April a^o 32, 63*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Stephen bp. of Winchester, ambassador with the Emperor, diets for six months ended 31 Aug. a^o 33^o at 66*s.* 8*d.*, warrant 16 Nov. a^o 32, paid to Thos. White, 613*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Ant. Anthonye and Chr. Goulde, for wages in the bulwarks up to 30 June a^o 33, and for their own wages in the years 32 and 33, warrant 26 June a^o 33, receipt dated 24 Aug. a^o 33, 1,384*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Sir Hen. Knyvett, ambassador resident with the Emperor, diets at 53*s.* 4*d.*, on warrant dated Pontefract 1 Sept. a^o 33, for six months to 30 April a^o 33 (*sic*), 480*l.*

Year 34 Hen. VIII.—Cornelius Hayes, goldsmith, for cramp rings, 50 oz. at 45*s.* 4*d.* and 140 oz. at 4*s.* 4*d.*, warrant 7 April a^o 33, 143*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Morgan Wolff, goldsmith,

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231. AUGMENTATION ACCOUNTS—cont.

for a gilded "crewse" with a cover, 9 oz. at 5s. 2d. given by the King to — (blank) Longe, fletcher, 46s. 6d., for four duplicate seals of silver for the chancery of Wales, 40l., and for four other duplicate seals called "judicyall sealles" for other courts in Wales, 40 mks., and for 166 oz. of silver to make the same, 28l. 12s. 11d. John Aunsell, mat-maker, for mats, 44s. 4d. Cornelius Hayes, for jewellery for the households of the King and Prince for the year ended Christmas a^o 34, 50l. 16s. 10d., and reward given to the beadles of the Goldsmiths for warning the officers of the Household when certain jewels were stolen from the said households, 13s. 4d., warrant 20 Jan. a^o 34. Wm. Jenyns, master of the fraternity of Rouncevalle, for the warden there, 28 April a^o 34, 40l. and 1 May a^o 34, 64s.; due upon an exchange between the King and them 13 March a^o 34. Sir Thos. Seymer, rent of lands in Wiltshire received in exchange from the King, warrant 24 March a^o 33, 253l. 5s. Sir Thos. Hennage, reward, by special mandate dated 26 July a^o 34, 150l. Thos. Hungate, servant to the late Queen Jane, Wm. Lokke, mercer, and Wm. Fullwood, merchant, on warrant 24 June a^o 34, for necessities bought for lady Anne of Cleves, 328l. 12½d. Sir Thos. Wentworth, steward of Wakefield lordship, Yorks, fee of 11½d. a day for 167 days from 24 Oct. a^o 33, on warrant 23 April a^o 34. Morgan Wolff, goldsmith, for 748½ oz. of "spangles" of silver gilt at 6s. 8d. and 46 oz. of white silver at 5s., for the yeomen of the Guard and the King's footmen, on warrant 14 July a^o 34, 261l. 3s. 8½d. Thos. Vowell, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Chamber, reward, by special mandate dated 20 Aug. a^o 34, 88l. John Bridges, yeoman of the Tents, warrant 18 Sept. a^o 34, 154l. 11s. 6d. Chas. duke of Suffolk, lieutenant in the North, diets at 100s. a day for six months from 15 Jan. a^o 34, 840l., and fees of 100 soldiers attending upon him at 8d. a day, 560l., warrant 3 Jan. a^o 34. Lord Parre, attending upon the said Duke, his own diets at 20s. and 40 soldiers with him at 8d., 392l. Sir Ralph Saddeler, one of the Principal Secretaries, likewise attending, his own diets at 20s. and 20 soldiers with him at 8d., 280l. To divers lords and gentlemen of Scotland being the King's prisoners, a free gift, as follows, viz., the earl of Anguyshe 233l. 6s. 8d., earl of Cassells 200l., earl of Glencarne 200l., lord of Olyvaunte 66l. 13s. 4d., lord Grey 100l., lord Flemynge 200l., lord Maxwell 200l., lord Somervyle 200l., Sir Geo. Duglas 66l. 13s. 4d., Oliver Seyntclere 66l. 13s. 4d., Jas. Seyntclere, his brother, 20l., lord Carsse 40l., Master Erskyn 40l., lord Cragye 40l., Patrick Heborne 40l., lord Moncreth 20l., the lord of Awyne Castell 20l., the lord of Hayton 20l., John Lysley 20l., the lord of Graydon 20l., Jas. Pryngyll 20l., John Carmynghill 20l., and Hen. Maxwell 20l.; for their expenses as far as York 50l. and thence to Carlyell 50l. and for purses to put the said money severally in, 26s. 8d.; by warrant 28 Jan. a^o 34. Morgan Wolff, goldsmith, for making of the Great Seal of England 40l. and for 95 oz. of silver to make it with 17l. 8s. 4d., by warrant 18 Dec. a^o 34. Hen. Coldewell, goldsmith, for making of five seals, viz., the great seal of Ireland and the seal of the exchequer there and the seals of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer at Westminster, 100l. Sir Fras. Bryan, by Ric. Scudeamore, for taking 612 deer and stags, viz. 500 fallow deer in Waltham Forest and 100 in Beddwell Park at 3s. 4d. each, and 12 stags called "redd dere" in Beddwell Park at 10s. each, and conveying them to the King's new park called Walteham park, warrant 8 Jan. a^o 34, 106l. Thos., Robt. and Hen. Benson, for wood and under-wood growing upon land in Long Ditton and Thames Ditton, Surr., and lately leased to Ric. Benson, their uncle, warrant 8 Jan. a^o 34. Countess of Bridgewater, by Lewis Torfote, of London, reward, warrant 24 Feb. a^o 34.

Year 35 Hen. VIII.—Sir Ric. Gressham, for silks to the value of 800l. of which 666l. 13s. 4d. is charged as arrears of Sir Ric. Gresham and the remainder, 133l. 6s. 8d., paid by warrant of 27 March a^o 34. Nic. Wutton, dean of Canterbury College, ambassador resident in Flanders, diets for three months from 30 April to 31 July a^o 35, at 26s. 8d., upon warrant dormant; also posting money, on warrant 27 April a^o 35, total 122l. 13s. 4d. The same, for increase of diets from 24 June to 31 July a^o 35, at the rate of 13s. 4d. a day, 24l. 13s. 4d.; and for the next three months to 22 Oct. at 40s., 168l.; and for the next three months to 15 Jan., 168l., by warrant 16 July a^o 35; thence to 11 March, 110l. and thence for six months to 26 Aug., 336l., by warrant of 11 March a^o 35. The same for post money 33l. 4s. 4½d. and 21l. 2s. 6d. Sir Thos. Seymer, ambassador resident in Flanders, diets at 40s. for three months from 30 April to 22 July a^o 35, on warrant 27 April a^o 35, 168l. Sir Fras. Bryan, ambassador to the Emperor,

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diets for three months from 6 Oct. to 28 Dec. a^o 35, at 40*s.*, on warrant dormant dated 6 Oct. a^o 35, 168*l.* Cornelius Hays, goldsmith, the King's servant, for making 55 oz. of gold cramp rings at 4*s.*, and for 80 oz. of silver cramp rings supplied by the said Cornelius, at 4*s.* 4*d.*, and for divers vessels of silver gilt given amongst other things to the lord Charles Mayrelake, French ambassador, on warrant 26 March a^o 34, 107*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Agarde, to be given as the King's rewards, to Maurice lord Obryen 100*l.* and to Sir Donnoughe Obryen 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, on warrant 26 May a^o 35. Geo. Wright, for redemption of an annuity of 20*l.* given by Henry late earl of Northumberland to Hen. Whitereason and Jane his wife in survivorship, and afterwards to the heirs of the said Henry, for 99 years from Mich. 26 Hen. VIII., out of Langley barony, Nthld., and which Whitereason and his wife sold to the said George, warrant 8 July a^o 35, 240*l.* Thos. Bartelette, King's printer, for books delivered, warrant 24 Sept. a^o 35, 117*l.* 6½*d.* Ant. Dunryche, for 8,418 lb. of bell metal delivered to Sir Chr. Morice to make bombards, guns, and munitions of war, 84*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and reward for carriage of the same from York to the Tower of London, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, warrant 3 July a^o 35. Sir Wm. lord Wyndesore, master of the Great Wardrobe, and Edm. Wyndesore, for surplusage in the wardrobe accounts ending Mich. a^o 34, three separate payments made 12 and 13 Dec. a^o 35 upon warrant of 9 June a^o 35, 5,573*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Sir Fras. Bryan, ambassador with the Emperor, post money, warrant 6 Oct. a^o 35, 77*l.* 5*s.* Morgan Wolff, goldsmith, for 860½ oz. of spangles of silver gilt at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 86½ oz. of spangles of pure silver at 5*s.*, to be placed upon the tunics of the yeomen of the Guard and footmen, warrant 12 July a^o 35, 308*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* John Leigh, recompense for the rents of the manors of Helton, Skylgate, &c. (enumerated), which were sold to him, but, by defect of the King's signed bill, the rents for one year after the sale were not paid to him, warrant 8 Dec. a^o 35, 288*l.* 7*d.* Mich. Davye, to be paid as follows, to the lord of Chantonye, ambassador of the Emperor, 112*l.* 10*s.*, warrant 10 July a^o 35. The same, to be paid to divers nobles of Scotland, viz., the earl of Glencarn 100*l.*, Sir Geo. Douglas 100*l.*, Sir Jas. Lerremouth 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Sir Wm. Hamelton 40*l.*, Hen. Ballmavys 40*l.*, Ross herald 20*l.*; and to nobles of Ireland, viz., the earl of Thomond 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, earl of Clanrikard 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, baron of Ibrakyn 100*l.*, baron of Upper Ossory 100*l.*, bishop of Clantarf 50*l.*, Jas. Mortymer 40*l.*, Sir Derby Orhastnesse 40*l.*, Denis Stradie 40*l.*, Dr. Neyland 20*l.*; price of two gold chains given to the earls of Thomonde and Clarycaunte 77*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* and another chain of pure gold with a cross pendent given to the baron of Ybrakyn 29*l.*; also to John Maulte, tailor, for velvet and scarlet cloth for robes for the said earls and barons of Ireland 59*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, to Thos. Addyngton, skinner, for furring the same 54*l.* 4*s.*, to Ph. Lentall, cutler, for two swords for the said earls 4*l.*, to Garter King and other messengers of arms 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and to divers officers of the Household for fees at the creation of the said earls and barons 15*l.* 10*s.*; warrant 8 July a^o 35. Sir Edm. Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, on warrant of 16 Feb. a^o 34, 3,239*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, to be paid for munitions of war delivered to the office of Ordnance in the Tower. Mich. Davy, for tunics, conduct money and prest for eight days, to 2,371 footmen, 140 horse, 1 herald, 1 messenger, 4 trumpets, 52 gunners and 25 artificers sent over sea to aid the Emperor against the French King on warrant dated Okynge 29 July a^o 35, 1,689*l.* 14*d.* Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels, and John Halile for parcels of silver plate received from divers goldsmiths, and given by the King to ambassadors and gentlemen of Scotland, as follows, to the earl of Clenkarne silver vessel to the value of 150*l.* 21*d.*, Sir Geo. Douglas 145*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, Sir Wm. Hamelton 137*l.* 18*d.*, Sir Jas. Leirmouth 133*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, Master Bolneys, secretary, 114*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, also Dorthie ambassador of the French King 123*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.*; also for four silver gilt christening cups with covers 22*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, two cruses with covers 6*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*, a salt with cover 72*s.* 6*d.*, and a pix for pepper 60*s.* 0½*d.* for the lord Prince; warrant 30th July a^o 35. John Willy, cooper, the King's servant for casks, &c., specified, on warrant 2 May a^o 35, as parcel of 10,000*l.* to be paid by a warrant of 25 April a^o 35, 54*l.* 19*s.* Like payment to Thomas Turnbull for hoops, on warrant of 10 May a^o 35, 19*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; and to Sir Thos. Cheyney, treasurer of the Household, for money disbursed, warrant 1 July a^o 35, 341*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Like payment, on letters of the Privy Council dated 23 Sept. 1543 to John Rollesley for beer, casks and hoops, specified, and freight of six ships to Barwyke as appears by his bill 30th Sept. a^o 35, 112*l.*; also to Sir Chr. Mores,

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master of the Ordnance, for wages and victuals to ships and other charges for conveyance of munitions of war from the Tower to Barwyke, as appears by his bill dated 30th Sept. a^o 35, 251*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

Total 37,754*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.*

(11) Prested by Royal warrant:—Sir Thos. Cheyney, for enclosing Ostenhanger, Saltewood and Alyngton parks, Kent, warrants 6 May, 5 Oct. and 26 Jan. a^o 32, 300*l.* Robt. Lorde, master of the King's works, viz., warrant 25 March a^o 31 for Hampton Court, Nonsuch, Otteland and Asshere 450*l.*; 7 May a^o 32 for fortifications in the Downs and at Dover and elsewhere, 400*l.*; 24 April a^o 32 for the like 2,400*l.*; 3 June a^o 32 for the like 3,300*l.*; 15th July a^o 32 for the like 3,500*l.*; 1 Aug. a^o 32 for Hampton Court 800*l.*; 7 Sept. a^o 32 for Hampton Court &c., and the fortifications 3,600*l.*; 16 Dec. a^o 32 for Hampton Court 1,050*l.*; 3 March a^o 32 for Hampton Court, Otland, &c., 359*l.* Morgan Wolff, goldsmith, 19 March a^o 32 for silver gilt vessel received from him by the late earl of Essex and prested to — (blank) bp. of London to furnish his house, by warrant 25th Aug. a^o 32, 210*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* Ant. Denny, of the Privy Chamber, for the King's affairs, warrant 19 Dec. a^o 32, 2,500*l.* Wm. Oxenbridge, a master of the works at Wynchelsey, for these works, warrant 9 April a^o 31, 350*l.*; 6 Aug. a^o 32, 400*l.* Ric. Keyes, master of works at Sandgate, warrant 9 April a^o 31, 350*l.* Ric. Cotton, comptroller of Prince Edward's household, for that household, warrant 22 March a^o 31, 1,000*l.* Richard Lee, surveyor of Calais, for works there, warrant 7 Aug. a^o 32, 2,000*l.* Edm. Peckehame, cofferer, for the Household, delivered 19 Aug. and 29 Sept. a^o 32 on warrant of 24 July a^o 32, 7,000*l.*; also 24 Nov. and 16 March on warrant of 18 Nov. a^o 32, 10,000*l.* John Mille for fortresses at East Cowe, Weste Cowe and Calshorte, Hants, warrant 29 Aug. a^o 32, 1,000*l.* and 22 Nov. a^o 32, 1,000*l.* Sir Fras. Bryan, for conveying a large number of live deer and stags from and to divers of the Royal parks, four warrants in Sept., Oct. and Nov. a^o 32, 260*l.* 10*s.* Ant. Aucher, surveyor at Dover, for the works there, warrants 14 Oct. for 240*l.*, 11 Nov. for 250*l.*, 12 Dec. for 300*l.*, 11 Jan. for 904*l.* and 8 Feb. a^o 32 for 250*l.* Sir Edw. Wotton, for works at Calais, to be delivered there by Sir Chr. Morice, 1,000*l.* Jas. Nedeame, surveyor of the King's works, by warrant 14 Oct. a^o 32 for the works 200*l.* and 27 Feb. a^o 32 for works at Rochester 180*l.* Steph. bp. of Winchester, to be delivered at Calais to Thos. Fowler, for pay of the soldiers there, warrant 15 Nov. a^o 32, 1,600*l.* Wm. Gonson, esquire for the Body, for making, mending, and victualling ships, warrant 13 Dec. a^o 32, 500*l.* Sir John Williams, to be coined into "harpe grotes," warrant 15 March a^o 32, 1,000*l.*, and for repair of the mansion of Grafton, by warrant dormant 9 Jan. a^o 32, 400*l.*

Year 33 *Hen. VIII.*—Wm. Oxenden, for paling of Ostenhanger, Aldyngton and Saltwood parks, warrant 3 May a^o 33, 100*l.* Clement Throgmerton, for repair of divers manors within the survey of the Augmentations, to which the King intended to go in his progress, four payments, 8 June, 24 Oct., 18 Sept., a^o 33 and 10 Feb. a^o 34 (*sic*), 533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Robt. Russell, one of the King's carpenters, for repairs at Knolle and Otteforde, nine several payments from 22 June to 18 March a^o 33, 872*l.* John Gates for repair of palings of Haroldes Park and Nasyngwood and of lodges in Hattfeld park, warrant (by the Court of Augmentations) 6 Sept. a^o 33, 50*l.* John Belloo for buildings at Thorneton manor, Linc., warrant (by the Court) 18 Feb. a^o 33, 50*l.* Robt. bp. of Carlisle, for fortifications and works at Carlisle, on warrants of 20 May and 18 Feb. a^o 33, 3,000*l.* Geo. Maxe, servant of Sir Ric. Riche, for Wm. Royle, serjeant at arms—Geo. Stonard and Roland Ramston, to be employed in making a new park in Walteham Forest, warrant 18 June a^o 33, payments 20 June, 3 Oct., and 16 March a^o 33, 220*l.* John Mille, for bulwarks at Eastcow, Westecowe and Hurste, Hants, warrants 30 June and 4 March a^o 33, 3,900*l.* Sir John Williams, for works at Grafton, six payments from July to Jan. a^o 33, on warrant dormant, 1,366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Jas. Nedeame, for works, six payments on warrant of 15 June a^o 33, July to December, 1,000*l.* Sir Edw. Wotton, treasurer of Calais, 26 July a^o 33, by Edm. Martyn and Wm. Burnell, for works at Calais and Ryse Bank, 1,000*l.* Ant. Rowsse, treasurer of the King's works at Guisnes, by Martyn and Burnell, for wages of garrison and labourers there, 26 July a^o 33, 2,000*l.* Ric. Lee, surveyor of Calais, 26 July, by Martyn and Burnell, to complete the works at Calais, Guisnes and Rysebank, 1,000*l.*; and 27 Jan. (on warrant of 22 Jan.) for prest

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money to carry men over sea, &c., 200*l.* The same, for Ant. Rowse for wages and works, 25 Nov., 800*l.* and 22 Jan. 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The same, for Sir Edw. Wotton, for works, 22 Jan., 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Edm. Pekham, cofferer, for the Household, at divers times between 1 Oct. and 11 Jan. a^o 33, 10,000*l.* Ant. Aucher, surveyor at Dover, for works there, four months. Oct. to Jan. a^o 33, 1,117*l.* 18*s.* Robt. Lorde, master of works, for works at Hampton Court, Nonsuch, Hanworth, Otterland, and Aisher, warrants 2 Nov. and 9 Dec. a^o 33, 1,902*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Wm. Gonson, esquire for the Body, for repair of fortifications at Gravesend, Tylbury and elsewhere in Essex, 113*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; for conduct of two ships from the Thames to Hull and back, 100*l.*; against the making of a ship called "The Gallye Suttell" newly devised, 308*l.* 15*s.*; and for wages, victualling and keeping of the King's ships for half a year ended Christmas a^o 33; total 672*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, on warrant 28 Nov. a^o 33. The same, for two ships to transport the bp. of London, ambassador, to the Emperor in Spain, warrant 8 Feb. a^o 33, 168*l.* 10*s.* Sir Fras. Bryan for transferring 140 stags from Wolmer Forest to Wollavyngton park at 10*s.* each, warrant 24 Dec. a^o 33, 70*l.* Sir John Gressham and John Osborne, for purchase of copper for guns and for other provision, warrant 29 Dec. a^o 33, 4,800*l.* Sir Chr. Morris, master, and Ant. Anthonye, clerk of the Ordnance, for the garrisons of certain castles and forts in England, 1,403*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* John Ryther, cofferer of the Household of the lord Prince, on warrant dormant 28 Jan. a^o 33 for 3,000*l.* a year for that household, payments 6 Feb. and 6 March, 1,000*l.*

Year 34 Hen. VIII.—Clement Throgmerton, for costs in riding to divers castles, palaces, &c., in cos. Essex, Suff., Norf., Linc. and York, to survey the same for repairs, warrant (by the Court) 5 April a^o 33, 100*l.* Wm. Oxenden, for buildings at Ostyngchanger, warrant (by the Court) 16 May a^o 34, 100*l.* Ant. Denny, of the Privy Chamber, towards making the new park near Waltham, Essex, warrant (by the Court) 29 May a^o 34, 100*l.* John Belloo, for repair of Thorneton Curteys manor, warrant (by the Court) 16 June, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and for repair of sea dykes at Wyncettes and Patheryngton, Yorks., which belonged to Thorneton monastery, warrant (by the Court) 5 Aug., 80*l.* Robt. Russell, surveyor and master of works at Otteford and Knolle, for works there and at Pantehurste park, several payments from July to March a^o 34, on warrant (by the Court) 6 July — (*blank*) Hen. VIII., 770*l.* Geo. Maxey (*or* Maxe) for works in Fayremede park, two bills, 250*l.* Hugh ap Harry, for repairs at the late priory of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, 1 Oct. and 4 Nov., 80*l.* John Gates, for the making of the new park of Waltham, 17 Oct., 200*l.* Sir Thos. Wriothesley for repairs at Stokwell mansion, Surr., warrant (by the Court) 29 Oct., 50*l.* Wm. Oxenbridge, for works at the castle of the Camber, Suss., on warrants 31 March a^o 33 and 20 June a^o 34, 3,000*l.* Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels, by Cornelius Hayes, goldsmith, 27 April a^o 34 for eleven gilt "cups of assaye" 108 oz. at 5*s.* 2*d.*, on warrant 7 April a^o 33; also 15 March a^o 34, on warrant of 20 Jan. a^o 34 for payment of 312*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* as the price of gilt plate distributed by the King to divers persons on the day of the Circumcision of Our Lord a^o 34, 261*l.* 8*s.* The same, for repairs at Grafton, three payments in July, Aug. and Jan., on warrant dormant of 9 Jan. a^o 32, 246*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Gonson, paymaster of the King's ships, 17 June, for charges of 184 sailors and gunners serving 21 days in the *Genette* and *Drajan*, and for costs of the King's ships for the half year ended St. John's Day a^o 34, warrant 29 May, 408*l.*; also 30 June for provisions and repairs, warrant 26 June, 1,680*l.*; also 17 Aug., for charging divers ships sent to sea in warlike manner, warrant 13 Aug., 800*l.*; also to pay off divers captains, soldiers, mariners and gunners lately serving at sea, 540*l.*, for ships' requisites 100*l.*, for wages of shipwrights and calkers at Dettford and Wolwich 320*l.*, and for wages of keepers of the King's ships till Christmas a^o 34, warrant 9 Dec.; also 16 Feb., for charges of ships sent to the wars, warrant 14 Feb., 1,000*l.*; also, 19 March, for pay of ships serving in the West parts for one month 152*l.*, of others serving at Hulle 640*l.*, of shipwrights and calkers at Dattford and Woolwich and purchase of provisions 460*l.*, and for keeping the King's ships till Easter next, 140*l.*; warrant 19 March. John Rither, cofferer of the Prince's household, 29 June, 13 Nov., and 1 Feb. a^o 34, 3,000*l.* Ant. Aucher, surveyor at Dover, for the works there, on four warrants, July, Sept., Nov. and Jan. a^o 34, 2,809*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Sir Edm. Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, for provision of munitions of war in the office of the Ordnance in the Tower, 14 Aug. 2,000*l.*, 23 Aug. 2,000*l.* and 28 Aug. 1,365*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, on warrant 28 July a^o 34. Edw. Shelley, one of the masters of the

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Household, for the King's affairs, warrant 30 Aug., 2,000*l.* The same, by the hands of Charles duke of Suffolk, to be delivered at Alnwick to John Wodehalle for the garrisons upon the Borders and for other affairs there, warrant 7 Jan., 7,000*l.* John Mille, of Southampton, for the bulwark at Hurste Poynte, Hants, warrants, 10 Sept. and 14 March a^o 34, 2,400*l.* John Bridges and Thos. Hale, of the Tents, for provision of 153 bales of linen cloth called Vaudelas canvas at 100*s.*, warrant 2 Oct., 765*l.* Ric. Lee, 28 Oct., to be conveyed to Ant. Rowsse, comptroller of Calais, for wages of the garrison at Guisnes, warrant 27 Oct., 3,000*l.* Sir John Dudley, viscount Lisle, whom the King has appointed Warden of the Marches towards Scotland, assigning to him 500 men to reinforce the garrisons there, as follows, his own diets at 66*s.* 8*d.* for one month from 20 Nov. next, 10 tunics at 4*s.* each, conduct money of five captains and five sub-captains at 8*s.* 4*d.* each, tunics for 500 soldiers at 4*s.* and conduct money for them 200 miles at $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, warrant 13 Nov., 407*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Sir Ant. Knyvett, 21 Nov., to be delivered at Calais to Thos. Palmer, one of the King's pensioners, for the pay of the soldiers in "le crewe" at Guisnes, and for fortifications, warrant 16 Nov., 3,000*l.* John Burnell and Hen. Broune, merchants of the Staple of Calais, for Sir Edw. Wotton, treasurer there, to expend on works at Newnham Bridge and the New River (*riverum*) there, warrant 12 Dec., 1,800*l.* Sir Martin Bowes, to be converted into "harpe grottes" for the pay of the King's garrisons and other payments in Ireland, warrant 20 Jan., 2,000*l.* Thos. Geffrey, 7 Feb., to be delivered at Guisnes to Thos. Palmer for pay of soldiers there, warrant 3 Feb., 2,000*l.* John Winter, gentleman usher of the Chamber, to fit out ships at Bristol, to be sent to sea for defence of the King's subjects, warrant 23 Feb., 1,000*l.* Sir Edm. Pekeham, of the King's treasure called "lone money" remaining in his hands in part [payment] of a greater sum as well by him detained in his office upon the payment of pensions as by particular receivers of the Court detained upon the payment of pensions in their offices, viz., 10 July, 104*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* and 18 Aug., 1,977*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The same, upon an annual warrant for 10,000*l.* for the Household, three payments 1 Oct., 8 Nov., and 14 Feb., 10,000*l.*

Year 35 Hen. VIII.—Wm. Oxenbridge, surveyor at the castle of the Cambre, for works there, on warrants 17 April a^o 34 and 23 June a^o 35, 4,000*l.* John Wynter, towards victuals and pay of 530 men for one month from 10 May serving upon the Irish sea in four ships, warrant 26 April a^o 35, 230*l.* Wm. Honnynges, one of the clerks of the Privy Council, 1 May, to be expended by that Council in war charges, warrant 29 April, as parcel of the warrant for 10,000*l.* of 25 April, 100*l.* Thos. Wodhouse, 30 April, for provision of grain in Norfolk and Suffolk, similar warrant 29 April, 2,000*l.* John Repps and Thos. Waters, 30 April, for like provision in cos. Camb., Hunts, Linc., and Beds, 2,000*l.* Thos. Mawbye, 27 June, for cheese, butter and bacon for the garrisons of Calais and Guisnes, similar warrant 23 June, 1,000*l.* John Rollesley, 10 Sept., for 300 tuns of beer and other necessaries to be sent to the North, similar warrant 8 Sept., 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Mille, of Southampton, for provision by himself, John Kynghesmylle, and John White, of grain in cos. Southt., Soms., and Dors., similar warrant 4 May, 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The same for construction of the fort at le Hurste, repair of the tower and blockhouse at Portsmouth, and repair of munitions of war there, payments 28 May, 7, 14 and 19 July, 9 Aug. and 25 Jan. on warrants of 5 May and 7 July, 2,000*l.* Sir Edm. Walsyngham, lieutenant of the Tower, for the making of brass and iron guns for the King's ships, and providing munitions of war for them, warrant dated Amphyll 4 Nov., 8,879*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* John Rither, cofferer of the Prince's household, 28 May, 1 Oct., 6 Nov. and 6 Feb., on warrant dormant, 3,000*l.* Edm. Peckeham, cofferer of the Household, 7 May, for Sir Martin Bowes, master of the coinage, to be expended as Peckeham shall direct, warrant 28 April, 2,000*l.* Sir Martin Bowes, 4 Aug., to be converted into "harpe grottes" for pay of the garrisons in Ireland, warrant same day, 4,000*l.* Thos. Geffrey, one of the clerks of the Privy Seal, 11 May, to be delivered at Calais to Sir Edw. Wotton, treasurer there, for pay of garrisons there due 6 April last 2,000*l.* and for fortifications 4,000*l.*; warrant 5 May. Sir Edw. Wotton, by Wm. Burnell, on warrant 27 July, 3,000*l.* and on warrant 18 Dec., 5,153*l.*, for pay of garrisons, &c. Sir Thos. Palmer, treasurer of the garrison and fortifications at Guisnes, by Wm. Burnell, warrants 27 July 2,000*l.* and 18 Dec., 4,234*l.* for payments within his office, and 16 June a^o 35, for pay of soldiers newly sent thither 5,000*l.* Mich. Davye, 2 Aug., to be

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delivered at Calais to Sir Edw. Wotton, to pay for the transport thither of 2,371 foot, 141 horse, 1 herald, 1 messenger, 4 trumpets, 52 gunners and 25 artificers sent to assist the Emperor against the French King, warrant 29 July, 300*l.* Robt. Lord, paymaster of the King's works, for works at Hampton Court, Nonsuch, Oteland and Mortlake, warrants 24 June 3,358*l.* 2*s.* and 22 Feb. 3,037*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Ant. Aucher, paymaster at Dover, monthly payments for works there, from 26 May to 1 March, five warrants, 4,031*l.* 5*s.* Sir Robt. Bowes, of the King's Council, treasurer of the wars beyond sea, for the said wars, warrant 8 June, 16,000*l.* Thos. Leigh, LL.D., of the King's Council, to be delivered to John Vuydale, treasurer of the wars upon the Borders, warrant 26 July, 2,000*l.* Ph. Lentall and Thos. Legate towards enclosing Purgoo park, Essex, 6 Aug. 50*l.* and 10 March 50*l.*, warrant 8 July. Sir John Williams, for repairs at Grafton, 8 Oct., 28 Nov. and 23 Feb., on warrant dormant, 600*l.* Thos. Wyngfeld and Thos. Rolffe, for victualling the King's ships upon the sea, payments 8 and 10 Sept. and 1 and 13 Oct., on warrant 20 Aug., 1,900*l.* The same, on like warrant 14 Nov., 2,298*l.* 11½*d.* Edw. Stambacke, 14 Oct., for the King's affairs, warrant 11 Oct., 1,400*l.* Ric. Cawarden, dean of Chichester, for fortifications at Harwiche, warrant to himself and John Lee 21 Oct., 600*l.* Ric. Lee, to be delivered to Cawarden for the same fortifications, warrant 25 Nov., 300*l.* Ric. Cawarden, 27 Dec., for fortifications at Harwich and St. Osithe, warrant 21 Dec., 400*l.* Ric. Lee, 22 Feb., for affairs in the North, warrant 22 Feb., 300*l.*; also 2 March for prest to 1,000 workmen and labourers in the North, warrant 29 Feb., 200*l.* Wm. Gonson, esquire for the Body, for marine affairs, 2,351*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, on warrant 24 Nov., and 1,908*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* on warrant 7 March. Thos. Geffrey, to be delivered to Chas. duke of Suffolk, lieutenant in the North, warrant 23 Dec., 3,000*l.* Sir Thomas lord Wriothsley, chief treasurer of the wars, warrant 18 Jan., to be expended as directed in another warrant, 4,000*l.*; also by another warrant dated Westm., 16 March, directing the treasurer of Augmentations to pay to the said lord Wriothsley for the wars against the French King all moneys in his hands or that shall come to his hands up to St. John's Day next, reserving only sufficient for the ordinary charges of his office, indenture made with the said lord Wriothsley 19 March, 10,000*l.* [besides 1,100*l.* paid 5 April allowed in the account of Sir John Williams in the year 36].* Geo. Maxey, for works in Fayremede park, four payments, May to January, on warrant of Sir Ric. Riche, 96*l.*; also 7 Aug. for repair of divers houses within the survey of Augmentations, on like warrant 1 Aug., 40*l.* Wm. Harvey, for repair of the King's mansion at Hackney, on like warrants of 4 May, 30 Aug., 5 Nov. and 12 March, 260*l.* Hen. Goldyng, servant of Sir Ric. Southwell, for repairs at Hackney, on like warrant 5 Nov., 20*l.* John Gates, 15 Oct., for making of a new water mill within the lordship of Istelworth, on like warrant 23 Sept., 120*l.* John Russell, 15 Feb., for works at St. Albans, 100*l.*; and 19 Dec. and 7 March for works at Otteford, Knolle and Panthurste 80*l.* Edm. Peckeham, cofferer, upon annual warrant for 10,000*l.* for the Household, payments 18 Sept., 15 Oct., 1 and 10 Nov., 2 Dec., and 4, 14 and 18 Feb., 10,000*l.*

Total 273,963*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*

(12) Money delivered to the King's coffers:—

By Jas. Joskyn 26 April a^o 32, 13,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* By Ant. Denny 17 May a^o 32 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 28 July a^o 32, 7,938*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; 19 Oct. a^o 32, 1,000*l.* By Sir Thos. Hennage 19 Oct. a^o 32, 1,000*l.*; 1 Jan. a^o 32, 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 16 Jan., 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To the King 22 Nov. a^o 32, 13,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; 15 March, 13,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; 6 March (for the manor of Southelmham and other lands sold to the treasurer of Augmentations for 3,600*l.*, part payment) 1,100*l.* By Ant. Denny, 18 May a^o 33, 3,211*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.* as the first payment of the subsidy detained from the pensioners, and 1,004*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; 17 Jan. a^o 33, 2,000*l.* By Sir Thos. Hennage 17 Jan. a^o 33, 6,000*l.* To the King 9 April a^o 33 (part payment for Southelmham, &c.) 1,250*l.*; 13 April a^o 33, 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* By Sir Thomas Hennage 4 July a^o 34, 2,000*l.* To the King 10 Dec. a^o 35 (full payment for Southelmham and money for other lands sold) 1,550*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* By the warden and fellowship of the Clothiers Company of London, for the chief message of Thos. lord Cromwell, attainted, beside Austin Friars, sold to them, 17 April a^o 34, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Total, 92,054*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*

* Added in another hand.

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231. AUGMENTATION ACCOUNTS—cont.

Total payments 407,178*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; leaving due, after a further charge of 326*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* arising out of a sale of Helton, Skylgate, and other lands to John Legh (indenture 13 July and warrant 8 Dec. a^o 35 cited) has been added, 76,962*l.* 5*s.* 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ *d.*; from which:—

iii. Allowances:—

Arrears from purchasers of lands, &c., specified (*See* § I.), 226 items, 52,036*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, leaving due from the said Sir Edw. North, 24,925*l.* 13*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, of which paid to Sir John Williams, treasurer of the said Court, after the close of this account, 12 and 15 April a^o 35, upon the King's warrant of 10 April a^o 35 hereto annexed, 22,328*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* odd; leaving due 2,597*l.* 5*s.* 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ *d.* of which he is exonerated by the King's warrant dated 18 May 37 Hen. VIII., hereto annexed. *Signed by Sir Ric. Ryche and, as examined, by Wm. Berners and John Wyseman, auditors.*

iv. The original warrants above referred to signed by the King, attached to the foot of the preceding, viz.:—

a. Of 10 April a^o 35 directing North, who is joint treasurer in survivorship with Sir John Williams, henceforth to surcease meddling in the said office and to hand over the treasure and books remaining with him to Sir John Williams.

b. Of 18 May 37 Hen. VIII. to North, as chancellor, and the other officers of Augmentations, announcing that whereas the said North, by deed dated 17 May a^o 37, has granted to the King the manor of Eynsham and other manors and lands (specified) worth 425*l.* odd a year, the King, in consideration of his services, discharges him of all debts due by him in respect of his office of treasurership of Augmentations 20 March a^o 35, viz. 2,597*l.* 5*s.* 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ *d.*, and grants him in fee simple the forests of Sapley and Weybrydge, Hunts, and lands to be chosen by him out of the Augmentations, to the yearly value of 289*l.* 7*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

v. Account by Sir Edw. North of jewels and plate and of church ornaments, vestments, &c., received from religious houses which have come to the King's hands in the four years ended Mich. a^o 35.

Giving an account of the amounts and descriptions of some of the principal objects (with reference to commissioners' books for particulars) and notes of the dates at which they were delivered to Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels, or to John Bristowe, the King's clerk, arranged under the following houses:—Monasteries of Westminster and Canterbury, College of St. Martin le Graunde, Friars of Blakeney and Burneham, Norf., monastery of Thorneton Curteis, Gloucester College in Oxford, hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, priory of Worcester, preceptory of Quenington, college of scholars of the Vale of Salisbury, and monasteries of Malmesbury and Tewkesbury. *Signed by Sir Ric. Ryche, and, as examined, by Wm. Berners and John Wyseman, auditors.*

Latin. A parchment roll of 112 large numbered membranes written on both sides, with the warrants noticed in § IV. attached to m. 107.

29 Sept. **232. ATTAINTED LANDS.**

R. O.

Payments out of the attainted lands in the North for the year ended Mich. 35 Hen. VIII., for which the receiver seeks allowance.

A book of reprises similar to those of preceding years. (*See* Vol. XIV. Part II, No. 289, Vol. XVI. Nos. 96 and 1214 and Vol. XVII. No. 868.)

30 Sept. **233. ORDNANCE.**

R. O.

Bill of receipt, 30 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII., by Sir Chr. Morris, master of Ordnance, from Sir Edw. North, treasurer of Augmentations, of 251*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* for wages, victualling of ships and other charges in conveying

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ordnance from the Tower in London to Barwike; paid upon the Council's warrant dated Woodstock 23 Sept. (*altered from July*), according to a book of particulars made by Morris, Wm. Huxley and Ant. Anthony. *Signed, S. Xpoffer Mores, and sealed.*

P. 1.

30 Sept. **234.** HENRY VIII. to SUFFOLK and Others.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 171.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 53.

Has seen their letters to the Council describing such horsemen as (leaving the Borders defensible) may be levied for the exploit into Scotland. The spearmen are far under the number necessary. Considering that Maxwell and his son are bound to the King's service, and have made suit to the deputy warden of the West Marches for the preservation of those under their rule, no incourse is to be feared on that Border; and therefore more spearmen may be taken out of the West Borders and the other two Borders, so as to make up 4,000 spearmen, and bowmen and billmen of the inland men left on the Borders for the short time of the enterprise. And where they write that it will take the men 15 days to make their coats and repair to the Borders, he doubts not that they will use all diligence, and, as for coats, the enterprise will not take above 12 or 14 days and they look for none; so that, to save expense, they may wear only red crosses, to which they will easily be persuaded if Borderers are told that nothing else is meant but a raid into Scotland, and inland men that they are levied for defence of the Borders, which the Scots are ready to enter and burn. Requires them to put all things ready and notify what forwardness they are in. Has here 10 or 12 ships which cannot be better employed, and are able to land 1,400 or 1,500 men in the Frythe nigh Edinburgh, and may take with them six great pieces of artillery which might be useful. Upon knowledge of their towardness, will send the orders for their marching forwards, and despatch the said navy to reach Edinburgh at the same time as they. They must secretly lade some victual, to serve them at Edinburgh, in ships at Newcastle and Berwick to be conducted by the said navy. Requires quick answer, as by tract of time his purpose may be hindered.

Draft, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, &c., ultimo Septembris 1543.

30 Sept. **235.** HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 161.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 51.

Perceives, by his letters of the 24th inst., the overture made at his last access to the Queen and "that Council," which appears so arrogant (that they would know the King's mind and then make answer as should seem expedient) that he thinks it necessary to make them answer by a herald. As Angus and others intend shortly to be at Edinburgh, and to make an overture for observance of this treaty, which by the "negligence, frailty and mutability" of the Governor is annihilate, and the King at liberty to take it or leave it, Sadler is to advise them not to enter too far with the King's adversaries, nor to think that the King will eftsoons accept such conditions as in last treaty he only agreed to upon their promises, which hitherto have come to small effect, and henceforth to enterprise nothing in the King's affairs without his instructions. Considering the unseemly overture made by the Cardinal and his sort, and that the King is at open war with Scotland, for lack of performance of the treaty, he will not accept it again as it was passed. When he concluded that treaty it was pretended by "you^o whom we most trusted" that the earl of Arreyne, then named Governor, was the

* Apparently a speech to be addressed by Sadler to Angus and his party.

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235. HENRY VIII. TO SADLER—cont.

King's friend ; but now he has revolted and put himself at the direction of the King's enemies, who have "violated the faith of their Governor, the majesty of their Parliament, the credence of their ambassadors," with all other testimony to the ratification of the said treaty ; and you that were doers of it should seek ways to revenge it, and not "go about to redubb the same." Glynkerne, Douglas and other friends told the King that, if he would be content with these easy conditions, it would work such a love in all towards him that he should order all things, both for their Council and the safekeeping of the Queen and all his other purposes. Now he sees the Queen at the order of the Cardinal, one man his enemy directing all things, and all their conjectures deceived. Wherefore, let them now show themselves true men to their promise and well willers to their own country ; for the King seeks to remove thence such as have been the breakers of this amity, or have shown themselves unmeet for authority, the chief whereof are the Cardinal and the Governor ; whose remaining in authority by the consent of Angus and the King's friends will make the King esteem them less his friends than he has done. Unless these two are delivered into the King's hands, or at least deprived of all honour and authority, and, by authority of Parliament, a Council established (which should be twelve persons of the most discreet personages of the realm named in a schedule herewith) and eight other personages (also named in the schedule) appointed to have the custody of the Queen, four of them to be always in attendance (for those who were put in trust by Parliament have "brought her into the only order of her mother and the Cardinal"), the King can hardly be persuaded to any pact with Scotland. If they seem to doubt the peril of doing this, Sadler shall ask why they came to Edinburgh. Either they came to stand against the Cardinal, and thought themselves strong enough, or else they came to agree with the rest, and so break their promise to the King by agreeing first and asking advice afterwards. If they be strong enough, let them step to it and Henry will aid them at need. If they meant to join the rest ; let them know that Henry will not accept the treaties as now passed, and therefore they may avoid all suit "for any degrees of the same," unless they first declare themselves for him. Praying them to give a resolute answer, for he is loth to be hobbled at as he has been with them. Sees no cause why, being at open hostility, he should redress the attemptates on the Borders. As to the ships, Sadler may tell the provost and townsmen of Edinburgh that, they having written the King "such an honest and humble letter," if things grow not to extremity, he may, rather at their suit than the Cardinal's, who was the cause of their taking, restore them.

After writing the above, has received letters from Angus, Glencarn, Casselles, Maxwell, Gray, Somervyle and Sir George Douglas answering his of 9 Sept. Sadler, in declaring to them the King's pleasure as above specified, shall thank them that they have travailed to make their party strong enough to resist the King's enemies ; which serves well for the accomplishment of the things required by this letter.

◦The King, "minding to proceed princely with the Scots," will send a herald to declare to the lords and commons assembled at Edinburgh how the Scots have swerved from their pacts, declaring their misdemeanours and the King's request that they will deliver the hostages, "or else to signify to them their destruction with fire and sword ;" giving four days' respite for

* These two final paragraphs are in Gardiner's hand on a separate leaf of paper now enclosed in the minute. It is possible that they were an addition to the letter addressed only to Suffolk and the Council with him.

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their answer, and warning all the King's prisoners to render themselves within ten days.

The King has ordered his navy to repair to Holy Island; and, in case the herald have no good answer, besides the invasion to be made by you, as devised, the navy shall enter the Frythe, burn the ships at the Lythe and land 500 men to annoy Edinburgh. The King awaits your advice touching the herald and the ships.

Corrected draft in different hands, a large part in Wriothesley's and the last two pages in Gardiner's, pp. 14. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Sadleyr, ultimo Septembris 1543.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 190.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No. 140.

2. "Declaration to have been made by the Herald."*

The King, having, by the death of your late Sovereign, and victory over such as invaded England, a great opportunity to prosecute the war to the extermination of all opponents, was content, in respect of his pronept and the humble suit made with a visage of submission ready to do all things tending to the conservation of his pronepte, to lay aside arms and enter treaty; concluding to place his pronepte in marriage with Prince Edward, his eldest son and heir apparent, and meanwhile to live in peace with you. To that covenant you have, by authority of the Three Estates of Scotland, consented, and have (by the Governor) sworn, and the King has the letters of ratification to show; which also, to show yourselves true men ["that should more consider the wealth of your Mistress than your own affection"]† you should have observed.

Now, when you have failed to perform your bond, after insurrections against your own government, "ye call the public authority private doings;" thereby denying the preeminence of your chosen Governor, the testimony of your great seal, the credit of your ambassadors, the faith of your notaries and the consent of your Parliament, and remaining as men with whom no covenant can be made. You forget that you covenanted with a Prince who will not suffer your disloyalty unpunished; and "for the wealth of your mistress and the poor commons," to whose detriment your folly shall chiefly redound, whereas by the peace and marriage the realm might have been preserved to your mistress and the commons lived in quietness. [Ye have set more by a little gain (or promise of gain) out of France than your honor, cared more for the maintenance of the Cardinal's appetites and the glory of the spirituality than your loyalty. For revenge whereof, fear the hand of God, fear the power of a Prince able to daunt you, fear, ye rulers, your own people, who, perceiving your abuses to their confusion, will not continue in the folly with you, fear such as are honest among you; for such conspiracy cannot continue, "the Devil can never be author of unity, but discord."‡ After breaking the treaties, you complain of raids and taking of ships, pretending to the people to lament their losses, of which you were the procurers. After discrediting your public authority, by saying that the treaties were passed by private persons, "ye have moved the King's majesty's ambassador here resident to write to his Highness to know his Majesty's pleasure concerning the peace and treaties, and, that known, ye would devise further what to do,"—ye require restitution of ships, redress of attemptates of the Borders. To this the King has thought good to make his answer by me and not by his ambassador, as follows:—

That he will not bear your arrogance in searching his mind, whereby to

* There is no authority for the date "Dec. 20" given to this paper in the margin of Hamilton Papers, and nothing to show that it was December at all, though the Editors of the State Papers have inferred that date from a passage in the "Diurnal."

† Cancelled. ‡ Cancelled.

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235. HENRY VIII. to SADLER—cont.

cloak your faults to the people. You pretend to wish peace who are the breakers of it. The King's inclination to the conservation of this realm was shown by the treaties. His clemency is manifest. Wherefore consider into what case you have brought Scotland. By you the Borderers have taken hurt. The ships of Edinburgh are stayed for your offence; which may, if matters grow not to extremity, be attained from him directly, but not through you. "And to you, that pretend public authority and yet, upon change of personages, call the same private, I shall close up the answer in this wise, Unite yourself to make suit for grace and favour or to defend yourself as the case shall require." For your defence, follow your own devices, but to sue for favour, let all your subscriptions jointly appear in your writings for it. For declaration of yourselves the King gives you respite of [six]^o days.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand and (one) in Gardiner's, pp. 17. Endd. as above.

Ib. f. 200. 8. Fair copy of the above.
Pp. 13.

B. O. 4. Earlier draft of the preceding, identical with it for the most part in the first paragraph, and the first part of the second, down to the end of the cancelled passage stating that the Devil can "never be author of unity but discord"; except that whereas in § 1 the statements are put absolutely, as, "You forget," "Ye have set more by a little gain," &c., they are here put conditionally as "Ye should remember," "If ye set more by a little gain," &c. But the sentence "Now, when you have failed to perform your bond," &c., and the continuation to the end after the word "discord" (passages which have evidently been drawn upon receipt of Sadler's letter of 24 Sept.) are not in this, and the conclusion is as follows:—

Wherefore the King admonishes you to avoid the danger of your misdemeanour, and wills me thus to close up my message to you:—If you do, like noble men, observe your covenants, laying in hostages, you shall be mercifully received. If you persevere in your conjuration already commenced to the contrary, the quarrel shall be maintained against you with force, by God's help, to your confusion. If, in the persecution of the authors of the mischief, the innocent suffer, the King will be sorry. If such as mislike the conspiracy declare their dissevering from the rest, the King will spare them and help them.

To this message I ask answer within four days. Silence will be construed for the worst possible answer.

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 5. Endd. in a later hand: "The credence of ye herald sent into Scotland." †

B. O. 5. Modern copy of § 4.
Pp. 3.

30 Sept. 236. SUFFOLK, PARR, TUNSTALL and BROWNE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 155.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 49.

On the 27th inst. the lord Warden and Wharton arrived with the most expert men of the Borders, for whom Suffolk had sent, as he wrote. Browne declared to them how, upon their writings lately sent to the King,

* Cancelled.

† There is no evidence that this declaration was not at first intended to have been made by Sadler. The decision to send a herald with it may have only arisen when it took the form of § 1.

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advising a main army rather than the laying of garrisons, he was come to set it forwards. Describe how they, after long debate, explained that their former advice was on the supposition that carriage, victual and weather would serve, but now there had been such sudden floods, which had carried away their corn, and the weather was so sharp that they had changed their minds, for reasons given in a book herewith. Browne then suggested an army of 10,000 of whom 8,000 should be horsemen; but, after long debate, they opposed it, upon many of the reasons given by them against the main army, and asked leave to go together and devise services which would do no less hurt than either of these armies and not put the King's people in jeopardy of weather or the King to such charges. Whereupon, next day, they brought the exploits in two several books, signed by them, sent herewith; and the writers explain that they have come to be of the same opinion. To accomplish these enterprises they need 200 more in garrison, to make up 1,000, trusting that the enemy will be so weakened by them that, afterwards, 600 will suffice, unless the Scots lay strong garrisons, which, after these exploits, they will lack victual for. They also desire the aid of those alliable to the Borders, *i.e.*, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland and the bishopric of Durham, for which the lord Warden has taken order.

Wharton has reminded them for the repair of the King's new works, which are in such decay "by raining into them" that they are like to be utterly lost; in which matter he said he wrote to the Council but had no answer. Darnton, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. *Add. Fndd.*: 1548.

R.O.
St. P., v. 340.

2. "The opinions of Sir Thomas Wharton, Sir Rauff Euere, Sir John Louthier, knights, John Leighe, Edward Aglionby, Robert Collingwood and John Horssley, esquires, at Darnton the xxvijth day of September anempst the invasion of ten thousand men or above that number to be made in Scotland this winter."

That it is not to be done for these reasons (detailed), viz. (1) that the weather has lately been so "contagious" that the ways are impassable, (2) insufficient victual, (3) danger of evil weather coming, and (4) necessity of wasting the lands of both enemies and friends, and so making all enemies.

It has been said that 8,000 horsemen and 2,000 footmen might do great damage, but such an invasion is not convenient for these reasons detailed, viz. (1) great loss of horses by exposure, (2) impossibility of taking fortresses, such as Jedworthe, Hundelee, Farnyhyrste, Abone Jedworthe, Hunthill and other towers in both the Tevidallis, without great ordnance and longer abode than six days, (3) probability of bad weather, (4) difficulty of providing victuals and (5) that the Scots would get notice of their assembly and prepare to give them battle or else set upon them in their home coming.

Albeit the invasion of an army would relieve us Borderers, and "in our former opinions" we considered that, with victual, carriage and seasonable weather it would do most hurt, we think it should not be; and we beg you my lord Lieutenant, and you my lords of the King's Council, to judge that we will do our best service, and we trust with small numbers of light horsemen to do more hurt than either the main army or the 10,000 men; and we have devised exploits as in several articles hereto annexed. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. *Fndd.*

R.O.
St. P., v. 344.

3. "The opinions of Sir Thomas Wharton, Sir John Louthier, knights, John Leighe and Edward Aglianby, esquires, for annoyance as they trust to

* See No. 195 (3).

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236. SUFFOLK, PARR, TUNSTALL and BROWNE to the COUNCIL—cont.

God shall be done to Scotland this winter by the Westmarchers of England." Made at Darnton, 28 Sept., 35 Hen. VIII.

1. They trust to burn and destroy Anerdaill, viz. up the river Anande from the sea to the Water of Mylke, and thence to the head of the Water of Mylke and so eastward to Eshdaill, and all Eshdaill, Ewsdaill, Wawcopdaill and all the Baittableers. Thus all dwellers in Anande, which is the chief town of Anerdaill except Dumfreis, and the parishings (named) which frontier "foragaynst" the West Marches of England shall be destroyed or compelled to serve the King, except dwellers in the tower of Langhollme, which is lord Maxwell's, and the castle of Mylke. 2. Upon the Middle Marches of Scotland they trust to burn and waste all Ledesdall except Armytage castle. 3. With light horsemen, they trust to burn, in West Tevedall, the market town of Awike, the towns of Cavers and Dename, the water of Borthike, the market town of Selkrige, the town of Roule, and do small exploits in Jedworthe forest and beyond the river of Anande; but if garrisons be laid in West Tevedall these exploits in Tevedall cannot be done by West Marchers. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Endd.

R. O.
St. P., v. 346.

1. "The opinions of Sir Ralph Eure, knight, Robert Collynwood, esquire, John Horslay, esquire, for annoyance, as we trust to God shall be done in Scotland this winter upon the East and Middle Marches at such times as shall be thought most convenient with the number of v^t thousand men as the moon and weather will serve for them, and with small numbers to the most annoyasance of the enemies as shall be devised," viz. :—

To burn and destroy the buildings and corn in the towns of both Tevedalls (33 places named) and in the Marce (19 places named), and all steads and granges near them. Divers of these towns were destroyed last year with the army, but are rebuilt. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Endd.

237. AGAINST SCOTLAND.

R. O.
St. P., v. 338.

Paper headed "Nombres of men for the invasion of Scotland," showing the numbers of horsemen and footmen for each county, viz. Yorkshire, the Bishopric, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmoreland, total 10,000 foot and 2,500 horse, the horsemen of the first two being described in the margin as spears. Numbers of footmen for Lancashire, Notts, Cheshire and Derbyshire are also given but not included in the total.

Pp. 2. In Gardiner's hand, not Wriothesley's as stated in the State Papers.

R. O.

2. "The readiest and hardest way for an army from Carlisle to Edinburghe with carriage of ordnance and other necessaries"

Carlisle to Rochiff 4 miles, Gretnoo 3, Kyrkpatrik 2, Kyrtil Briges 2, Pennersakes 2, Eglefleighen 1, Sowter Crosse 2, Watter of Mylk 2, Lokerby 3, Kyrk of Dryf 1, Dunwedye 4, Wamfray 4, Kyrk of Johnston 3, Moffet 5, Anykstane 5, Downtopfoot 3, Dunmellzer 8, Broughton 5, Blithe 4, Lynton 2, Brighthouse 1, Carnylippes 2, Neynmyll Burne 2, House of ye Moore 4, Bowbrig 3½, Bukstane 1½, Edinburghe 1.

P. 1.

ii. [Distances from Carlisle in various directions, viz. :—]

Carlisle to Anan 12 miles, Dumfreis 12, Dursdere 12, Byger 20, Edynburghe 20. Total 66 miles.

Carlisle to Loughmaben 20, Moffet 12, Pebylles 22, Edinburghe 16. Total that way 62 miles.

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The nearest way from Carlisle to Pebylles "being a waste way and no towns between" 40 miles. (*Added in Tunstall's hand*: "fro Pebles to Edenburgh xvj myl.")

Carlisle to Dumfreis 24 miles, Sanker 20, Lanryge 20, Glascoo 10, Dunbreton 10.

Carlisle to Dumfreis 24 miles, Wigton 60, Sant Rynzanes 14.

P. 1. Endd. by Tunstall.: Ways of Scotlond.

30 Sept. **238.** SADLER to SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 159.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 50.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 309.

On Friday last^o the Dowager, Cardinal, Huntley, Argile and Bothwell departed over the Frythe towards St. Andrews; and yesterday Huntly and Argile went homewards, leaving the Dowager, Cardinal and Bothwell at St. Andrews. Murrey abides here still. The Governor, being accursed (or feigning it), promised to come afterwards to St. Andrews; and, yesterday, went to Dalkeith to speak with Sir George Douglas, who has this day sent Sadler word that the Governor would, to keep his promise, pass to St. Andrews, but return on Wednesday or Thursday, bringing with him, if possible, the Cardinal and his complices to lay the hostages and perform the treaties, and, if not, coming himself to join Angus. This was the Governor's promise, but Sir George doubted whether it would be performed. This night the Governor is in Lythcoo intending to be to-morrow with the Cardinal: which Cardinal, at departing, sent Rotesey herald to Sadler to offer his services and say he would be here again in 4 or 5 days, but some think that, once in his castle of St. Andrews, "he will not come here a good while." On Thursday, Angus and his company will be here; and Lenoux with them, who is now at Angus's devotion, so that it is not likely that the Governor will be here. Asks for news. Edinburgh, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

239. [SUFFOLK] to ———

R. O. As "the Scots have manifestly broken the peace this year concluded with the King's Majesty, not caring to observe th'articles," and make daily incursions, the King is compelled to levy an army royal for their repulse. I therefore straitly charge you, "by yourself or by your officers," to warn the persons named in the annexed schedule signed by me to be, with their men there specified, at ——— (*blank*) the ——— (*blank*) day of ——— (*blank*) next coming, ready to march forwards; sending beforehand to ——— (*blank*), there to receive conduct money. And, whereas, heretofore, through slackness in giving warning, the King's affairs have been disappointed, you are to do this speedily, so that none may say they were not warned in time. From ——— (*blank*).

Draft in the hand of Suffolk's clerk, pp. 2.

240. GAME.

R. O. Proclamation forbidding all persons to hawk pheasant or partridge, or to hunt the hare, within four miles of any of the King's castles, houses and manors during the progress time.

Modern copy, p. 1. Headed: A proclamation made at Woodstock for hawking and hunting.

* Sept. 28th.

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241. GRANTS IN SEPTEMBER 1543.

1. Hen. Jones. To be a serjeant at arms *vice* John Greneville, resigned, with 12*d.* a day since 30 June last. More, 20 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 1 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 32.

2. John Kechyn, of Hatfeld, Herts. Grant, in fee, for 79*8l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, of the site, &c., of Cokersande mon., Lanc., with the demesne lands named (including a grange of 1,000 ac. called le Pyllyn) in Garestange parish, Lanc., in joint tenure of John Burnell and Robt. Gardyner; also pasture called Cokshottes in Ellell, in the parish of Cokerham, leased to Alex. Gardyner; lands called Bankehouse beside the site of the said mon. in Cokerham parish and in Pillyng in Garestang parish (several tenants named) and a wood called Cokshot wood; all which belonged to Cokersand. More, 23 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 1 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 8.

3. John Dorsett, of Colbroke, Bucks. Grant, in fee, for 22*1l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, of Stokepoges manor and rectory, Bucks., in tenure of Thomas Page, with the advowson of the vicarage of Stoke Poges, which belonged to the priory of St. Mary Overy, Surr.; and certain woods (names and extents given) in Stoke Poges parish. Moore, 23 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 2 Sept.—P.S.

4. Robt. Hopkynson. Lease of a tenement in Woodestrete. London, in tenure of Ric. Cockes, another in tenure of John Johnson, and a tenement in Little Woodestrete in tenure of the said Hopkynson; which tenements belonged to Lessonnes mon., Kent, and were parcel of the possessions of Thomas Wolcey, abp. of York, cardinal, attainted; for 21 years; at 70*s.* rent. *Del.* Walden, 4 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Southwell and Moyle*). *Pat.* p. 3, m. 6.

5. John Russell, K.G., lord Russell and Keeper of the Privy Seal. Grant, in fee, for 1,807*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, of Acton manor, Midd., which belonged to St. Bartholomew's priory in Westmythfeld, London; the manor of Westley *alias* Pembroke or Dunhamhall, Suff., which belonged to the late duke of Bedford; and the manors of Ingliscombe, Wydecombe, Laverton and Westharpree *alias* Westharp, Soms., with numerous woods (names and extents given) in these places, which belonged to Wm. late earl of Huntingdon. Moore, 22 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 5 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 29.

6. Philip Hobby, of Wresbury, Bucks, and lady Eliz. Compton his wife, otherwise called Eliz. Hobby wife of the said Philip, Thos. Welden, of Braye, Bucks (*sic*), Thos. Carden *alias* Cavarden, of Blechinglie, Surr., and Eliz. his wife, Edm. Harman,

of Langley, Berks, and Agnes his wife, Thos. Starnolde, gentleman of the King's chamber, Wm. Snowball, yeoman cook *pro ore*, of New Windsor, Berks, and Margaret his wife, and John Westoote of New Windsor, yeoman. Pardon of all heresies for which they are accused before the King's Council and before John bp. of Sarum and other commissioners under the Six Articles in co. Berks, because, in the year 34 Hen. VIII., at New Windsor, they abetted, aided, favoured, counselled and consented with one Ant. Person, clk. there, lately condemned and burnt for heresies against the Sacrament of the Altar. Ampt-hill, 31 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 5 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 32.

7. Thos. Ardern, of Feversham, Kent. Grant, in fee, for 202*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, of Elynnden manor, Kent, which belonged to Feversham mon., and woods called the Tonge Woode, 5 ac., and Elynnden Grove, 10 ac., in Sesalter and Whitestaple, Kent; also a tenement called le Beare and shop called le Garret in the Market, and a garden at le Cookesdiche in Feversham, in tenure of John Sethe, and lands (named and tenants named) in Herne Hill parish, Kent; all which premises belonged to Feversham.

Also grant to Thos. Ardern and Hen. Cooke, merchant tailor, of London, in fee to the said Cooke, of the marshes of Lyesness manor reserved in the grant to Sir Ralph Sadleyr, 29 May 28 Hen. VIII. (*see* Vol. X. No. 1015 (37)). and all fresh and salt marshes and lands covered with water in the parishes of Lyesnes, Erethe, Bexlee, Plumpsted, Dartford and Crayford, Kent, which belonged to Lyesnes manor and formerly to the monastery of Lyesnes. Ampt-hill, 28 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 5 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 33.

8. Sir John Russell, K.G., lord Russell and keeper of the Privy Seal. Annuity of 40*l.* out of the site of the manor or chief mansion of Forde, with its domesnes, the grange of Leighe, and lands in Asshereyney, Hewishe, Rowboroughe, Barnestaple, Newporte, Wroughton, Beringherbar, Chaluleighe and Southmolton, Devon and Soms., which belonged to Sir Ric. Pollard, dec., in the King's hands by the minority of John Pollarde. s. and h. of the said Sir Richard, with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Sonnynghill, 5 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 5 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 37.

9. Sir Robt. Acton, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 997*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, of the manor of Elmeley Lovet, Worc., parcel of Warwykes lands, with the mill (in tenure of Ric. Fisher), the park in Elmeley and the lands called Sapercootes included in it,

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the advowson of the rectory, and several woods and commons (names and extents given) in Elmeley Lovet; all which are parcel of "Warwykes landes." Moore, 23 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 5 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 13, m. 5.*

10. Thos. Barrowe. Grant, in fee, for 743*l.* 16*s.* 1*½d.*, of the manor of Newton Hall next Sudbury, Suff., which belonged to Marg. countess of Sarum, attainted; with the advowson of Newton rectory, the wood called Southolde Wood and four other woods (names and extents given) in Newton parish. Guildford, 3 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 5 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 13, m. 8.*

11. Ric. Watkyns *alias* Vaughan, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 1,144*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* (of which 944*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* has been paid and the rest is released to the said Watkyns), of the manors of Markesbury and Hunstert, Soms.; the advowson of Markesbury rectory, and a pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* out of it; the manor of Cameley, Soms.; the advowson of Cameley rectory; 5*s.* rent out of the tenement of Thos. Joce in *Strete super le Fosse*, Soms., and woods (extents given) called Westwood, Newewood, Alders Wood, Haiwodde, and Holtwood in Markesbury and Hunstert, and Parkewood and Palewood in Cameley; all which premises belonged to Glastonbury mon. Also the site of the chief messuage called Chaynes Courte in Dichruge within Box parish, Wilts, which belonged to Edington priory; and two messuages in Dichruge called Silkes and Londomms leased to Nic. Newell, Alice his wife, and their sons Wm. and John, which belonged to Edington. Ampthill, 31 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 5 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 16, m. 3.*

12. Hen. Broke. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with 6*d.* a day, *vice* John Jervys. dec. Okyng, 25 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 7 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 35.*

13. John Russell, K.G., lord Russell and keeper of the Privy Seal. Licence to alienate the manor of Westlei *alias* Pembroke or Dunham Hall, Suff.; to Edm. Markaunt and Eliz. his wife and the heirs of the said Edm. Walden, 7 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 13.*

14. Ric. Andrewes, of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Licence to alienate five tenements and a cottage called Crosbybanke in the parish of Crosby Raventhwayte, Westmld., which belonged to St. Leonard's mon. in York; to Jas. Bellyngham, of Garthorne, Westmld. Westm., 10 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 15.*

15. John Russell, K.G., lord Russell and keeper of the Privy Seal. Licences to alienate:—

i. A moiety of Inglyscombe manor, Soms., which belonged to Wm. late earl of Huntingdon, and of woods called Kyngyswoode Copies (26 ac.), Vernames Copise (16 ac.), West Copise (15 ac.) and Brache Copise (16 ac.) in Ingliscombe; to John Raynes. Westm. 10 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 11.*

ii. Another moiety of the same to Robt. Bysse, of Stoke St. Michael's, Soms., and John Bysse his younger brother. Westm., 10 Sept. *Ibid. m. 20.*

16. Thos. Holcrofte, one of the esquires for the Body. Licences to alienate:—

i. The house, &c., of the late "Austen Freres" of Weryngton, Lanc., and lands (specified and tenants named) in Weryngton, which belonged to the said Friars; to John Cowdwall. Walden, 11 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 22.*

ii. The house, &c., of the late Grey Freers of Preston, Lanc., with gardens, &c. and a watermill and windmill in Preston and turbary in Penwortham, Lanc., which belonged to the said Friars; to Oliver Breers. *Ib. m. 28.*

iii. A close called Wydooffeld in Preston, which belonged to the late Grey Friars there and was granted to him by pat. of 18 June 32 Hen. VIII.; to Sir Ric. Houghton. Walden, 11 Sept. *Ib., m. 28.*

17. John Forman, the King's servant. To be chief mason (*cementor*) of Berwick, with 8*d.* a day and the nomination of a soldier in Berwick at 6*l.* a year, from 7 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. Grafton, 9 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 13 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 16, m. 1.*

18. John Sykys, the King's servant. To be master carpenter of Berwick with 12*d.* a day and the nomination of a soldier in Berwick at 6*l.* a year, and 20*s.* a year in reward for his yeoman under him in the same office; from 7 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. Grafton, 9 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 13 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 16, m. 1.*

19. Ric. Vincente. Grant, in fee, for 339*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, of a moiety of the town of Smeton, Yorks., with a messuage and certain closes (named) in Smeton in tenure of Ric. Calverde, and the other moiety with a messuage and closes (named) in tenure of Thos. Paynter and Joan Atkinson, widow, and the advowson of Smeton rectory, all which belonged to St. Mary's mon. beside York; except the tenement called Monkend in Smeton. Also the farm and grange of Angram in Welberye parish, Yorks., which belonged to Ryvalx mon. Guildford, 5 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 14 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 6.*

20. John Tawe and Edw. Taylour. Grant, in fee, for 147*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, of lands in the parish of St. Pancras, Midd., commonly called Millefeldes and Canewoodfeldes *alias* Millefeld, Huntefeld, Fernefeld, Gut-terfeld and Knyghtes Grove lying together

1543.

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GRANTS IN SEPTEMBER 1543—cont.

on the south side of Canewood and Gillis Hawte, and all lands in the same parish lately leased to John Palmer, dec.; which belonged to the mon. of Waltham Holy Cross; all which premises abutt upon Hachelane *alias* Canewoodlane and the lands of the said Palmer on the east, upon Canewoodde and Gillis Hawte on the north, upon Hampstede Heth on the west and upon lands late Whetnalls on the south. Also all woods in the parishes of Totnam and Edelmeton, Midd., which belonged to Christchurch priory, London, 174 ac. in extent (names and extents of the several woods given, together with some tenants names and rents in kind). Sonnynghill, 5 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 14 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

21. Ric. Andrewes and Nic. Temple. Licence to alienate Tylehouse grange in the parish of Oldebyland, Yorks., which belonged to Byland mon., in tenure of Ant. Rookes and Joan his wife; to Thos. Allanbrige of Farseley, Yorks., clothier, and Isabella his wife and Anne Rokes, daughter of Ant. Rokes, and the heirs of the said Anne. *Westm.*, 14 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 30.*

22. Hen. Parkar, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 325*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, of Clavering rectory, Essex, in his tenure, which belonged to Pritwell priory; with the advowson of the vicarage. Grafton, 6 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 11 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 16, m. 1.*

23. Ric. Vincente. Licence to alienate the farm and grange of Angram, in Welberye parish, Yorks., which belonged to Ryvalx mon., in tenure of Chr. Bowes; to the said Chr. Bowes. *Westm.*, 17 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 21.*

24. Andrew Judde, alderman of London. Licence to alienate the manor of Maisters in Preston, Suff., in tenure of John Sprynge, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and Batisford preceptory, and the manor and the rectory of Preston in tenure of Robt. Risse, which belonged to Holy Trinity priory, Ipswich, with the advowson of Preston vicarage; to Robt. Sprynge. *Walden*, 17 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 27.*

25. Sir John Zouche, lord Zouche, Seyntmawre and Cantlupe and Thos. Sydenham. Licence to alienate the manor of Wynforde Egle, 20 messuages, &c., and the advowson of the church and free chapel of Wynforde Egle, Dors.; to Fras. Ayneworthe and Wm. Burdett, to be regranted to the said Sir John and his heirs. *St. Albans*, 18 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 13, m. 13.*

26. Sir John Haryngton. Licence to alienate lands in Flekney, Leic., in tenure of Thos. Hewet, which belonged to the mon. of Pratis Leicester; to Thos. Harvey. *Westm.*, 20 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 18, m. 3.*

27. Geo. Throkmarton, of Derehurst, Glouc. Grant, in fee, for 934*l.* 7*s.*, of the manor of Chaddisley, Worc., which belonged to Minor Malvern priory; the manor of Cokeshall *alias* Coksall, Heref., in tenure of John Davys, clk., and a wood called Cokesall Knowle, of 45 ac., in Bucknell parish, which belonged to Wygmore mon.; the manors of Hawe and Wolston, Glouc. and a pension of 7*s.* out of Wolston rectory, which belonged to Tewkisburye mon. as parcel of its cell of Derehurst; and all appurtenances of the premises in Longdon and Chaddisley, Worc., in Bucknell, Heref., and in Hawe, Trynley, Hasfeld, and Wolston, Glouc. Also the advowson of Wolston rectory, which belonged to Tewkisburye and Derehurst. *Woodstock*, 14 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 21 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

28. Peter Asbie, rector of Skreingham, Yorks., clk. Licence of non-residence. *Woodstock*, 16 Sept., 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 22 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 7.*

29. Edw. Wygan, S.T.P., King's chaplain. Grant of the canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of Burton on Trent void by the death of James Towneley, clk. *Woodstock*, 16 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 22 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 35.*

30. Geo. Throkmarton, of Derehurst, Glouc. Licences to alienate:—

i. The manor of Cokeshall *alias* Coksall, with appurtenances in Bucknell parish, Heref., in tenure of John Davys, clk., and a wood called Cokeshall Knowle in Bucknell parish, which belonged to Wygmore mon.; to Thos. Davys, of Cokeshall. *Westm.*, 24 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 19.*

ii. The farm of Chaddesley manor in the parish of Longdon and Chaddesley, Worc., in tenure of Robt. Philippys, and three groves called Cleve Grove, Bygrove and Ashover; which belonged to Minor Malverne priory; to Robt. Philippys of Chaddesley, Worc. *Walden*, 24 Sept. *Ib., m. 20.*

iii. Hawe manor in the parish of Trynley *alias* Tyrley, Glouc., with appurtenances in Hawe, Trynley and Hasfeld, Glouc., which belonged to Tewkesbury mon. as parcel of its cell of Derehurst, also three messuages &c. (tenants named), parcel of the manor of Chaddesley in the parish of Longdon and Chaddesley, Worc., which belonged to Minor Malverne priory; to Thos. Throkmarton, of Tortworthe, Glouc. *Walden*, 24 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 29.*

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31. Sir John Rogers. Grant, in fee, for 738*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, of lands (specified) in tenure of John Harvest in St. Mary Blandford, Dors., which belonged to St. Mary's mon., Winchester, and all possessions of that mon. in St. Mary Blandford; lands in tenure of Alan Dyverse and Wm. Shipman in Charleton, Hants, which belonged to Netley mon. (*mon. de Leto Loco*); Pymperne manor, Hants, which belonged to Bremmer priory, in tenure of John Selby, with woods called Estwood (12 ac.) and Shawe wood (10 ac.) in Pymperne; the chief messuage and farm of Hemsworth, Dors., in tenure of Robt. Ryves, which belonged to Mylton mon., and all possessions of Mylton in Hemsworth; Estwytwaye manor in the Isle of Purbek, Dors., which belonged to Shene priory, Surr; lands in tenure of John Frye in the parishes of St. Mary de Blanford and Blanford Former, Dors., which belonged to Shene; the house, &c., of the late Black Friars in Melcombe Regis, Dors. Walden, 26 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 1, m. 8.

32. Thos. Berthelet, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 189*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, of all messuages and gardens in the parish of St. Andrew in Holborne in the suburbs of London in tenure of Wm. Cowyke, which belonged to St. Bartholomew's mon., London; and all messuages in the parish of St. Bridget in Fletestrete in the suburbs of London in the several tenures of Thos. Jeffrey, John Coke, John Dean, Wm. Hugginson and Chr. Lee, which belonged to the college of Acon. Woodstock, 14 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 26 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 21.*

33. Roland (*sic*) Holgate *alias* Halgate, bp. of Llandaff. Licence to alienate two messuages in tenures of John Pygotte and John Overton in the parish of St. Andrew Undershafte, London, which belonged to the Charterhouse and were granted 26 July 35 Hen. VIII. to the said Robert (*sic*) Holgate; to Thos. Grove and Joan his wife, in fee to the said Thos. Walden, 26 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 5, m. 20.

34. Wm. Bevell. Grant, in fee, for 157*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of Chesterton manor, Hunts, and a rent of 40*s.* out of Chesterton rectory, which belonged to the mon. of St. John Baptist, Royston, Herts. Also a messuage, &c., in Walmesford *alias* Waunsforthe, Hunts, in tenure of Wm. Dentyngsale *alias* Dyttensall, and 2*s.* rent for a cottage in Chesterton, paid by Fodrynghay college, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; and lands in Copyngford, Hunts, leased to John Parker, and a messuage, &c., in Stilton, Hunts, leased to Robt. Hobson, which belonged to Bushmede, mon., Beds. More, 21 Aug. 32 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 28 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 5.*

35. Wm. Bevell. Licence to alienate lands specified (and tenants named) in Copyngford and Stilton, Hunts, which belonged to Bushmeade mon., Beds; to Miles Forest, for life, with remainder to Henry Forest, son of the said Miles, and the heirs of his body, with remainder in default to the right heirs of the said Miles. Walden, 29 Sept. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 5, m. 8.

242. THE FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

R.O.

[Intelligence from a spy.]

He left Sentquintin yesterday, where are 400 men of arms, Vandosme with his own band and those of the Scots and the Constable, and Du Bies with his band; also 3,000 Boulognoys footmen under Mons. de Saintine, Mons. de Varennes and others. The Swiss arrived at Cressy on Sunday night, and number 12,000. The King is at Foullenbray near Coussy since Saturday and Sunday. They of Sent Quentyn expected to bring some baggage to Guyse, but could not. They did not expect the enemy to come that way (*quon deult la renir*) but feared rather for Le Chastellet or Perronne. Mons. de Dampierre is lieutenant there with 50 men of arms, and another esteemed captain is there with 50 men of arms; there are also footmen, and 300 harqueboussiers arrived on Saturday. The army is still behind the King and will not be all assembled for eight or ten days. The King himself viewed the fortification of Luxembourg; and afterwards made 10 leagues a day, leaving in that country 1,200 horse besides garrisons. The bruit is that the King will fight. Heard Mons. Destrees yesterday morning at St. Quentin speak of making an "emprinse sur les vivandi du Castel de la Chapelle." At the Chastellet is Captain Bernart and Mons. de Dyseux, lieutenant of Mons. Destrees.

French, pp. 2. Endd.: "Advertisements sent from Mr. Wallop."

1543.

1 Oct.

243. HENRY VIII. to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 235.]

In favour of the earl of Surrey, knight of his Order, who desires to see the Emperor's camp; and whose request in this Henry has readily granted, hoping that by experience of war he may succeed to the honorable qualities of his relatives. Woodstock, 1 Oct. 1543.

French. Two modern transcripts from Vienna, each, p. 1.

1 Oct.

244. SUFFOLK, PARR, TUNSTALL and BROWNE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32.652, f. 173.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 54.

Enclose letters from Angus to the King and from Sir George Douglas to Suffolk, showing the state of affairs of Scotland. As Douglas should be at the day of meeting of the lords at Edinburgh on Thursday next,^o have forbore to press his coming hither, and have written in cipher to Mr. Sadleyr the effect of the things they would have here treated with him; so that Sadleyr may practise them with him, as well for the getting of the castles and holds as for the safeguard of the young Queen, seeing that her mother and the Cardinal are now gone to St. Andrews. As, when these lords are together at Edinburgh, "they shall be the strongest, and have in manner the sword in their hands," Sadler is to prompt them to use it and take the Governor into their hands if he abide there. As to the restitution which Douglas writes of for his friends, have already taken order. This morning, about 4 a.m., received the Council's letters touching the speedy exploits against the Humes and Carres, for which order is also already taken. Darneton, 1 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

3 Oct.

245. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 236b.

Again, at the request of the Privy Council, recommends the case of the Sieur Bernard de Saint Boniface detained at Rippeponde, of whom the King spoke to Chantonay. London, 3 Oct. 1543.

Original at Vienna.

3 Oct.

246. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 516.

The Emperor has letters from the Marquis del Guasto that Barbarossa, hearing of his coming and sore discontented with the Frenchmen, who had borne him in hand that it was impossible for the Emperor to succour Nyse, has levied the siege and carried off 2,000 Frenchmen in chains in his galleys, but that Mons. Denghien escaped. The rest of the Frenchmen burnt part of the town and ran away, and many of them are drowned in the river.

The Emperor and Regent remain in Binche, although they purposed to be yesterday at Quesnoy le Conte.

A Hollander of Meinblyke has taken at sea a great ship of Abarden in Scotland having on board gunpowder and 50 hackbushes and two-hand swords belonging (as the master, Andrew Bucke,† says) to the governor‡ of the North part of Scotland. The ship set forth with the King of Denmark's ships that were coming hither, and the master had letters from the said governor to the King of Denmark. The Hollander asks whether Henry will have the ship stayed; and will stay it until answer comes. Bruxell, 3 Oct. 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

* Oct. 4th.

† Not Burke as the reading is in St. P.

‡ Huntly?

1548.
4 Oct. **247.** JOHN MARBECK.
Pardon. See GRANTS in OCTOBER, No. 9.
- 4 Oct. **248.** CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.
R.O. "Madame, etc., Ce Roy (comme m'ont adverty ceulx de son Conseil)
[Spanish a fait esquipper douze bonnes navires, etc. (*vide* lettre a Granvelle du
Calendar, VI. n., 7 Octobre 1548), etc., etc." See No. 259.
No. 238.] *Modern note from Vienna headed "Chapuy's a la Reine de Hongrie,
4 October 1548."*
- 4 Oct. **249.** LORDS MALTRAUERS and GREY to the COUNCIL.
R.O. Received their letters of the 29th ult. on the 2nd inst., and,
accordingly, send answers to the articles therein. Guisnes, 4 Oct. 1548.
Signed: H. Mawtrauers: Wyllyam Grey.
P. 1. Add. Endd.
- R.O. 2. [The articles and answers above referred to.]
(1.) Whether the garrisons at Bolen and those frontiers be indeed with-
drawn elsewhere? *A.* Furnished "but with a bare ordinary," and the
strength of them drawn to the field. (2.) What is the garrison of Arde? *A.* 900 footmen and 120 horsemen, victualled for two months. (3.) What
likelihood we see of taking it by assault or siege? *A.* The likelihood has
been declared to the King by Mr. Surveyor. It is to be attempted if they
may approach the walls before alarm given; and, if not, "then to make
the approach for the siege against the next day"; which siege should drive
the French, within two months, either to levy an army sufficient to raise
it or to yield the town. (4.) What aid the Burgundian garrisons might
give to the siege? *A.* 1,500 footmen and horsemen. (5.) How many
must be sent from England, what victuals we have here for them and
what more is requisite? *A.* 5,000 footmen and 500 horsemen, for which
there is wheat, malt and cheese, but not beef and mutton. *Signed:*
H. Mawtrauers: Wyllyam Grey.
*In Maltravers' hand, pp. 8. Endd.: From my l. Deputy of Calays and
my l. Gray touching Arde. Numbers not in original.*
- 4 Oct. **250.** WALLOP to HENRY VIII.
R.O. Wrote in his last how Fernando Gonzago, captain general of the
army lately with the Emperor in Clevelande, was appointed to march,
with 80 ensigns of Almains, 4,000 Italians, 4,000 Spaniards and many
horsemen, to besiege Gwyse castle; "attending daily" the Emperor's
arrival, who was detained by the gout. Yesternight, at suppertime, the
Great Master brought him salutations from the Emperor, being at Bynckes,
7 leagues hence, again sick of the gout and a spice of the fever, and advised
by physicians to rest three or four days, but determined, upon his amend-
ment, to march straight to Gwyse after his army, which leaves to-morrow or
next day. He required us to accompany him; and minded to give the
French king battle, leaving Arschecot to enclose Landercy with 6,000 men
till his return. Describes the taking of the old tower near the town gate.
The English were the first in the assault and all the defenders were slain,
with one Englishman and two Spaniards. Arschecot is not content to have
so small a company left with him, and repaired to the Emperor yesterday.
I received the Great Master's message joyfully, declaring that if the
Emperor had left us behind we should have reckoned that he little regarded
our nation. The Great Master said that the Emperor "trusteth no nation
more than us."

1543.

250. WALLOP TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Barbarousse has left Nice without taking the castle, carrying off, from the town, man, woman and child, and returning towards Constantinople. Knows not how the Frenchmen and he parted. At our camp before Landercy, 4 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Abl. Endd.: 1543.

4 Oct.

251. CHARLES V. TO CHAPUYS.

R.O.
Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 237.

Delayed writing, since Chantonay's departure, by whom Chapuys would learn the progress of his army, until he came hither, in order to be able to notify his resolution about entering France, which should have been by the 25th or 26th ult. : but he has been troubled with gout, which detained him some days, and has with great difficulty come to this place. As he must still wait for his recovery and the fine weather is passing, has determined to send his army into the enemy's country towards Gurse, leaving the duke of Arschot encamped before Landreschies. Hearing of the desire which the English here have to be in the army, has written to Don Fernande de Gonsaga to lead them thither and treat them with the favour they merit. Will be with his army as soon as his health will suffer him : and will continually notify its progress for the King's information (like the above and the news that the prince of Orenge has, since he left Venlo, completely taken possession of the Duchy of Gueldres and county of Zutphen, where he has been very welcome and all the Estates have confirmed the treaty passed at Venlo).

The King of France is still about Luxemburg, strengthening his forces, without having done any exploit since the taking of Luxemburg, which was not tenable. He has long menaced Theonville and Metz, and bruits that he wishes to come to give the Emperor battle. As that will take time, the Emperor hopes, meanwhile, to do some exploit and if the French king comes will receive him suitably.

Yesterday, received letters from Guasto, Doria and the ambassador Figuerroa of the 17th ult. advertising him that Barbarossa, at the approach of Guasto's men, raised the siege of Nice castle and hastily embarked, dissatisfied with the French for deceiving him. He took by force a great number of Provençals and other Frenchmen in his galleys, and the rest withdrew in such haste that part of them were drowned. Before leaving they burnt a third part of the town of Nice. The castle has been revictualled and men set to repair the town. As Barbarossa has retired to the isles of Hyeres his dissatisfaction cannot be so great ; but it will increase, the Emperor hopes, to the final confusion of the French. Doria sent 20 galleys, in charge of Jehannetin Doria, with which the duke of Savoy and Guasto took victuals and munitions to the castle, but four of them were wrecked by a storm. [Is astonished at Chantonay's delay and that since his departure there is no news from Chapuys. Supposes it is because the King is so far from London.]^o Binche, 4 Oct. 1543.

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript from Vienna.

4 Oct.

252. MONT TO HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 517.

Since his last nothing is heard of in Germany but the lamentable taking of Gran, which has been often before besieged by the Turk and is now betrayed by an Italian captain named Salamacco, and in it a great store of munitions lost. The Turk went thence to Alba Regal, which he soon took, and has now appointed to besiege Vienna ; which is insufficiently

* Cancelled.

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furnished and has sent away its women, old men and children to Ratisbon. Ferdinand's 90,000 men are all dispersed, being dismayed at their inferiority in numbers and Ferdinand's persistent ill fortune. Scarcely a soldier will enrol for the garrison of Vienna.

The indiction of the Diet, made at the Emperor's coming, was confirmed two days ago by the Chamber of the Empire, to be, 30 Nov., at Spires, to provide for war against the Turk and to remedy grievances and disputes. The Emperor is to be present and requires all other princes to be there in person. Certain princes and commissioners, both Catholic and Protestant, have now met at Spires to view and reform the judgment of the Chamber, according to the Emperor's declaration at Ratisbon, but (for reasons given) are likely to do little. Was present lately at an assembly of the Protestants at Frankfort which dealt with the continuation of their League and answer to be given to the Emperor's letters; for the Emperor wrote that he insisted upon their repealing all religious innovations made since the assembly of Ratisbon, as the ejection of the duke of Brunswick, the acceptance into the League of the city of Hildesheim and proscription of the monks there, the application by some Protestant princes of houses and possessions of the lords of the Order of St. John to the use of hospitals and of the poor, and other things of that kind. The Protestants offer to give a reason for all at the coming Diet; but it is to be feared that the Brunswick tragedy may have a grave issue. Spires, 4 Oct. 1548.

Latin. Hol., pp. 8. Add. Sealed. Fndd.

253. HENRY VIII. to CHARLES V.

Begs credence for Sir Francis Bryan, vice-admiral of England and gentleman of his Chamber.

French. Two modern transcripts from Vienna, each p. 1.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 236.]

5 Oct.

254. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

As all who go thither on this King's behalf are welcomed by Granvelle, and especially personages of the quality of Mons. de Briant, the bearer, has no need to write in his recommendation.

In default of other matter, will tell some news which is quite new, viz., that the Scottish gentleman in this Court, the day before yesterday, told the writer's man that the King of France desired no other "beault pain" than to give the Emperor battle on the frontiers at this season, when, if he lost, the winter would prevent the victory being followed up; and that he might be the more induced to it by despair of affairs of Gueldres and Scotland and doubt of insurrection at home. Still, Chapuys thinks he will put off as long as possible.

Thinks affairs of Scotland not so desperate as Chantonay was given to understand, but that was for a reason which Granvelle can well consider; and, when his man last asked the Council for news, they answered that the said affairs are like a fever, one day well the other ill.

Forgot to give Chantonay the letter herewith, of which he sent the copy to the Queen. London, 5 Oct. 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 239.]

5 Oct.

255. SADLER to SUFFOLK and Others.

Has received theirs of 1 Oct., and, thereupon, communed with Sir George Douglas; who says that the Queen is kept in Stirling castle by the noblemen appointed by Parliament, so that all the King's friends here are not able to get her out, for they have no great ordnance to besiege it and her keepers would, at need, convey her into the High land, where it is not possible to come by her. Douglas said there had been communication among the King's friends that, if the King would advance them money to

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 175.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
n., No. 55.
Sadler's
State Papers,
i. 310.

1543.

255. SADLER to SUFFOLK and Others—*cont.*

wage soldiers, they would besiege the Cardinal in St. Andrews and also Stirling castle; and they would now, when all their party assembled, commune further of it. As to the strongholds, Douglas said that Stirling, Edinburgh and Dunbar were very strong; the captain of Edinburgh castle was one of the Hamiltons, "which he said be all false and inconstant of nature," and he would try what might be wrought there by money, but for the rest he seemed to have no hope.

Yesternight arrived Angus, Maxwell and Somerville, with whom and Douglas he has conferred upon the contents of the King's letters received yesterday, showing his pleasure not to accept the treaties as they be passed, to have the Governor and Cardinal into his hands or deprived, to have a Council of twelve noble personages of this realm established and eight others to have custody of the Queen, removing those who are now about her. They seemed to dislike the King's advice therein; but said that the Governor would come to them this night or to-morrow and they might not with honor lay hands on him, but would give no credit to what he said, and, as Parliament appointed both the Governor and those who now have custody of the Queen, they may not be discharged save by Parliament, which will ask time. As for the Cardinal, they wish he were in the King's hands, but now he is in his castle of St. Andrews which he has made very strong. The alteration of custody of the Queen they made very difficile, for the reasons Douglas gave. They would commune further when Casselles and Glencarne arrived, to-night or to-morrow, and make their resolute answer to the King.

Sees not that the lords here, and those to come, which are Lynoux, Cassels, Glencarne, Rothers, Marshall, Gray, Glammes and Ogleby, who are all Angus's friends and kinsmen, bring any force with them; nor is there here any to resist them, the adverse party being scattered and the Governor about to revolt again to them. Only the old Queen, Cardinal and Bothwell remain in St. Andrews castle; "whereof the people speak largely enough, because in the lifetime of the late King of Scots he had her in some jealousy for the over much familiarity betwixt her and the said Cardinal." Edinburgh, 5 Oct. *Signed.*

In cipher, pp. 4. Add. : To, etc., Suffolk, etc., "and thother lordes [of the Kinges High]nes most honorable [Counsail n]owe resident [at Darneto]n. Endd.

Ib. f. 178. 2. Decipher of the preceding. Pp. 4. *Endd.*

6 Oct. **256.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 183.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 57.

The King understands that Angus has sworn together such a party that he is at present able to resist the adverse party and to rule all things, the Cardinal, Argile and the rest with whom he should have convened at Edinburgh having departed. Sadler shall counsel him to use this opportunity to advance the King's purposes, and, among other things, to put the Scottish Queen's ships (which were the late King's), at Lythe, in surety from the Cardinal and that sort. 2. In his late letters touching the establishing of a Council the King named Argile, Murrey, etc., thinking thereby both to declare himself, as he is, indifferent and to sow some pique between them and the Cardinal; but, now they are departed, Angus may put others in their places. 3. When the Governor, at the Cardinal's departing, remained at Edinburgh, pretending sickness, and went to Dalkeith castle to speak with Sir George Douglas, the King marvels that Douglas did not keep him there. 4. There is an English ship stayed in the Lithe, and goods of English merchants who had repaired to Scotland with

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safe-conduct are stayed. Sadler shall seek their deliverance; and, if the arrest of the ships stayed here is alleged, he shall say that these ships had no safe-conduct, were disobedient to their Governor and were conveying victuals into France; and assure them that, if the English ship and goods are not presently delivered, the King will stay all Scottish ships arriving here, without respect of safe conduct. 5. The King has received letters from the town of Edinburgh, humbly written, touching Sadler's case and their request for restitution of the ships. Sadler shall tell them that the King would "have some consideration of them," so as to be sure to have them friends hereafter, which if they will protest as he shall devise it, he will restore them. 6. As the *Falcon* and one or two of the French navy yet remain there, and intend shortly to sail for France, the King would know when and which way they depart, so as to take order for meeting with them.

P.S.—Sadler shall earnestly require Angus and the rest to regard that the Queen is not stolen away and another child put in her place. "The falsehood of the world is such, and the compasses such of that Cardinal and of the Dowager," that things must be foreseen and time taken while it serves.

Draft, pp. 6. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Sadleyr, vj' Oct. 1543.

6 Oct. 257. SADLER to SUFFOLK and Others.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 180.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 56.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 313.

All the lords of Angus's party are now arrived. Somerville has just come to tell Sadler that Lynoux had letters this morning, from Donbretayne, that seven French ships are landed there with a legate^s from the bishop of Rome, an ambassador[†] from the French king, money, munition and powder. James Stewarde, whom Lynoux sent into France, wrote the said letters, requiring Lynoux to come or send folks to Donbretayne to convey the legate and ambassador to Glascoo. Whereupon, Lynoux and Glencarne are departed in haste to get the ships and munition into their hands, to keep it from the adverse party; and Somerville says that Lynoux has set his mind on the marriage of lady Margaret Douglas, and will not now slip from the King's friends—which Sadler can hardly believe. Edinburgh, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Cassells has come to say that the French ships are not landed, and will not land their money and munition until they see how it may be employed for the benefit of France; and he wishes that some of the King's ships might repair thither with speed. He says that Lynoux and Glencarne will do their best to get the money and munition landed at Donbretayne or elsewhere within the strength of Lynoux, who he (Cassells) thinks will keep promise with Angus. The coming of these ships will make a great change here. Cassells says that the Governor and Cardinal had secret information that the King was preparing an army, and were once purposed to address letters into all parts charging all men to repair to the defence of the Borders against the 14th inst.; but Cassells has not heard that any such letters are yet gone forth.

In cipher, pp. 3. Add.: To, etc., Suffolk, etc., "and others [of the] Kynges Ma^{ty}s most [honorable] counsaile lying [at Darne]ton." *Sealed. Endd.*

Ib. f. 182. 2. Decipher of the preceding.
Pp. 2. Endd.: 1543.

* Marco Grimani, patriarch of Aquileia.

† La Brossé.

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6 Oct.

258. CHARLES V. to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has heard from the Duc d'Arschot and Conte du Roeulx his zeal to serve, and desires much to see him and his band. The delay has grieved him as much as the gout, which constrained him to sojourn here, but he is now without pain and hopes soon to be up again. Begg him to remain where he is, for reasons which Arschot or Du Roeulx, who delivers this, will show. The gentleman^o he sent to England returned some days ago, by whom the King sent word that Wallop and his men should remain. Bintz, 6 Oct. 1543. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Countersigned: Bave. Add.: A, etc., le capitaine general de l'armee des Anglois, &c. Endd.

7 Oct.

259. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 240.]

Since Chantonay's departure, the King has sent to say that the French have pressed for safe-conduct for the fishery, which he has flatly refused and has equipped 12 good ships in order, with those of Flanders, to prevent it, considering how inestimably it would damage the French to keep them from the fishery, for which they have prepared nearly 1,000 boats. Has already advertised the Queen of it,† but, as it is important and he is again this morning re-charged with it, he begs Granvelle to get as many Flemish ships sent to Calais, from whence six of each will go to escort our fishers and the others to hurt and hinder the French. London, 7 Oct. 1543.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

7 Oct.

260. CANTERBURY.

Add. MS.
32,311, f. 192.
B.M.

Indenture of lease, made 7 Oct. 85 Henry VIII by Nich. Langdon, master, and the brethren of the hospital of Our Lady of the Poor Priests in Canterbury, to Stephen Thornherst, of 13 ac. of land at Snegdowne, within the liberties of Canterbury (position described) for 32 years at 28s. 4d. rent. *Signed by Thornherst.*

Parchment, indented, p. 1.

7 Oct.

261. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 519.

Wrote on 16 Sept. Guasto's coming forced Barbarossa and the French to abandon Nisa, burning half the town, which the duke of Savoy restores. "The Imperialls persecuted the enemies to the river of Varo" and slew some and drowned many. Barbarossa made prey, not only of the men of Nice but of Frenchmen of Provence, complaining that, whereas the Dolfin should have been sent to him with a good host, there came only Angolayme‡ with a feeble company, that he was assured no power in Italy would move and that Guasto's coming was not told him till he was near "to have been oppressed." It is thought that Barbarossa returns to Constantinople, and that Guasto will use his power against the French in Piemont. Four Imperial galleys lost by storm near Nice. The "Bishop" granted the French king 4,000 men against Henry; but was, with difficulty, dissuaded therefrom by the Imperial orator. The successes of Henry and the Emperor cause the Bishop and the Italian states "to be moche respectous in ther dedes." At the expugnation of Albaregal 8,000 or 10,000 Christians were lost; and it was also costly to the Turk, who returns to Constantinople, leaving 40,000 horse in Hungary and not invading Transylvania. Ferdinando is in the field with a numerous host (60,000 to

* Chantonay.

† See No. 248.

‡ Doubtless D'Englien is intended. See No. 932.

1543.

100,000), but undisciplined. The general of Venetians is returned and their galleys "unarmed." The Signory have forbidden all meddling with Maran, so that the French succour which should have gone thither is stayed and it cannot long endure. Venice, 7 Oct. 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

8 Oct.

262. SUFFOLK, TUNSTALL, and BROWNE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 187.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 58.

This morning received letters from Sadleyr, of the arrival of ships from France, which letters they have "oncyphred" and sent herewith. Also, this morning, received the Council's advertisements that the King approves their travails with Wharton and the rest, and allows their devices for exploits in lieu of invasion. Have had before them the gentlemen of Northumberland, the Bishopric and the West Borders, who are ready to do their duties. Have received a letter from the Council to Sadleyr, which, for surety, they have forwarded in cipher, and have written to him to move the King's friends to cause Lynoux to get into his hands the money, &c., which is arrived. As divers lords and gentlemen are come to the King's party who have as yet no comfort of the King, gentle letters should be written to them. Their names appear in Sadleyr's letter last sent. Sir Ant. Broune will return with as much speed as he may; but cannot come with such diligence as he came hitherwards, for causes which he will show at his coming. As to increasing the garrisons; they forbear to put the King to more charge till they see what counter garrisons are laid. Darne-ton, 8 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

8 Oct.

263. WHARTON to SUFFOLK, PARR, TUNSTALL and BROWNE.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 189.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 59.

Describes how, by his command, on the night of the 7th inst. Hobes Robyn and others of Bewcastledale burnt Bewnchestre in West Tevidale on the water of Roulle, while the Nyscons, English and Scottish, and Elwaddes of Liddesdalle burnt Rowcastell within a mile of Jedworth. Weather and waters were so troublous on Wednesday night last, as he wrote, and Tevidale so far off, that he has not since "jeopardied to assemble any great numbers." Desires to know what he may do against lord Flemyng's lands, being the King's prisoner. Could do him some annoyance near his house of Bygaire. Carlisle, 8 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

9 Oct.

264. CHARLES V. to ARSCHOT and DU ROEULX.

R. O.

As Don Fernando has found the town and castle of Guise stronger than he understood, and, he being beyond the river, the French king might enter Arthois or other our countries, or else come between him and Landrechies and the army there, I have decided that Don Fernando shall repass the river and that the siege of Landrechies shall be pushed forward.

If the French king wishes, as he boasts, to give battle, it will be well to receive him; but, since he comes with great power, it is the more necessary to hasten the feat of Landrechies, and that you, Du Roeux, leave the horse and foot that are in Arthois and see the frontier towns provided; and that you together satisfy the English, for I would do nothing without their participation, knowing the King's affection to me. You must withdraw the horsemen you have at Chasteau en Cambresis when no longer necessary for the conduct of victuals, and must beware of the French king's attempting Cambray. Bintz, 9 Oct. 1543.

French. Copy, pp. 2, concluding with note that the letter was signed by Charles and countersigned by Secretary Bare and addressed to the Duc Darscot and Conte du Roeux. Endd.: Copie, &c.

1543.

9 Oct.

Venetian
Calendar
(Brown)
v. 120.**265. VENICE.**

Motion passed 9 Oct., 1543, in the Venetian Council, at the request of the English ambassador, to write to the governors of Padua for their opinion whether licence to bear weapons in Padua be granted to the son of lord Cobham and another gentleman and two servants.

Licence granted in pursuance of the above, 12 Oct. 1543, to Mr. William Cobham, who has come to Padua to study, and Mr. John Schier.

10 Oct.

R. O.

266. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

This morning Arschot and the Great Master brought him a letter from the Emperor, containing a "great declaration" of the return of Grandevaylle's son with an agreeable answer from Henry. Writes the discussion which followed to the Council, as too tedious for Henry, to whom he reports only what they wished him to keep to himself, viz., that Farnando, being still a mile from Guyze, shall return to Landresey because the French king swears that, even if the Emperor's whole power were before Landresey, he would levy the siege or give battle; and they think it better to abide here, where they are together and can have victuals and may win the town before the French come. Wallop said the French king would boast that this return from Guyze was for fear of him; but they said the siege had not been laid to Guyze and so they might return with honor to Landresey, than which the French king had said he would rather lose two of his best towns in France (which agrees, as they allowed, with Wallop's saying to Farnando that it was esteemed as much as Turen in Piemont). The sending of victuals to their camp is staid, and they will be here to-morrow or next day. Thinks the real reason for their return is lack of money; for the 3,000 or 4,000 Almains here have cried for "gelt" these four or five days, and "wil not pass over the water to lie in the new trench till they have gelt." Meanwhile Wallop furnishes men to keep the trench; to which the Frenchmen daily skirmish, and two days ago killed a gentleman of the Emperor's, worth 10,000 cr. a year. Yesterday, Blage, who came with my lord of Surrey, going with Mr. Carew to see the trench, narrowly escaped a shot; and Surrey, whom Wallop took to view the town, was "somewhat saluted." Surrey's coming was very agreeable to Arschot and the Great Master, as declaring Henry's friendship; and the Great Master promised to conduct him to Farnando's camp, but this night came word that no man should remove to the other camp, for reasons which the Great Master would to-morrow explain. From our camp at Landresey, 9 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—This morning the Great Master showed Wallop, in Surrey's presence, a letter from the Emperor of his resolution for Farnando's return from Guyze and the French king's saying to the ambassadors of the Bishop of Rome and Venice that he would levy the siege of Landresey or give battle. Encloses a schedule of French proceedings, obtained from Arschot.

There is in the Emperor's camp a Scot, taken beside Treves, calling himself Alex. Gorden, second brother of the earl of Huntley. Sent for him and the nobleman that took him. He said he was going to France, for he might not remain in his own country and had lain a year past about Lubek, and had the duke of Cleves's letter to the bp. of Treves for his sure passage, which letter the nobleman showed. "The said Scot showeth me that he is very desirous to come to your Majesty's presence, and trusteth to be mean to bring his brother to your Majesty's service." Begs to know whether to ask the Emperor for him. Meanwhile he is staid by the Regent's command. Encloses copy of the Emperor's letter to the Duke and Great Master concerning Farnando's repairing thither. From our camp, 10 Oct.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1543.

1543.

10 Oct.

267. WALLOP and Others to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Yesterday, 9 Oct., Arschot and the Great Master came to Wallop's tent and presented him with letters from the Emperor (sent herewith); with a declaration that if Fernando de Goonzago, now besieging Gwyse castle, saw appearance of the French king's giving battle we should join him; and otherwise await, at Landercy, the coming of the Emperor, who is well convalesced and hopes soon to be able to travel. They said that, meanwhile, they would proceed to the battery of Landercy on both sides, and that Mons. du Bures was coming with 6,000 Fryses, in place of the Spaniards who went to Goonzago's camp, and that the Great Master had sent for 3,000 of the garrisons of St. Omer's, Burbroughe, Ayer, Arras, and those parts, including 2 ensigns of Almain. It is plain that they wish the King's army to remain as long as the treaty purports, of which time the third month ends on the 12th inst., reckoning from Saturday 21 July. On that Saturday they received their first month's wages and trussed their carriages, on Sunday set forth from Calais, and on Monday entered the French king's dominions, and so marched, sometimes in French dominions and sometimes in the Emperor's, for four or five days. Ask which day is to be reckoned the first by the treaty, for their instruction limits it to the first day that any of the army entered the Emperor's country. Sir Robt. Bowis, treasurer, has advanced 15,000*l.* and more, as shown by a book herewith; and has only 3,600*l.* left, which will not pay another month's wages. Have concluded that at the end of the three months he shall pay another 16 days' wages, making 100 days since the first payment at Calais. Beg to know the King's pleasure about the accounting of the days; and to be furnished with money for their further stay with the Emperor and conduct home. See no likelihood that the Emperor will retain them at his own charges, "for his own men cry for money daily, and are slowly paid, so that small appearance there is of abundance of his treasure, and his army and charges be very great." Beg them not to be molested with this suit for money, for most of the army are very poor, victuals dear, clothes waxing thin, and cold increasing. If it be not here by 28 Oct. there will be great scarcity. The camp before Landercy, 10 Oct. at afternoon. *Signed*: John Wallop: T. Seymour, Rich. Crumwell: Robert Bowis: G. Carew: J. Seynt John.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1543.

10 Oct.

268. PRINCE PHILIP of SPAIN to CHAPUYS.

Add. MS.
28,598, f. 246.
B. M.

Received his letter of 10 Aug. and sent answer by Captain Nicool (or Nicod?), who left on 26 (*sic*) Aug., and also a duplicate of the same answer was sent on 9 Sept. Would like to hear of the Emperor's proceedings. Rejoices that the French have achieved so little in Flanders and that affairs with Scotland prosper. Proceedings of the Turks and French in the Mediterranean and measures taken by Doria against them. Would be glad if messengers from the Emperor were not delayed in England as the last was. Valladolid, 10 Oct. 1543.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 5. See Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., No. 241.

11 Oct.

269. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
82,652, f. 191.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 60.

The King has seen his letters of the 5th and 6th to Suffolk and the Council in the North (points recapitulated). The Cardinal being fled with the Dowager to St. Andrews, and the Governor ere this come in to the King's friends, who have won to their side such a number (as they have written) that they may do what they list, the King marvels that they put

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269. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SADLER—*cont.*

so many impossibilities to things which are feasible enough. Sadler shall tell Douglas or Angus that, if certain of them desire licence to visit the Queen, her guardians will doubtless grant it, as they have done to the Cardinal and Dowager; and, once inside the castle, they may, with such of her guardians as are their friends, find means to get her into their hands. They have good cause to desire a sight of her, as she may be conveyed away and another child kept in her place. Such jugglery has been seen before. As to the strongholds; the King desires much to have Dumbar and Dunbritayn, to cut off access by water from their enemies. If Linoux has such desire to serve the King and so fervent love for the King's niece, Lady Margaret Douglas, he will not stick to deliver Dunbritayn, which is not his inheritance. These points are to be set forth with dexterity, to the intent that they may answer them in the resolution which they intend to send the King.

To Casselles he shall say that the King takes in thankful part his desire for the apprehension of the French ships about Dumbarton, and would be glad of his advice how best to send his (the King's) ships to the West of Scotland for that purpose. If they perceive that the money and munition, if brought a-land, could not be kept from the Cardinal and his complices; Casselles, Glencarn and Linox should keep the ships from landing either legate, ambassador, James Stuard, or munition, until the King's ships (if Casselles advise the enterprise) arrive. Sadler shall write to Glencarn that the King thanks him for his readiness to win the money and munition brought for the French party; and require him, if Linox appear scrupulous to lay hands on the Legate, to take him prisoner to his own use, for he is very wealthy and will give much for his ransom.

Finally, Sadler shall advise Angus and the rest not to show too much "good semblant" to the Governor, lest Linox conceive suspicion and revolt again to the Cardinal, having such commodity by the arrival of James Stuard, who will not fail to persuade him again to the French party.

Draft, pp. 20. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Sadleyr, xj^o Octobris 1543.

11 Oct.

270. H. LORD MAWTRAVERS to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Whereas their letters of the 7th signified that the writer should avoid all French strangers out of the town and marches, and that Sir Edw. Wotton and Mr. Ant. Rous, treasurer and comptroller, should sell their goods to the King's profit; letters have since come to Mr. Ryngely to sell such goods within the county of Guysnes, and deliver the proceeds to Mr. Palmer, treasurer of the crew at Guysnes. Wotton and Rous had already taken into their hands the goods of some of the inhabitants of Guysnes, who are but few, and, as treasurer and comptroller, can do so with "less suspicion of the final intent" than Ryngely, who must show special commission. Ryngely, besides, for his charge of the castle of Guysnes and "his v . . . legg, is unmeet to travail for the execution thereof" and seems willing to be rid of it. Begs to know the King's resolution. Cales, 11 Oct. 1543.

Hol., pp. 3. Slightly mutilated. Add. Endd.

11 Oct.

271. H. LORD MAWTRAVERS to PAGET.

R.O.

Upon the Council's letters of the 7th, for the expelling of all strangers born under the obeisance of the French king, and confiscation, by the Treasurer and Controller here, of their goods, there arise certain doubts. 1. In the case of children born within the Pale, "those that be above the

1548.

age of viij years I intend to reserve and set in work"; but those under that age must be fostered if they remain, and if removed with their parents they may hereafter return and claim the benefit of Englishmen. 2. The removing must be done by proclamation, and if the penalty of breaking the same be less than death many of the strangers will venture to return. Begs to know the King's resolution with speed, "because the said strangers are upon the point of th'avoiding." Calais, 11 Oct. 1548. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Fndd.

12 Oct. 272. IRELAND.

Irish
Pat. Roll.
84 Hen. VIII.
m. 12.

"King's letter commanding Sir Anthony Saint Leger, deputy of Ireland, to repair to the King's presence, and appointing William Brabazon, vice-treasurer, justiciary of Ireland during his absence."—Oct. 12, 35°.

Morrin's Calendar, p. 95.

* * Another enrolment to the same effect in 36 Hen. VIII. m. 4d. See *Morrin's Calendar, p. 118.*

See GRANTS IN OCTOBER, No. 12.

12 Oct. 273. GRANVELLE to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 242.]

Received yesterday his letters of the 7th, of the King of England's refusal of safe-conduct for the French fishery and instance for the equipping of the ships here, and at once showed it to the Queen; who said she had already written to Mons. de Beures, as admiral, and others in Holland and Zelande to prepare the said ships and thought them already at sea, but she made them a re-charge. The King has done marvellously well to refuse the safe-conduct and may be assured that none will be given here. The Emperor's army is before Landreschies and will, it is hoped, carry it shortly. Will keep him advertised of what succeeds, and of the King of France's approach, who brags always that he will give battle. Has furthered the payment which Chapuys's man solicits here. Binche, 12 Oct. 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

18 Oct. 274. SUFFOLK to [ANGUS].

R. O.
St. P., v. 347.

I perceive by your lordship's letter, dated Edinburgh 9th inst., that a great part of the Carres, etc., of Tyvidale are lately become "your men and servants" (whose names are in a memorial sent therewith), and that your brother Sir George gave me a bill to have the Rudderfurd and Turnbulles your servants, with others, as Fernehyrst. As the King wishes your friends forborne, so he looks to have them join, and not be against, his subjects and garrisons in exploits against his or your enemies; and albeit Sir George gave me a memorial of such as he would have forborne, as Hunthill, Hundele, Bone Jedworthe, Fernehyrst and others, Hunthill and Hundele have ridden in England as enemies, and Bone Jedworth has defended the enemies. Nevertheless they and the others shall be forborne, if they take no part against us, except Fernehyrste, who lately laid his son with 400 men in wait for ours returning from an enterprise upon Bukclewgh, and divers were hurt and slain on both sides. Since, under colour of your brother's protection, he has done you this villainy I must take him as the King's mortal enemy. Darnton, 13 Oct.

Copy in the hand of Suffolk's clerk, pp. 2.

1543.

18 Oct.

275. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 202.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
n., No. 61.

Upon the contents of Henry's letter of 30 Sept., has had conferences with Angus, Cassels, Maxwell, Somervell and Sir Geo. Douglas; but not with Glencarne, who departed hastily with Lynoux to Donbretayne upon the arrival of the French ships, as Sadler wrote to Suffolk and the Council at Darnton. Angus and the rest appeared willing to the things which Henry's letters required; but yet they made difficulties, especially Maxwell, who desires to know what Henry, being now at open war with Scotland, intends, swearing great oaths that, since he saw Henry and tasted his liberality, he has wished that he were king of Scotland. All said that if they knew whether Henry would indelayedly send in a main army or make frontier war this winter they could better determine how to serve him; and, considering the barrenness and natural strength of the country, they thought an army at this season could do little. Advised them to declare to Henry what they would do; and they asked for articles in writing, which they would answer, and these Sadler gave as in the schedule enclosed. After five or six days' deliberation, they said that the daily alterations among them, specially through the coming of the French ships, made it impossible for them to give a direct answer; but they would shortly send some one to the King with their whole mind.

Afterwards, Douglas came and discoursed of these things, alleging that it was impossible to declare what they could do, seeing what daily alterations chanced, and how the Governor, who had been wholly for the King, had revolted to the other party, and Lynoux, who came as ambassador for the French king, had joined the King's friends. The world was so full of falsehood he knew not whom he might trust! Yet he thought Lynoux, although young, was more constant than the Governor, but that he would require two things of the King, viz., (1) the marriage of Lady Margaret Douglas, with a convenient living in lieu of that which he will lose in France, and (2) assistance in attaining his title to this realm which the Governor now usurps the government of, which realm (Douglas thinks) he will take at the King's hands. Douglas thinks the marriage should be granted; but, for the other, another way should be taken, which is, that, passing over the winter with communication or frontier war, Henry should next summer make conquest with a main army (when his friends would put all this side of the Frythe into his hands), and, by suppressing the monasteries and giving them to such noblemen as will serve him, win all the noblemen and gentlemen on both sides of the Frythe to his devotion. Douglas says that Lynoux should be entertained, because he is of great power here, and if assured to the King will do good service; wherefore (as he and Glencarne are now at Donbretayne) Angus, Cassells, Maxwell, Somervell, the sheriff of Ayr and Douglas mean to ride westwards to him, to establish his good determination towards the King and see the money and munition from France kept from the Dowager and Cardinal. They have word from Lynoux and Glencarne that the money and much of the munition is already in Donbretayne castle, with the Legate and French ambassador; and they intend to persuade Lynoux to repair to the King to see lady Margaret, and will send with him some other of the King's friends.* And this day they are ridden westwards for the above purpose.

The Dowager, Governor, Cardinal, Huntley and Bothwell are at Stirling, devising how to get thither the Legate and French ambassadors, with the money and munition, which is 50,000 cr., 8 cannons, 2 double cannons, 40 falcons, 80 light field pieces called here quarter falcons, and 800 half hakes, with shot and 80 last of powder. The French ambassador

* Down to this point the letter is all in cipher.

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is Monsieur la Brochey, and with him is come a councillor of Roan. Cannot learn the Legate's name, but he is said to be a patriarch and come to set unity between the lay people and the clergy. As soon as Lynoux departed, the Governor came hither, upon trust, as a mediator, to persuade Angus's party to a convention with the Dowager and Cardinal and that party at Stirling. Angus and his sort answered that, as long as the Cardinal was in place or council, they would not meddle. So the Governor departed, promising to return in 8 or 4 days; but now he has sent to Angus and Maxwell to speak with him at Lythcoo, which, being in their way towards Donbretayne, they will do. The Governor says openly that he will not be of the same party as Lynoux, unless Lynoux "confess his title to be second person of the realm"; which Lynoux, claiming like title, will never do. Angus, Lynoux, Cassells, Glencarn and the rest came hither with no great force, only household servants; and, ere they were all assembled, news of the French ships brake their purpose, and they despatched Lynoux and Glencarne to Donbritayne. Now they intend to make a new assembly at Glasco, and, having put the money and munition in safety and heard the French ambassadors and the Patriarch, they will despatch some noble person (if possible Lynoux himself with some other) to confer with Henry. Edinburgh, 13 Oct. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher, pp. 8. Add. Fndd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 207.

2. Decipher of the preceding.

Pp. 2, large paper.

Ib. f. 206

3. "Certain heads and articles to be answered by the earl of Anguise and other the King's majesty's friends here," wherein he desires resolute answer, viz. :—

Whether they will deliver the Governor and Cardinal to the King, or else deprive them, or what they will do? Whether they will establish such a council as the King named? Or appoint such noblemen to the custody of the Queen? What they will do to get Stirling, Edinburgh, Dunbar and other strongholds? Now that the King is in open war with Scotland, what they will do in case the King only make frontier wars this winter, or in case he invade with a main army?

In cipher, p. 1.

Ib. f. 208.

4. Decipher of § 3.

P. 1.

13 Oct.

276. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 210.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 62.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 315.

Has received from Suffolk and others of the Council at Darnton a copy in cipher of the Council's letters of 6 Oct., of which they, probably, keep the original because not in cipher, for it is much ado to convey letters surely. Has communed with Angus and the King's friends upon the contents of the said letters, which they will execute to their utmost power. The Governor came to Sir George Douglas at Dalkeith "upon trust," and likewise has since been here with Angus and the rest; so that to lay hands on him would have dishonoured themselves, which they trust the King will not require of them.

Has spoken with the Provost and others touching the ships and goods stayed; whose answer was that they would advise and repair again to Sadler with their resolution. The last Provost left office at Michaelmas and Sir Adam Otterbourn, who has been ambassador in England, is now chosen Provost; who is noted to be of the Cardinal's faction, and yet, to Sadler, pretends the contrary, alleging that his trouble in the late King's time was "because he was suspected to be over good an Englishman." Cannot hear where the *Falcon* and other ships of Depe chased into Montrose and

1543.

276. SADLER to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

Dundee by the King's navy are become. The *Faulcon* was conveyed away from Montrose three weeks ago by the mariners and soldiers, leaving the captain behind, who is here and says he knows not where she and her fellows, being but two small boats, are. Edinburgh, 13 Oct. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher, pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

1b. f. 211.

2. Decipher of part of the preceding.

P. 1.

14 Oct.

277. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

The letter of this date printed in Sadler State Papers, I. 315, is of the 13th. *See* No. 276.

14 Oct.

278. FRANCIS I. to CHRISTIAN III.

Wegener,
Aarsberet-
ninger,
iv. 240.

Thanks him for his friendly mind declared through the French ambassador John Fraxineus.* Christian must remember that they have a common enemy, and the least misfortune to one of them must affect the other. Wonders therefore not a little that his confederate the Duke of Cleves has made such a surrender to his enemies, &c. Is pleased with Christian's answer to the King of England, &c. Folembrazy, 14 Oct. '43.

Low German translation of a Latin letter.

16 Oct.

279. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

Have received his letters of the 10th, with those of the Emperor to him and the credence of Simon, the bearer of the same. In reply, the King commands them to signify that he is pleased that the answer sent by Mons. de Chantonay was agreeable to the Emperor and that, as shown both by Chapuys and Wallop, the Emperor was resolved to proceed against the enemy, and, most of all, that the Emperor is convalescent. Can write nothing certain about Scotland, such is the instability of that nation. Have written to the Drapers for his lodging and taken order for the arrest of the soldiers fugitives from the Emperor's camp.

French, p. 1. Endd.: "Mynute to th'Emperor's ambassador, xvj^o Octob. 1543."

16 Oct.

280. [PAGET] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Thanks for remembrance in his letter to Mr. Treasurer. After the closing of the Council's letter to Wallop, the King willed the writer to signify, by this private letter, that, considering the plot of Landresey, both written and printed, it appears not to be "prenalable" by assault without great loss, seeing that the French king has so great a force to levy the siege. The King thinks that two mounts of earth should be made where the ground is highest, and from these ordnance to beat the houses and scour the streets continually, while the mortars from the camp shoot day and night such shot as will break of itself and scatter abroad. He supposes this might be done easily, the Emperor having so much ordnance and artillery; and commands Wallop to suggest it to Mons. de Rieux or other the Emperor's lieutenant there, but does not thereby mean to prescribe to those who are on the spot and can best judge. In an assault Wallop must not be too hasty to put his men forward; and likewise if the Emperor and French king join battle "you must desire in anywise to have the Spaniards as near your men as can be."

* John Fraxineus was also sent by Francis I. to Christian III. in 1541. His letter of credence, dated Deschou, 19 Dec. 1541, is printed by Wegener at p. 211.

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Finally you shall take occasion to inform the Emperor's lieutenant of the approaching "term" of the four months, desiring that, in case the Emperor requires you longer, order may be taken for payment of your wages on that day, for you have received wages only for the four months and Englishmen are wont always to be paid their wages for a month before. You "shall return at your day, except th'Emperor will entertain you at his own cost."

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 6. Endd.: "Mynute to Mr. Wallop, xvj^o Octob. 1543."

16 Oct. **281.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 219.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 65.

An espial called John Moore, surgeon, a Scottish man who has long dwelt in England, whose letter of news they lately sent to the Council, is returned, showing as follows:—Angus departed from Edinburgh westwards on Friday last. John Barton has three ships ready, the *Mary Willughbye*, *Lyon*, and another, prepared at the cost of the burgesses of Edinburgh, nominally to make war against the Portingales, but really to make prey of Englishmen to recompense their losses. In coming by Newcastle, Moore warned Mr. Uvedale thereof, who caused the mayor to stay two merchant ships that were ready to sail. Moore spake with Glencarne and Lynoux in Donbretayne castle; where all the money and munition brought from France is in Lynoux's hands (the money being but 10,000 cr.), so that if Lynoux now stick fast to Angus they may do what they will; howbeit Lynoux demands, with lady Margaret, to be heir to Angus's earldom though he have children by the wife he has now married, to which Angus will not agree. The Cardinal has divorced Bothwell from his wife, by whom he has many children, to the wonder of all Scotland. Mr. Sadleyr cannot escape from Edinburgh, where Sir Adam Ottyrburne is lately made provost. Moore counselled Sadleyr to get out of the town with Angus. The Dowager, Cardinal, Murrey, Huntley, Argile and Bothwell are at Stirling, and, if these French ships had not come, were agreed to perform the treaties and lay hostages. Darnton, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—The said espial, whom they have sent back to Angus to learn more, says that if the legate from the bp. of Rome should come to Edinburgh they would kill him, for the townsmen and 10,000 more in Scotland are against the Bishop, and have assaulted certain "freereges" which the friars had to defend by force.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1543.

16 Oct. **282.** SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 213.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 63.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 316.

Has received a copy in cipher of theirs of 11 Oct., with the King's command to confer oftsoons with Angus and the other lords; which he cannot do, as they are departed westwards and it behoveth him not to ride about, the open wars and great damage daily done to the Scots so stirring the people against him that he cannot remain here without danger, and is, by means of Angus and Douglas, to be conveyed to Temtallon within these 3 or 4 days, unless this town detain him (indeed they are loth that he should depart, as his presence keeps them in hope of recovering their ships), as he is secretly informed that they will.

Touching the obtaining of the young Queen; was told, before receipt of their said letters, that it was impossible to get her out of Stirling castle by force. Cannot see that the policy expressed therein could prevail; for her guardians are "all undoubtedly of the adverse party" and suspect that Angus and the King's friends wish to convey her to England; and they suffer none of the nobles to enter with more than one or two servants, saving the Dowager, who, by Parliament, is admitted to be resident with a certain number. They said plainly that they knew not how to come by the strongholds, and

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282. SADLER to the COUNCIL—cont.

that, when they were here, the Captain of the Castle kept all his ordnance mounted and charged, to have beaten them out of the town if they had made proclamations or acted in derogation of the Governor's authority. Dunbar castle is held by a stout man who bears no affection to England and would not deliver it to the Governor or any one else. Lynoux would as lief depart with his right hand as with Donbretayne castle, and to move it to him were the next way to make him revolt to the adverse party, with the French money and munition; and therefore Sadler's advice is not to be over hasty for that till it be seen whether he will repair to the King. The sending of ships to apprehend the French ships at Donbretayne is disappointed now that the money and munition, Legate and Ambassador, are landed, and the ships brought into the haven; so that Sadler need not confer with Cassells therein. Sees not that they intend to take the Legate and Ambassador prisoners, but to honor them as ambassadors, for which purpose, now that they have the money and munition in Donbretayne castle, they will convey the ambassadors to Glascoo, where they may be better entertained. The Dowager, Governor and Cardinal sent strait command to Lynoux to convey the Legate and Ambassador, money and munition, to Stirling; but he refused. He may send the Legate and Ambassador to Stirling, but Sadler is sure he will not soon part with the money and munition. Edinburgh, 16 Oct. *Signal.*

In cipher, pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1548.

Ib. f. 215.

2. Decipher of the preceding.
Pp. 8.

16 Oct.

283. SADLER to SUFFOLK and Others.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 217.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 64.

Has received theirs of the 18th with the clause of Sir Ralph Evers' letters to the lord Warden and the copy in cipher of the Council's letter (answer herewith). Where they desire him to commune with Sir George Douglas touching such as he desires to be assured on the Borders as his friends; cannot now speak with him, but, at his departure hence, he said he would shortly be on the Borders and speak with the lord Warden. Where they are informed that John a Barton sets to sea the *Mary Willoughby* and five other ships; he has long been intending, against the will of his friends, to venture with them to Bordeaux for wines, and the ships, which are "half merchants and half men of war," have been so long laden that they must venture or the goods will perish. Yesterday, the wind being north, John a Barton was aboard the *Mary Willoughby* to go forward, but the wind turning into the south, he came a land again, and some say he will not go at all; but it is thought that, as soon as wind serves, he will venture, having said himself "that if God will, he shall escape and perform his voyage, and if not he knoweth the worst." Edinburgh, 16 Oct.

Hol. pp. 2. Add.: To, etc., the duke of Suffolk, lieutenant, etc., "and other the lords of his Majesty's Council resident at Darneton." Endd.: 1548.

16 Oct.

284. ALBERT DUKE OF PRUSSIA to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

Was glad to see by the King's letters that the falcons had arrived safe and gave pleasure. Rejoices that they gave amusement to a mind wearied with weighty and serious affairs. Would like to gratify him with something better, but as his territories do not produce much, he again sends 12 falcons, more beautiful than the others. Commends his subjects who

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come to England with their ships to Henry's care. Sent last year to Henry's consort, of the line of the dukes of Juliers, a white osprey (*nisus*) with letters, but his falconer brought no reference to the letters and reported that Henry received them and the osprey. As Henry's letters do not mention this, he does not know how far to trust his falconer, and begs the King to write of it, and also to commend him to his said dearest kinswoman, his consort. Centuries ago the Margraves of Brandenburg built a strong citadel in Prussia to which they gave the family name of Brandenburgk, but in the wars of recent times it was destroyed. Is exhorted to rebuild it and begs Henry of his liberality to grant him some aid towards the work. "Datæ ex Regiomonte" (Königsberg), 16 Oct. 1548.

Lat. Hol., pp. 3. Marked at the end in another hand "manu propria ss'pttis (?)." Endd.: "The merques of Brandenboursgh to the K's Ma^{te}. xvj^o Decemb. 1548."

R. O.
(R. T., 149.)

2. Modern transcript from Königsberg of the above letter.
Lat., pp. 3.

18 Oct. **285. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SADLER.**

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 226.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II, No. 68.

The King has received his of the 13th inst., and seen his private letter to Wriothesley, showing that he remains in Edinburgh, after the departure of Angus and the King's party, being in some perplexity whether the town will suffer him to depart. The King marvels that he puts himself in such hazard as to abide there behind^o them, especially now that the Governor has revolted to the King's adversaries. He can abide in no surer place, nor where he can better serve, than with Angus and the King's friends; for which indeed the King appointed him, if he saw need, to repair to Tyntallon. He shall take the commodity of any of the King's friends going to Angus to go with them; or else signify to Angus that he is commanded to repair to him and desire escort.

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Sadleyr, xvij^o Octobris 1548.

18 Oct. **286. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.**

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 243.]

This King heard with great satisfaction the contents of the Emperor's letters to Chapuys of the 2nd and those of Granvelle of the 4th inst., as will partly be seen by the Council's letters herewith. Mr. Wallop will declare the rest, to whom the King sends instructions as to the capture of Landrissy and progress of the war.

Briant will have related how the Cardinal of Scotland, hearing of the King's preparations to invade Scotland, retired to a benefice of his, and thereupon several there declared in the King's favour, and those of this side of the Borders raided and harried lands of some of the Cardinal's adherents and defeated with notable loss about 1,000 Scottish horse. News has since come that seven French ships were arrived in Scotland with the Patriarch of Aquilea and the captain of the Scottish Guard of the King of France, with 500 soldiers, 50,000 cr., 10,000 pikes, 4,000 halberts, a great number of arquebuses and much munition, and that the Patriarch had already persuaded the assembling of the Estates in order to dissolve and annul the treaty last made, offering them absolution of their oath. The King will have to look well to it, as he means to do. London, 18 Oct. 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

* The MS. has "behynd them," not "besyd them" as printed by the Editor of the Hamilton Papers.

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18 Oct. **287.** SUFFOLK, PARR and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
35,652, f. 221.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 66.

Perceive by theirs from Grafton, of 16 Oct., that the King has shipped 300 tun of beer hither, to be forestalled ere it come to Berwick and uttered at places convenient. At Berwick is already 100 tun of beer, "which cannot be uttered in this country, for here they care for no beer," but may serve for the King's ships that shall come hither, as they have written to Mr. Shelley, to whom and to Newcastle they have also written to send this beer now shipped back to Hull, and have written to Hull to stay it until instructed whether to return it to London or utter it in Flanders. Pray that it may not meet with the Scottish ships now ready to set forth; of whose setting forth they have warned the coast as far as Hull and Grymysbye. Where the King desires to know what ordnance is at Berwick; they send herewith copy of the book lately sent up with Thos. Sotehill, and have written to the captain of Berwick to send a book of all that was in charge of the late master of the ordnance. Remind them that Suffolk, at his first coming, six months ago, sent them a book of all the ordnance, artillery and munition at Berwick, as well for the town as for an army. Darnton, 18 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Enclose two letters received to-day from Mr. Sadleyr, one to the Council in cipher, with the "uncyphering of it," and another to the writers. *Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.*

18 Oct. **288.** SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652 f. 223.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 67.
Sadler
State Papers,
I. 319.

The French ambassador[s] who lately arrived at Donbretayne came on Tuesday night to Stirling, where the Legate came on Monday; so that the King's advice to Glencarne to take the Legate prisoner came too late. The Dowager, Governor, Cardinal and Huntley are all lodged in Stirling castle, and dare not lie in the town for fear of Angus's party. Yesterday the French ambassadors had access to the Dowager and Governor. Cannot learn their message and legation, although it may be easily conjectured; but the French money is in Lynoux's hands in Donbretayne castle, with as much of the munition as could be landed "in so short a time." Angus, Lynoux, Glencarne, Cassells and all that party are at Glascoo, save Sir George Douglas, who lies very sick at Penkey, four miles hence. Has no advertisement from them since they left; and espials who were ready to serve him when the Governor was on our party are now slipped away with their captain. Edinburgh, 18 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand.*—If he is to remain here he must have more money. Spends the King's money to small purpose, and no little danger to himself, for the war stomachs people against him.

In cipher except the postscript, pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 224. 2. Decipher of the preceding.

P. 1.

19 Oct. **289.** HENRY VIII. to ANGUS, CASSILLIS and GLENCAIRN.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 228.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 69.

Perceives by theirs of the 12th inst. their inclination to advance his affairs as opportunity may suffer. Learns, from his Ambassador and from them, the towardness shown by Lynoux, who, if his deeds correspond to his promises, shall find great kindness at Henry's hands; but warns them, seeing how they have been deceived by the craft of the Cardinal and the inconstant and untrue dealing of the Governor, to work so substantially in this new confederacy with Lynoux and all others, that their affection to the advancement of Henry's affairs, with foresight for their own assurance,

* Not in Sadler State Papers.

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may appear to all the world. Thinks that Anguise, Lynouz, Cassall and Clynkerne, with the advice of Sir G. Duglas, should alone take the direction of affairs; for where many are of counsel things cannot be kept secret. The money and munition brought from France, now in Donbarton castle, should not be entrusted to one man alone. They should appoint men of fidelity to oversee it and persuade Lynouz to consent, telling him that, leaving the castle in one man's hands as he has done, he may peradventure put a weapon in his enemies' hands; for the Cardinal will work by all means to get it, and the inconstancy and unfaithfulness of men nowadays they have themselves experimented in the foresaid earl of Arrayn. Entertaining as they do this Legate and Ambassador, they should, still, not suffer them much to go abroad to spread rumour among the common people.

Draft in Paget's hand, with many corrections in the King's own hand, pp. 9. Add. Endd.: Mynute to th'earls of Anguise, Casselles and Glencarn, xix^o Octobris 1543.

20 Oct. **290. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.
St. P., ix. 521.

Since his last of the 7th, it is divulged that the Turk returns to Constantinople, leaving 80,000 horse for the presidye of Hungary. He has had incredible loss of men by pestilence. Both Turk and Christians fortify their confines. Ferdinando, who has been in arms hitherto, will not proceed further as the winter begins to be sharp. Barbarossa is returned to winter at Tolon, licensing the corsairs to infest the seas, against whom Doria has sent 20 galleys out of Geane. The galleys of Naples and Sicily have infested the Archipelago and the Turk's lands in Grecey, and spoiled Filipopoli, but the report of the taking of Rhodis is vain. Guasto is at the obsidion of a French fortress in Piedmont. Maran has been relieved. The Italians sent to Hungary by the Bishop are returning, spoiling the country as they pass. The Bishop has set a tax for 300,000 cr. of subsidy against Barbarossa, although hitherto has been no enmity between the Bishop and Barbarossa. The Roman clergy rumor that Scotland is rebelled against Henry. Practices are mentioned for sending Pathis, Kildare, Brensetour and other rebels to Scotland by the Roman bishop and French king, "but I cannot see to what use such rascals can be." 12,000 Swiches have gone to the French king, only for defence of France. Three or four of the cantons refused their consent. That nation's reputation in arms is decayed. Italy is in expectation of the success of this war against France. Venice, 20 Oct. 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

21 Oct. **291. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.
St. P., ix. 522.

On the 19th the Emperor arrived before Landercy, and at once willed the Great Master to conduct him to the English camp. Wallop and the Council met him and brought him along the upper part of it, where he saw the soldiers in array, 81 in a rank, and admired the fortification by means of a trench a pike and a half length from the carts; a device which Wallop said was first used against him, being that of the French king's camp at Vienne when he came into Provence. He thought the officers "ungne belle bende de gentilz hommes," and himself much bound to Henry for sending so goodly a company. He then went to his lodging to dinner, telling by the way how sick he had been since leaving Venelot and how his harness was now too large for him. After dining he leapt on horseback and departed towards Avannes, Wallop being one of his conductors. At Marole, an Italian from Fernando de Goonzago's camp reported that a great company of French horsemen had been seen. The

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291. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Emperor thereupon demanded avant couriers "to discover the country," and Wallop offered 200 light horse who, he said, would do as well as any Albanos, Alarbes or any other nation; and when the Emperor "saw them hoorle up the hill so lightly, he said, Par ma foy, voyla de gens qui vont de grand courraige, et ilz semblent tresbien les Alarbes d' Affrice." Afterwards, when he sent out 20 of his own men, they went so heavily that Wallop thought the bridge of Marolle would have sunk under them. Describes some other incidents of the day.

The Emperor's army will lie before Landercy until it be gotten unless the French king give battle. Fernando de Goonzago's army lies two miles from this beyond the water; but he has sent his battery pieces to this side to batter the lower end of the town and be safe from capture if the French king come in force. The duke of Arshcote's ordnance has made good battery to the old castle adjoining the gate already taken, "being seventeen of the fairest cannons that I have seen." Thinks Fernando's shall begin to-morrow. If the Duke and Great Master had not persuaded the Emperor, we had been gone ere now, for Fernando and his men like not the foul weather of this country. Our men do not complain; yet, in these four or five days many are fallen sick. With the Emperor came Mons. de Bures and 6,000 Fryses. The French king is at La Faire and Mons. d' Orleans sick of the small pox. The Dauphin is at St. Quentin, where they assemble men of war. Doubting the French king's coming to Cambray, the Emperor has sent thither 600 horse and 6 ensigns of foot. From the camp, 21 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 1543.

21 Oct. 292. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 526.

Delayed writing, since the return towards Henry of the Sieur de Chantonnay, until he might come to the camp and report the state of his forces; but the gout made war upon him until eight days ago, when he left Bintz for Mons, where he was constrained, by weakness, to rest until Thursday last, when he came to Bavais and next day to Quesnoy. Yesterday he viewed his two camps at Landreschies, as Henry's general* and marshal† will have reported. After viewing the position and considering the approach of the French king and his children, decided to continue the siege of Landreschies, and to lie here where he may direct operations and where Henry's ambassador will be able to report news. Commends Henry's general and marshal and their fine band of men. Where Henry wrote to him to direct the duke of Norfolk's son in the affairs of war; Henry's own men form a good example for his instruction. Avesnes, 21 Oct. 1543. *Signed. Countersigned: Bave.*

Broadsheet, p. 1. Add.

2. Draft of the above.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

R. O.
[Span. Cal.,
VI. ii.,
No. 244.]

22 Oct.

293. WALLOP to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 527.

Yesternight received a packet of letters by Seyntyll, wherein was one to himself and the Council here, and another to himself alone, from Paget, containing the King's opinion, on studying the plat of the town of Landersoy, which he has both written and printed, viz., that it is not prenable by assault, seeing the French king's approach, but that two mounts of earth should be made on the high ground, from which ordnance might beat the houses and scour the streets, while the mortars should shoot

* Wallop.

† Sir Thos. Seymour.

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from the camp, day and night, "such shot as would break of itself and scatter abroad to do hurt." The King's desire that this opinion should be shown to Mons. de Riues or other the Emperor's lieutenant is done; for De Rieux came at 7 a.m. for Wallop's advice about the new camp and the Duke^o at 8 p.m. to relate what Fernando de Goonzago and he had done to close the gate at the far side of the town, and both of them liked Henry's opinion marvellously and already minded the same, save the making of the mounts, about which they would consult Fernando. They will give no assault, but continue to mine, certain Almaines having taken upon them to undermine the bulwark that corresponds to the castle. They have 5 or 6 mortars "and much wild fire in arrows to shoot into the town." Describes a great mortar and the shot, some of them "artificial, full of wildfire and a forty or fifty shot of guns within them, every one of them able to kill a man." These have been heard to shoot after they fell in the town, and each of them costs 80 gylldons. Six more mortars come from Monkes to-morrow. With all these and 40 cannons beating continually, the town cannot endure 12 days, and, indeed, it has written to the French king that unless revictualled in 14 days it must give over; which time will agree for our departure if the Emperor do not retain us at his own charges. Having declared the receipt of the King's letters, did not mention how near the time draws lest it should be thought to be done by command, but will do so within two days.

As to the postscript of Paget's letters concerning Jehan Bernardyn, I have written to my lord Privy Seal and Sir Ant. Browne declaring my knowledge and yours of his good services, "and that my lord of London could te[ll of his service] in tim[es past] better than any of us both who wroug[ht and] wrote most by his counsel." Commendations to Mr. Wriothesley, being sorry for his disease but trusting that the good air of Hampshire will shortly make him whole. Camp before Landercy, 22 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Trusts he has received a packet directed to Mr. Wriothesley and him, with a particular letter to the King, and a great packet and particular letter to my lord of Winchester, dated this day and sent to Tychet at Calais.

Pp. 3. *Slightly mutilated. Add. Endd.*: 1548.

22 Oct.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 249.]

294. CHARLES V. TO CHAPUYS.

Encloses copy of his letter to the King of England at the request of the general of the English, Mr. Walop, who verily does his duty well. The marshal† has often shown himself more dry and difficult.

Sends also copy of the letter he wrote, on Saturday, at his return from the camp, to the Queen, in order that (knowing the resolution taken with Don Fernande, Arschot and De Reulx, after communicating with the said English) Chapuys may speak to the King as it were in confidence. Since returning hither, learns that the Daulphin is at St. Quantin, and the Swiss, Almaines, Italians and French lodged thereabouts, intending to do all they can to succour Landreschies. They meant to enter Cambray; however, those of that town have, under safe-conduct, sent men to the Daulphin to require reparation of the mills destroyed near Cambray and other damage done to the Cambresis, and the Emperor has 6 ensigns of foot and 500 horse ready, two leagues from Cambray, to put into it, as the bp. requires, if the French continue in their wish to enter.

Sends copy of a letter from Orleans to the Landgrave of Hesse, with the instruction therewith, and two letters from the king of France to the Landgrave. These may be communicated to the King, especially the instruction, which shows how the king of France does all he can to get the aid of the heretics as well as of the Turks. Avesnes, 22 Oct. 1548.

French, pp. 2. *Modern transcript from Vienna.*

* Of Arschot.

† Sir Thomas Seymour.

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23 Oct.

295. NICHOLAS THROKEMORTON TO PARR.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 234
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 70.

In his conference on the 22nd inst. with Walter Carr of Cesforthe, Sir Walter Scott of Bowclowghe and Mark Carr, at Carram, found much less conformity than he expected. When they began by declaring that they would procure any means to have the King surcease the rigour of the sword against them, he supposed that they would proffer something, or else condescend to what he (by Parr's command) should propone; but the effect of their long prattling was that they did not impugn the treaties and would induce the chosen Council of Scotland (with whom they boasted that they did much prevail) to perform them, if Parr would meanwhile make abstinence on the Borders. Answered that the treaties concluded by their ambassadors were (notwithstanding sundry ratifications) not accomplished in time, and Parr, not knowing whether the King would accept them again, would intronit with no private person touching such a matter; but, if they, with humble submission to the King, relinquishing the perverse factions which they adhered to, would become the King's servants and combine with his friends, Parr would desist from annoying them, and would so prefer them to the King that they should be able to resist the malice of the greatest in Scotland. "The larde of Bowclowghe very furiously answered that they would rather be hanged than so disgrace their houses," swearing that they would be true Scottish men and marvelling that Parr "would so will them to stain their honors." Told them how they were forfeiting Parr's pity and procuring their own destruction, and that the assurance granted at their suit would hereupon cease. They, with idle suggestions, extolling the Cardinal and his adherents, protracted the time till night; when the writer departed towards Norham, devising, by the way, with the captain of Warke to show them some fruits of their obstinacy at Kelso where they all lodged; who, having no convenient number to encounter the Scots assembled with those chieftains, approached in the dark within half a mile of Kelso, with 60 men, and burnt a grange and took prisoner Dan Carre's horsekeeper. The above declares all proceedings on the 22nd Oct., save that the laird of Sessforthe claimed the benefit of Parr's assurance,* within which time Robert of Colyngwoode attempted a raid at Hounam and exploited certain cattle. Thinks restitution should be made "that no proud neither perverse Scot, being your enemy, may have cause to exclaim against your promise." Told him that Parr would see to it, if he would send a certificate of the goods taken and make like redress if any Englishman during the said five days was plaintiff; whereunto he condescended.

Also lord Hume sent a servant to ask the writer if he would convoy a man of his with credit to Parr. Answered that, unless the messenger were a man of estimation, fully instructed and bringing Hume's determination in writing, Parr would not hear him. Hume replied that he could not, without conference with his friends, send his mind so precisely. Has intelligence that he sought this delay in expectation of men and money from the Cardinal; and intends, to-night, with the captain of Norham, to attempt a raid against him in the Marse, entering by Berwick, as the Tweed is here not passable. Norham, 23 Oct.

Hol., pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 1543.

[23 Oct.]†

296. GRANVELLE TO CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
Nos. 236A,
246, and 252.]

The bp. of London and Mr. Briant have come to me and said they have charge to your Majesty consisting in the following points, viz. (1) To congratulate you upon the victory against the duke of Cleves. (2) To advertise you, in confidence, of affairs of Scotland, of which they have better hope than when my son‡ was last there; for they have good friends

* See No. 131.

† See No. 305.

‡ Chantonmay.

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there, earls and barons, and the Cardinal is retired beyond the water. That if need be their master trusts that you will assist him according to your treaty and friendship; and that you will also interdict commerce to the Scots. (3) The King desires to know in time what is to be done next year against the common enemy, in order that he may prepare. (4) That the King had intelligence with the duke of Holstein before his alliance with France, and thinks that, if he could be treated with, there would be less to do against the common enemy; and that if you think he should mediate therein he will do so, as friendship requires.

I have pressed the ambassadors to come to supper, but they have excused themselves and will not stir from their lodging until to-morrow.

French, p. 1. Fragment. Two modern transcripts from Vienna.

24 Oct. **297. NICHOLAS THROKEMORTON TO PARR.**

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 238.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 71.

The captain of Norham, being hurt at the raid, desires him to certify their success against lord Hume. The captain of Norham, with Mr. Harry Evers and the garrison of Berwick, Mr. Clyfforthe, the captain of Warke, the writer's brother Kellam and forty of Parr's gentlemen and yeomen, with 50 of the garrison at Alnwick, burnt lord Hume's house of Kello, on 24 Oct., as a sequel of his obstinancy, and to try those in the Marse to whom Parr, upon Mr. Douglass's motion, granted assurance.* Found these assured persons their first and most continual enemies. Douglas's dearest friends were among them, and his household servants burned beacons whereby their enterprise was descried and they oftener skirmished with than they expected. Save the slaughter of one of the captain of Norham's servants and his own hurt, at the first assault by the laird of Blaketer, all returned safe to Berwick, at 1 p.m., having done the greatest exploit since Parr's coming. Burned 1,500 qr. of grain, besides taking horse, cattle and prisoners, and that in open day. Will declare the circumstances at his coming. Begg him to license Mr. Clyfforde of Asperden to go, for three weeks or a month, into Yorkshire to receive livery and seisin of certain land. Berwick, 24 Oct.

Hol. pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

24 Oct. **298. SIR WM. EURE TO PARR.**

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 240.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 72.

On Tuesday, between 11 and 12 p.m., Parr's kinsmen Nicholas and Kellame Throkmarton, with 40 of his household servants and 50 of his garrison, repaired hither with the captains of Norham and Warke, Thos. Clifford, John Forster, Harry Collynwodd and Gilbert Swynnoe, to attempt a raid in the Marse against lord Hume. Devised with them to burn Kellowe, 8 miles from Berwick, and sent with them his son Harry Eure and 160 of the garrison; so that they were nigh 600 men. They set forward at 2 a.m., putting forth 300 men (captains named) to burn the town. The "assured folks" raised the fray by burning beacons. The town was burnt at daybreak (with twice as much corn as was at Eccles) and sheep, horse and 200 nolte brought away. The rest (captains named) lay in a bushment and were set upon by John Hume of Blaketter; whom they chased, and took certain prisoners. The Scots, both horse and foot, followed very earnestly up to the bounds of Berwick, being nigh 1,000, men, and lord Hume himself there, as it is said. One of the captain of Norham's servants was slain and himself hurt in the cheek. Berwick, 24 Oct., 7 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

* See No. 131.

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24 Oct.

299. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to DANDINO.

R. O.

His last of the 8th inst., sent with the Ambassadors' letters, showed how they had arrived safely in Scotland. Is now at Stirling with the Queen and Cardinal of St. Andrews, with whom he has done those offices for which the Pope sent him hither, and by whom he has been very well received and caressed. They grieve that the troubles of the time prevent their making him such a loving demonstration as they would wish;—and, to tell it briefly, this realm is so divided and confused, and full of heresy, that, unless God provide for it, we shall shortly hear of Scotland what we have heard of England. The Queen and Cardinal are so exhausted of money by their excessive expenses that they can only turn to God and recommend themselves to His Holiness and the French king; and they are about to send a gentleman into France, with orders to pass on to His Holiness, for money, hoping that the French king will aid them for the sake of France and His Holiness for the honor of the Holy See, that this realm, which has always lived catholicly under the obedience of the Roman church, may not be brought under the yoke of the English. Thinking that they deserve no less to be aided against the King of England than does the King of Romans against the Turk, they beg him, besides their own letters to the King and Pope, to write also effectually; and, knowing their need and the importance of preserving this most obedient realm to the Holy See, he has written willingly, and the more so because there is no need to speak of tenths, for to compel payment in these times would only put the clergy in despair, since they cannot enjoy the fruits of the churches because of the Lutherans, who hourly seek to occupy the church goods and have already begun war by destroying a monastery of Franciscan Friars in Dundee, 5 or 6 leagues from St. Andrews. However, when order is taken for defence of the realm, which is the chief [thing], from the division of which this pestilence springs, it is hoped that, with the authority of the Cardinal, this trouble will be remedied, especially as the malady is still fresh. Will himself do all he can. For these causes, is here in great trouble and danger, not knowing whom to guard against; and, but for the Queen and Cardinal, who, he may say, have saved his life, he would now have been in the power of the King of England. It was in this wise: having, on the 11th, come with the ambassadors from Donbertran to Glasco, and waiting there for the Count of Leno (who was to come with the Count of Argil, to take effective measures), it was heard that the Count of Angus, cousin of the King of England, would arrive at Glasco next morning, and already some of his men began to appear, when a gentleman of the Queen, and shortly afterwards another of the Cardinal, came to him with letters of credence and informed him that Angus and the other lords in his company were all of the English party, and were coming to make him prisoner and send him into England. Being practised in adversity, did not lose heart, but, with the said gentlemen and a single servant, departed for Stirling, in disguise, three hours before day. Next day his household followed, from whom he learnt that Angus asked for him and showed great vexation at his sudden departure. Thanks God who has aided him, and hopes that her Majesty, knowing his good intent, will aid him more and more; and he will endeavour to act so that no one shall have cause to complain of him.

The ambassadors of France have shown the Queen and Cardinal and Governor the cause of their coming, and are put off until 8 Dec., when a general assembly of the whole realm is summoned. Meanwhile they will try to recover the money which they brought from France and placed in the fortress of Donbertran, in the power of the Count of Leno, although the Queen had warned them not to give it or anything else to

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Leno, who was not on good terms with her and the Cardinal and was practising to marry the niece of the king of England, daughter of the aforesaid Angus, and was closely allied with those Scottish lords who favour the English party. The ambassadors communicated none of their business to the writer, although the French king told him that they would confer with him therein on the journey; however, having notice of their intention, he urged one of them, Mons. dell' Abbroccia, first to learn the state of the realm, but could not make them change their purpose. Now they practise to recover the money, and the count of Leno stands firm (*sta sulla sua*); still I cannot believe that Leno, being a lord and gentleman, will dishonor himself and throw away both the favor of the French king and the property he has and will have in France. Will rejoice if things end well for the honor and advantage of the French king; and grieve for the contrary, as the Queen and Cardinal do, who say they would rather that this money had been sunk in the sea than fall into the power of the count of Leno; fearing that it will be spent rather to the hurt than the preservation of the realm. Will do what he can to put peace between all and, although in the midst of such troubles and dangers, he is happy and of good courage, having found here a Cardinal of so great prudence and such good will that he (the writer) hopes for a good issue, provided that any help may be had in so great tribulations. The Governor, who hitherto has favoured the English party and made a thousand errors, now, inspired apparently by God, has returned to the Queen and Cardinal and shows great repentance, and the Cardinal hopes for much good of him. The count of Leno is now to be appeased, who, being indignant at the Queen's receiving the Governor into friendship, has left her Majesty and sided with those counts of the English party with whom the Governor before dealt. Thus goes the world!

Leaves to-morrow for St. Andrews, where the Queen and Cardinal think he should reside until it is seen how the affairs of this realm succeed. Stirling, 19 Oct. 1543.

Although he has written of the manner of proceeding of the French ambassadors, it is not to be thought that he has broken with them. Caresses them, and, daily, they eat with him morning and evening. Will serve them as far as possible and, perhaps, his counsels may help them, which they have followed since they put the money in Donbertran castle. Because the count of Leno is come to the Queen, although he gives only general words and will not deliver the money, yet, there is good hope. Cannot write the result of this affair as he is just starting for St. Andrews. *Signed*: Marco, Patriarcha, Legato.

The Queen's man will leave within eight days. I will write soon of all occurrences.

Kept until the 24th.

Italian. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS., pp. 6. Headed: Del Patriarcha Marco Grimano, Legato, al Prothonotario Dandino, nuntio di N. S.^{re} alla corte del Re Christianissimo, da Sterlino, 19 Ottobre 1543.

24 Oct. 300. WALLOP to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 247.]

Is informed by the King's treasurer^o that the term of 111 days during which he and his men are bound to serve is about to expire; but the Emperor can still retain their service by paying them. From our Camp, 24 Oct. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

* Sir Robert Bowes.

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24 Oct. 301. VENICE.

Venetian
Calendar
(Brown)
V. 120.

Motion passed, 24 Oct. 1548, in the Venetian Council to license Mr. Wm. Cobham and Dom. John Schier, with two servants each, to wear weapons within the Signory's rule, for two years.

25 Oct. 302. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 242.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 73.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 320.

Perceives, by theirs of the 19th, that the King marvels at his hazarding to abide here after Angus and the other lords departed westwards; and that he is to repair to Angus. Prayed the said lords that he might either go with them westwards or have the loan of Angus's house of Temptallon to lie in; but they thought it nowise convenient for him to go with them, and rather than that, Angus was content to lend Temptallon, but required five or six days to furnish it, although Sadler pressed to go at once. As there was muttering that he should not depart till the ships were restored, and they had no company to convey him away by force, they prayed him to keep this secret; but what secrecy they used he cannot tell, for, next day, the Provost and many of the town came to say they understood that he feared to tarry behind the lords, and to assure him that it should cost 1,000 men's lives ere he and his should suffer displeasure. Thanked them, and showed that it was not for fear but for recreation that he desired to be away. Angus promised that his brother George should come within 4 or 5 days to convey him to Temptallon; but he has heard nothing since. A servant reports that there is neither bedding, household stuff nor victual there. And yet, had he not fallen sick, he would have made shift to be there ere this; and as soon as he can ride he will prepare thitherwards. Yesterday Maxwell, having been with the Governor at Lythcoo, for private causes, came hither; and Sadler asked to be conveyed to Angus and that party. Maxwell answered that Angus lay at Douglas, and the rest at their own houses, and the country was so broken that Sadler could not safely lie anywhere save in Douglas castle, which is not furnished to lodge both. Angus will be loth to be pestered with Sadler and his folk where he is scanty furnished for himself, wife and family. Maxwell promised to devise with Angus for his lodging nearer the King's friends than at Temptallon; and said that, since Angus, Casselles and Somerville left here, they had, with Lynoux and Glen-carne met at Glascoo, but concluded nothing. Lynoux, he said, desired the marriage of Angus's daughter and the government of this realm; but would not be induced to repair to the King, until assured of the King's mind towards him in these things, as he would lose the French king and all his profits in France. At Glascoo they agreed to meet again at Douglas castle, this day; and will, as Maxwell thinks, send the sheriff of Ayr and lord of Donelanericke to the King. Maxwell has no great confidence in Lynoux, who, since the meeting at Glascoo, has had letters and messages from the Dowager, Cardinal and M. la Brochye, the French ambassador, who remains with the Queen at Sterling; where Lynoux himself has also been, but "they agree not all the best." It is supposed that Lynoux will hold in on both sides till he perceives the King's mind in his desires. The French money, not past 80,000 cr., was addressed to the Dowager and Cardinal, to be divided at their discretion; and, although Lynoux has the money in Donbretayne castle, the French ambassador has his bond for its payment to such as the Dowager and Cardinal shall appoint. La Brochey has commission to bestow pensions among the noblemen, and to straiten and augment the old leagues with France. The Legate comes "with bulls, faculties and

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pardons to get money," and, finding the people so wild, wishes himself at home again. The Cardinal and he are gone to St. Andrews. The Governor lies at Lythcoo, and will be here within four or five days. The Provost and township have not made their promised answer to Sadler's condition for the restitution of their ships, of which he wrote on the 6th. Understands that they are offended with it, and say they will rather lose ships and goods, and their lives too, than become traitors to their country. Edinburgh, 25 Oct. *Signed.*

In cipher, pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 246.

2. Decipher of the preceding.

Pp. 5.

Sadler
State Papers,
i. 324.

3. A postscript to the above, not included in the letter, viz. :—

John a Barton is not yet gone to the seas, but as soon as wind serves he will go with the *Mary Willoughby* and 9 sail more, well furnished and determined to accomplish the voyage to Bordeaux or die. Some say that John a Barton will not go unless he have the King's safe conduct, for which he and other merchants have "made some means" to Sadler. Surely, if the King appoint ships of war to lie on those coasts and prevent the Scots from sailing out, it will utterly beggar this town.

25 Oct.

303. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN TO PAGET.

R. O.

Has delivered Francis the courier 20 nobles for his despatch to England and desires Paget to help him to money for his despatch hither. Avenys, 25 Oct.

He will see the news that comes to the King. "Advertising you that Monsr. Degrandvell could advertise me of the arrival in Scotland of the Papshe patriarke, as so here he is called, before I could make answer to the same. I write this to you because I have heard you say that th'ambassadors being in these parts and out of England could not have news from you and other of the King's Council so soon as the Ambassador doth send hither." *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my especial good friend Mr. Pachet, one of the King's Majesty's principal secretaries. Endd.: 1543.

25 Oct.

304. WALLOP TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.

According to instructions lately sent by the Council and by Mr. Paget, conferred with Arscott and the Great Master concerning the approaching end of the four months during which Henry has sustained the charge of his army here, viz. 12 July to 1 Nov. They desired that it might be signified to the Emperor, at Avenez. Wallop (advised by the Council here) thereupon wrote to the Emperor that the treasurer had notified that the 112 days for which this army was furnished to serve "against the violence of the French king" ended on 1 Nov., and, if the Emperor wished them to continue after that time, he should furnish their wages and entertainment, or, if not, license them to return home. Encloses the Emperor's answer, showing that he is minded to take the resolution of Henry and his Council; and has for that purpose, as Arscott says, sent in post to his Ambassador, and requires the army to abide the answer. Has only granted that, to gratify the Emperor, "rather than his affairs here should be left to any imperfection," they will remain 4 or 5 days after 1 Nov. "I can perceive none other but that th'Emperor, by all persuasions he can, either at your Majesty's hands or otherwise, will use our service so long as he may without putting him to charge." Desires to know whether

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304. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Henry will vary from the former advertisement sent by his Council, which, otherwise, Wallop will "ensue" after 9 Nov. The camp before Landressey, 25 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add. Fndd.* : 1548.

25 Oct.

305. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 248.]

Received his letters of the 5th inst., the day before yesterday, by Mr. Briant, who arrived here with the bp. of London. Gave them audience yesterday, when, with the King's letters of credence for Briant, they declared their charge, viz.:—1. To congratulate the Emperor on his success against the duke of Cleves, and his conquest of Gueldres and Zutphen. 2. To declare that their master's affairs with Scotland went better than when Chantonay was last in England, and perhaps they would agree; but if, through French practices and the coming of the Patriarch of Achelaya, it went otherwise, he trusted to have the Emperor's assistance according to the treaty and to friendship. 3. To say that the King desired to know early what should be done next year touching the common enterprise against the enemy. 4. To urge that the Emperor's ships might join the English, to hinder the French herring fishing. (And on this they insisted, saying that the Emperor had not as yet, in the army by sea, satisfied the treaty, and great damage could be done to the enemy.) 5. To say that their master heard that the duke of Holstein, who styles himself king of Denmark, would like to appoint with the Emperor, in view of the exploit done against Cleves; and their master thought that the Emperor should incline to it (so as to be secure on that side in making war against the common enemy) and he would, if the Emperor wished, mediate (*mesleroit*) therein.

Answered and caused to be answered by Granvelle as follows (succinctly, because they desired to despatch quickly to their master, and the Emperor was the more willing to satisfy them therein because of what follows touching the King's men of war here), viz.:—1. Showed great pleasure at Briant's coming, and at learning news of the King by a person of such trust. 2. Supposed that the king of France would do his best to traverse affairs of Scotland, but, in any case, the Emperor would not fail in his obligations to the treaty and to friendship. 3. That resolution could not yet be taken for next year, but rather depended on the result of the siege of Landreschies, and whether the common enemy would succour it or give battle, as he boasted, and also upon other public affairs, especially the Turk's designs in Hungary and France (where his army by sea is still at Tholon) and the Imperial Diet. To their instant desire to know whether he would be personally at the Diet, answered that that depended on the above and upon his health, but he thought that his being there would much benefit affairs. 4. That, upon Chapuys's writing, letters were made to the Sieur de Beures, admiral, and into Holland, and the Admiral had reported that he sent six ships, two of which were wrecked and the others damaged (as Briant said that he saw) and that six other of the Emperor's ships had joined those of England; but, in all events, a re-charge had been made. 5. Declared the inexcusable wrong done him by the duke of Holstein, who allied himself with France and assisted both France and Cleves against him, and insolently defied his countries here, and that he had indeed heard that, seeing how the Emperor proceeded against Cleves, Holstein repented and wished to treat, but he would not listen until he heard the conditions and probability of it. Instance had already been made

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to him on Holstein's behalf and, meanwhile, it was not expedient that the King should mediate (*mesla*), which might make the Duke more insolent. Thanked the King for his good will therein.

The Ambassadors seem satisfied with these answers, as they think their master will be also.

The general, Mr. Walop, wrote yesterday to the Emperor that the four months of aid accorded by the treaty, and for which they were sent, would shortly expire and their treasurer^o had no charge to pay them longer; and therefore, if the Emperor desired them to serve longer, as they would willingly do, he should provide for their entertainment. Upon this, reminded the ambassadors of Chantonay's charge and the King's honorable answer touching his said men of war, by which the Emperor had firmly believed that although they remained longer than the four months the King would pay them, since the enterprise was against the common enemy. The capture of Landreschies was at hand and the French king boasting that he would give battle, and approaching with his son the Dauphin, and the Emperor could not believe that their master wished to withdraw his men in such a conjuncture, but rather, if they were in England would send them for such an action, by which both he and they might acquire great honor. There is every likelihood of taking Landreschies, as Walop thinks; and, if the King of France approaches, an exploit will be possible which will be of great advantage for next year, and if not, what was intended will be achieved and the English will be able to retire conveniently and with honor. The ambassadors answered only that they had no charge therein, but would advertise their master. Showed them that personages of their quality and trust, seeing the exigence of the affair, could, by giving hope that their master would be satisfied, get Walop to continue the pay.

Owing to the haste of the English, cannot be more prolix, and leaves Chapuys to get the King to accept the answers and provide for the continuance of the pay of his men.

Two good batteries are beating Landreschies and a good issue is looked for shortly. If the king of France comes to succour it he will find the Emperor's two camps there ready to give him battle. Need not tell more, being certain that the ambassadors and Walop write daily to their master. Avesnes, 25 Oct. 1545 (*sic*).

French, pp. 6. Modern transcript from Vienna.

25 Oct. **306.** CHARLES V. to WALLOP.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 533.

We have received your letters of yesterday, containing the notice which the treasurer^o of your men-of-war has delivered about the expiration of the four months of aid; and the duke of Arschot has reported what you said to him therein. We spoke with the bp. of London and the Sieur de Briant, who said they would inform you and write to the King; and in this we require you to give credence to our cousin of Arschot. Avesnes, 25 Oct. 1543. *Signed*.

French, p. 1. Countersigned: Baue. Add.: A notre treschier et bien ame, le general des Anglois estans en notre camp devant Landreschie.

26 Oct. **307.** GARRISONS.

R. O.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 26 Oct. 35 Henry VIII. :—Brief declaration of Uvedale's account.

Showing that at his declaration on 27 Sept., he had (whereof, broken and refuse gold 107*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, in a bill of prest of the earl of Rutelande 100*l.*, in a bill of prest of Sir Robt. Bowes 66*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*) 3,092*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* Whereof paid :—

* Sir Robert Bowes.

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307. GARRISONS—cont.

By Suffolk's warrants:—Suffolk's diets, and the wages of 100 men in his retinue for the month ending 20 Nov., 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Wages of Angus and Geo. Douglas and their 200 men for the month ending 19 Nov., 207*l.* 4*s.* Prest to Angus, 100*l.* Petrus Franciscus, trumpeter, wages at 18*d.* a day for two months to 19 Nov., 4*l.* 4*s.*

By lord Parre's warrants:—Parre's own diets and the wages of 100 of his men for the month ending 19 Nov., 176*l.* 8*s.* Wages of 460 men now in garrisons for the month ending 19 Nov., 475*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Nic. Throkemarton, servant to Parre, for rewards given by Parre to sundry persons, 30*l.*

He has also disbursed (sums detailed) for coats, conduct money to Newcastle, and wages, from their arrival at Newcastle until 19 Nov., of the following captains, each with 100 men, viz., George Soubie who arrived at Newcastle 23 Sept., and Jasper Owen and Kenelm Throkemarton who arrived 6 Oct., 622*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Remainder 1,243*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*

Memorandum that diets of Suffolk and his 100 men, wages of Angus and Douglas and their 200 men, diets of the lord Warden and his 100 men, and the 760 men now lying in garrisons will exhaust monthly 1,399*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*
Signed: Jo. Vuedale.

Large paper, p. 1.

26 Oct.

308. NICHOLAS THROKEMORTON toSUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 249.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers II.,
No. 74.

This morning, on arriving from Berwick, received a letter to the lord Warden from Mr. Dowglas (enclosed). As he omitted on the 24th to write all occurments at the last exploit in the Marshe, and now finds the lord Warden gone to Court, this is to advertise Suffolk that John of Blaketer, after his first onset, before daylight, continued during their abode in Scotland to pursue them. By the captain of Norham's advice (considering that this was contrary to Mr. Douglas's promise when he received the lord Warden's assurance)* sent George Selbie to him with a message warning him to desist. On coming to Blaketer's company Selbie found that he had withdrawn to Lord Hume's company, further off, but declared the message to one of Mr. Douglas's household servants; who answered that they could not find in their hearts to see their neighbours spoiled and not defend them, adding "that England might well fill their bellies, but the sa [me] should not daunt their hearts." One of Blaketer's servants among the prisoners taken said, at Berwick, (words given) that the Douglasses would ere long manifestly abandon England, or else Angus would be appointed a ruler in Scotland and George Douglass would get him committed to prison, as though for his constancy to the King. Will repair to Suffolk with diligence. Warkeworthe, 26 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

26 Oct.

309. SCOTCH RAIDS.

R. O.

"The persons of Scotland that were at the rode the xviiith day of October," viz., Master Howme, the lord of Ayton, the lards of Wetherborn, Cokborn, and Blaketer, the old lard of Blenarn, "all assurdy"^o; Alex. Home of Wetherbourn. Household servants to Sir George Duglasse:—The young lards of Redepethe and Blenarn, Robyn of Cokborn, Thome Karre, Jorde Karre, one of them taken, Sandy Lydel, Henry Lydel that slew the captain of Norham's man. James Glenwhyme, servant to the lord of Sesford.

* See No. 131.

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In another hand:—In the East end of the Marshe[?], the baronies of Coldingham, Bonkle, Folden and Langton, the lordships of Blaketer, Weddirburne and Cockburne, and Easte Nyesbeth, Weste Nyesbeth and Swynton lie between Berwick and any ground of lord Hume's, "saving Kelloo that was brent," whose nearest town is Fogoe, 14 miles from Berwick.

"These persons met all together at Fogoe, in the Marse, the xxvjth day of this instant October," viz., the lord Hume, the lards of Langton†, Colden Knowes, Spote, Wedderburne†, Aytton†, Cockburne†, Swynston†, Wederly, Spottes Wodde, Edmerston, Thornedykes, Comlychet, Myllestons and Repethe†; Alex., Patrick and Robyn Hume, brethren.

Pp. 2.

26 Oct. **310.** WALLOP to PAGET.

R. O.

Sent him packets of letters on the 21st and 20th. That of the 20th contained a packet directed in Latin to my lord of Winchester, with a private letter of Wallop's, and was sent to Tychet at Calais; the other went by the Emperor's post to his Ambassador. Paget wrote on the 17th to give timely knowledge to the Emperor's lieutenant of the term of the four months, &c. (recited), "alleging that th'Englishmen are wont to be paid always their wages for a month beforehand." Therein, has written to the King the Emperor's answer, who would fain have them remain at the King's charges.

On the 24th was taken a Frenchman that came out of Landersey with letters in his purse, and another letter in cipher sewed in his coat. The letters in the purse were full of the usual brags, saying they had plenty of victuals. Knows not yet what was in the cipher. The man declared that, if not revictualled in 10 days, they must give over. Of wine they have only a pint a day for the gentlemen and sick men. They have not corn to make bread for a longer time, their beer is made of oats, and their water is naught and wood very scarce. The Emperor's 21 cannon and the Duke's 17, "all shooting at the castle and at a round tower that flanketh, have so well battered that the marquis of Maryllon, master of the Emperor's ordnance, sent word to the Duke this morning that by to-morrow he will make such a breach as shall be 'saultable.'" Great scarcity of boots in the town, where gentlemen offer 10 cr. for a pair. The Almains would have overthrown the bulwark but for the rain filling their works. In mining they followed the King's advice, and also in the shooting of mortars. The mortar that shoots artificial bullets, of which he wrote to the King, shot last night in presence of the duke of Arschot, my lord of Surrey, Mr. Carew and others, "who say that it was a strange and dreadful sight to see the bullet fly into the air spouting fire on every side; and at his fall they might well perceive how he leaped from place to place, casting out fire, and within a while after burst forth and shot off guns out of him an hundred shot every one as loud to the hearing as a hacquebut à crocq, whereof they counted well four score; and what hurt it hath done I know not yet." Thinks this "fantasy" would please the King, and that the Emperor would let the maker go to him. He seldom shoots the "bullets artificial," but the 7 mortars all shoot common bullets often. Thus the King's device is followed, all except the platforms. Shots that miss the wall fall in the town.

The town is so trenched that no one can enter or issue; yet the French boast that they will revictual it. Last night looked for the Dauphin's

* The Merse of Berwickshire.

† Marked in the margin, probably to indicate that they are "assured" persons

1548.

310. WALLOP to PAGET—cont.

coming with 8,000 horse to do so, and had both camps, Fernando's and theirs, ready to receive him. This night he is looked for again. Trust not to return to England until they have Landercy or else some victory. In the assault, will follow the King's advice and let other men assay whether there be fire artificial in the trenches; "which shall be hard for me to do, our Englishmen be of so great a courage." But for them there had been no battery made; for the pioneers all fled for fear of the gunshot, which killed divers of them. Lends the Duke every day 60; and to-day began to lend Maryllon 100, who had as many Almains who, because one lost his arm and another was killed, all fled away, so that Maryllon sent to Wallop for more aid, offering to pay men 6½*d.* a day nightly as the Duke does. Fernando de Gonzago said yesterday that "he wished of God to have us with him if he should fortune to fight."

Begs him to show Norfolk that my lord of Surrey has lost no time. Such a siege of a town of strength has not of long time been seen in these parts, and, although slow, it grows now to good perfection. Commendations to the lord Privy Seal, Winchester, Hertford and Admiral. The camp before Landersey, 26 Oct.

P.S.—Could get here 40 or 50 Albanoyes for the King, who, "with the Northern men at Gwysnes, should do good service, for they be skilful, and can do hurt and save themselves." Begs to know what answer to make to the Almain who keeps prisoner the Scot, Alexander Gordon, brother to the earl of Huntly. Had him stayed by the Emperor's command, or he had been gone these two days.

Pp. 5. *Add. Endd.*: 1548.

27 Oct. 311. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar VI.
II., No. 253.]

By the copy of the letters herewith she will see the instance which the Council here make for the sending of the ships of Flanders, besides what the King lately said to Chapuys's man. Begs her to hasten the affair which she knows to be very necessary.

"Madame, il se dict que du coustel d'Escose (de mot à mot comme dans la lettre à Granvelle du 27 Oct.), etc., etc." (*See* No. 312.)

French. Modern extract and note from Vienna headed: Chapuys a la Reine, 27 Octobre 1548."

27 Oct. 312. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar VI.
II., No. 250.]

His letters of the 12th could not have arrived at a better time to answer those of the Council of the 20th (sent herewith); but nevertheless they have again made Chapuys a recharge touching the equipping of the ships of Flanders, as appears by their letters of the 25th. Both the Council and the King (who spoke to Chapuys' man) took in good part Granvelle's care to send continual news; and they approve the revoking of those who were before Guyse. As to the mishap of the Sieur Francisco d'Ast they are sorry, but think and hope, as Granvelle writes, that sometimes it is well to sacrifice to fortune, as was customary in the wars of the Romans and has been proved in the Emperor's affairs. The King's inclination to the Emperor seems always to increase and he would like, if a battle took place there, to have in the Emperor's camp 15,000 more men, even if he had to give them four pays apiece. *He has not taken in good part a foolish letter written by the earl of Sorey, of which Chapuys will send Granvelle the duplicate, who has been commanded not to make such reports; but no sign of knowing this need be made to him there, especially for the risk to those who informed Chapuys.*

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It is said that a great embassy will shortly come from Scotland—wherefor the Council know not, nor any certainty touching Scottish affairs.

Thanks for favour shown to his man. London, 27 Oct., 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

27 Oct.

313. HENRY VIII. to ARREN.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 261.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 76.

Since the arrival of this bearer, sent from you whiles you occupied the place of Governor, as ambassador from that realm, we have heard that you, forgetting your duty to that realm, your honor and your secret promises to us, have "submitted yourself to the government of your enemies and surrendered the state which, you bare us in hand, was given you by Parliament." This appeared when the Cardinal, "your new recounted friend," in presence of our ambassador, affirmed, in your hearing, that our covenants with Scotland "were passed by private authority;" thus accusing you of untruth to that realm and to us, in sending the ambassadors, and showing you that he esteemed for no Parliament the convention wherein you were named Governor and the said ambassadors appointed. And you have so behaved that the covenants passed by your mediation are broken. If you could then, in public audience, keep silence whiles you were so charged, you must be content to hear your blame from us, and the rather as we speak the truth and the Cardinal powdered his tale with lies. We have proceeded princely, "minding the conservation of your young Queen, the wealth of that realm, and your own particular benefit and advancement." We esteem that, as with fair words, you sent this bearer, so by your unseemly deeds you have revoked him; remitting to his declaration what disposition we were of and how your doings have altered us. Ampthill, 27 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII.

Copy, with corrections and date in Paget's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: The King's Majesty to th'earl of Arren, 27 Oct. 1548.

Add. MS.
32,091, f. 136.
B. M.

2. Original of the above letter. Dated Ampthil, 27 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII.
Signed at the head.

Pp. 2. Add.: To the erle of Arren.

27 Oct.

314. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to WHARTON.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 251.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 75.

As the King has matters of importance to declare to Angus, Casselles and Glencarne, and knows not where Mr. Sadleyr is, Wharton is to appoint some man of experience and wit to carry the enclosed letter of credence to the said earls; and repair first to Mr. Sadleyr, if he be with them, and, if not, to declare by mouth to the said earls as follows:—

Learning that the Cardinal, Arren and Huntley [with the legate from the Bishop of Rome and ambassadors of France] ^o are within Stirling castle with the young Queen, whose keepers have thereby infringed the order taken by Parliament, and the Cardinal and Arreyn are evidently seeking to convey the young Queen out of the realm, the King has thought good (seeing them occupied with other affairs for his purposes) to remind them what honest ground they now have to take the Cardinal, Arren, and the rest of that faction at Stirling. If they object that it would be noised throughout the realm that they intend to besiege the young Queen and violate the act of Parliament for her custody, whereby they should lose the noblemen who have lately accrued to them and incur the hatred of the commons; the King thinks they should make sudden proclamation that, whereas Parliament ordered that none should remain in

*Cancelled.

1543.

314. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO WHARTON—cont.

the castle with the young Queen save her guardians and the Dowager, with a certain number, there are now entered into the castle the Cardinal, Arren, Huntley, [Legate and French ambassadors,]^o with a great train, intending by force or policy to convey the young Queen into France, for which they have ships ready, whereby the Queen will be brought in great danger and the realm undone, and therefore Angus and the rest intend to do what they can to redeem their young mistress out "of the hands of those traitors the cardinals and their faction." Such a proclamation made, and their force laid about Stirling castle, it must very shortly yield, when so many are within and so little victual. And what the earls intend to do the said bearer shall report with all diligence; who is to see and hear what he can of their proceedings, and is to be furnished according to his quality. Suffolk is written to to repay Wharton's charges in this. Ampthil, 27 Oct. 1543.

Draft, corrected by Paget, pp. 17. Endd.: Mynute, &c. from the Council.

27 Oct.

315. GARDINER and SIR EDM. PEKHAM to the BISHOP of BATH.

Lansd. MS.
2, f. 2.
B. M.

Give direction for the payment of the money collected, in the parish churches of his diocese, for the defence of Christendom against the Turk, to the sheriffs of the counties, to be by them paid to Sir Edm. Peckham, cofferer of the King's Household. Ampthill, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Enclose letters to the sheriffs, to be directed to such sheriffs as are within his bishoprics.

Pp. 3. Add.: To our very goode lorde the bishop of Bathe.

28 Oct.

316. MICHAELMAS TERM.

Harl. MS.
442, f. 193.
B. M.

Mandate to the sheriff of Hertfordshire [to make proclamation] that whereas, the city of London being sore infected with the pestilence, the King adjourned this term of St. Michael from the Utas thereof until Crastino Animorum, in hope that the plague would by that time cease, now, as it still continues, he is determined to adjourn the said term from Westminster to St. Albans, there to begin Crastino Sancti Martini next. Walden, 28 Oct. 85 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

28 Oct.

317. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SIR FRANCIS BRIAN.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar VI.
ii., No 251.]

The King requires him to declare to the Emperor that, considering how events, whether prosperous or adverse, concern them both, he has studied how best to proceed against the common enemy; and thinks that, as the French king has been at importable charges this year and will be unable to re-assemble such forces next year, the Emperor should defer joining battle with him at present, unless at manifest advantage or if unable in honor to avoid it. The King expects that, next year, he on the one side and the Emperor on the other will compel the enemy, deprived of the friends and forces he now has, to endure such loss as will never be recovered. He, however, remits the whole to the Emperor's experience and wisdom, who is near enough to his enemy to see what honor and advantage can be gained without loss. Ampthill, 28 Oct. 1543.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from [a translation at] Vienna, headed: "Copie. Le Conseil d'Etat du Roi d'Angleterre a l'Admiral Bryan."

* Cancelled.

1543.

28 Oct.

318. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 263.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, n.,
No. 77.

Enclose a letter of Sadleyr's to the Council, with the unciphering of it, and another to the writers, partly in cipher, also unciphered. As he writes that John a Barton is ready to come forth with 9 or 10 ships, they have sent to Mr. Shelley to warn the King's ships. Enclose also a letter of John Moore, Scottishman, an espial of Suffolk's; also two of Wharton's, with one of Robt. Maxwell's asking what to answer lord Johnston, who sues to come in to the King. Whereas Wharton has assured the Elwodys until Christmas, have written to him to give up that assurance unless they will lay hostages like the Armestranges. Enclose also a letter of Sir Ralph Eure, with a bond of the Crosiers to take part against the King's enemies. Where Eure asks for letters to be written to the sheriff of Northumberland and mayor and sheriff of Newcastle for certain prisoners, Suffolk has already written to them. Darnton, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Their order touching the Elwodys is because they think all should serve the King in like manner.

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

29 Oct.

319. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 265.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers n.,
No. 78.

Enclose a letter of Sir Wm. Eure, with a schedule of names who have conspired to annoy England, among them seven of those assured* as Sir George Douglas's friends. How the Carres and Buckcleughes of Tevidale are minded against England Nic. Throgmorton's late letter would show. As the frontier garrison is but 700, besides 100 footmen, [and] workmen at Warke, and as the King of Scots' bastard son is coming to Moorehouse † with 200 horsemen, Suffolk would know whether to increase the garrison to 1,000. At next light, will attempt a great raid if weather serve. Seeing that the Scots have now been greatly damaged and the King's subjects little hurt, that the Scots may soon flock in great number and make dangerous incourses, and that, if the assurance of the King's friends stand, the King's enemies cannot be annoyed (for those near the Borders have been sore plucked at and those far off cannot be touched without an army), the writers advise that a truce should be taken on the Borders, at the request of the King's friends and the Borderers, during which the King should save much of the cost of the garrison and his friends in Scotland should practise to help on his affairs against the time of making war. Hitherto none of the King's friends in Scotland have showed in deeds any enmity to his enemies; except the Armestranges, Crosiers and others, who, for lack of living, spoil under the King's wing. If no truce is taken a lord warden should lie at Warkwourthe or Alnewik, to oversee the captains of garrisons and the country men; who should there do better service in one day than Suffolk here can do in twenty, so that Suffolk's tarrying here would then be an unnecessary charge.

Wrote to them lately for the King's pleasure touching the man of Norway who sues to have his goods restored. They promised answer, but it has never come. Darnton, 29 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Have received theirs of the 27th from Amptyll, with letters to Sadleyr and Wharton which are forwarded.

Pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.

* Nos. 131 and 309.

† Melrose.

1543.

29 Oct.

320. WALLOP and BRIAN to HENRY VIII.R. O.
St. P. ix. 530.

This 29 Oct., moved to a new camp ordained for the battle against the French King. Were in council with the Viceroy, the Great Master and others, when letters came from the Emperor to Arschot, signifying that an ambassador from the duke of Lorraine had asked that that Duke, who was at Meziers, might speak with the Emperor; who had replied that it would be hard for the Duke, who was aged and gouty, to come to the Emperor, and that if he came for the affairs of France or brought with him any friend of the French king, the Emperor would not admit him. The letters required this to be shown to Brian, as the Emperor would communicate no affairs without informing the King.

Describes an alarm given by the French this morning in Fernando Goonzago's camp, whereupon all the troops were drawn off from Landersey except 4,000 Almans and 7 ensigns of Walloons. The skirmish grew very hot and was well handled by the Spaniards and 800 Almain horse from beside Lubeck. Divers Frenchmen were killed, among them a gentleman very richly armed. Six gentlemen were taken prisoners, one called Seyntmayn, whose father was in England with Admiral Bonyvvet. By noon to-morrow the bands of the count of Beures, duke of Arschot and Mons. de Rieulx, who remain before Landersey until the ordnance is brought away, will join this camp; and also the household men of arms of the Emperor and Regent, and 600 horsemen with Mons. du Prat's son. The army numbers 40,000 foot and 8,000 horse. Fernando says the Emperor's pleasure is that if the French do not give battle they are to be pursued. "From the renewed camp ordained for the battle half a league from Landersey," 29 Oct. *Siguel*: John Wallop: Ffranssys Bryan.

Pp. 3. Ald. Sealed. Enld.: 1543.

29 Oct.

321. WALLOP to PAGET.

R. O.

Wrote to him on the 25th, by Francisco, of the great battery made by ordnance of the Emperor and duke of Arschot and the saying of the marquis of Maryllion, master of the Emperor's ordnance, that next day "there should be a breach 'saltable,'" so that Fernando de Gonzago and the Council fixed Sunday, 2 p.m., for the assault with 2,000 Italians, 2,000 Spaniards, 2,000 Almans and 1,200 English. These were ready* and Wallop was with Fernando and the Council when news came that French horsemen were approaching the new trenches which the Great Master was making for the camp if the French king should give battle, and that the French king and his whole army was at Chasteau en Cambresis. It was at once decided to give up the assault, withdraw the ordnance and bring Fernando's company over the river to us. The Emperor will be here to-night, and Landersay re-victualled to-night or to-morrow, to the glory of the French king.* The Frenchmen made a very good skirmish at the trenches and had five men taken. They numbered 1,000 horse, 200 of whom were hacquebuttiars. After they retired into the wood 40 Northern horsemen pursued the stragglers and took three Italian hacquebuttiars and some horses. The French king will, at Chasteau en Cambresis, await the return of those who revictual the town. Hints that some cowardice has been shown in thus drawing together and giving over Landersey, and that the talk of giving the French battle is only to satisfy those who are displeased. Is ashamed to write these news to the King. Our army daily increases and the French is not so great as

* The portion between these asterisks will be found printed in St. P., IX. p. 531.

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reported. Is "weary" to write further. Commendations to Norfolk and the rest of the Council. "From the camp before Landersy, long time lost," 29 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

R. O.

2. Statement of the arrangement and numbers of the Imperial and French armies, headed "Pour le jour de la bataille," viz.:—

Imperial.—Vanguard: if the Emperor comes not, to be led by Arschot with 1,000 High Almain horse, the bands of himself, Ligne, Lalaing, Hoochstrate and Licques, and two High Almain regiments of colonels George de Regenspurg and George de Saltzburg, and five ensigns of Erasmus Vand[er] Hauben. Battle: Captain General Don Fernande, with the Emperor's household, the horsemen of the Queen, the English, the rest of the High Almain and the bands of De Roe[ulx], Egmont, Wismes, Bignicourt, Marle, Aix, Brias; and the English, the two regiments of Duke Wolfgang and Sche . . . , the four ensigns of High Almain two of which have been with De Roelx and two coming from Artois. Rearguard: the count of Buren with the bands of himself, Mansfelt and Rogendorf, Præet, Apembroeck and George Liester; the 12 ensigns of the said Count and 9 ensigns of Walofns]. About 8,000 men of arms and 40,000 foot.

French:—Vanguard: Mons. du Sainct Poll and Maréchal Hannyball with 8,000 Almain, 4,000 Italians, and 4,000 horse. Battle: The King and Dauphin with 12,000 Swiss and Grisons and 4,000 horse. Rearguard: Mons. de Vandosme with the French foot of the *arriere bande*. The number we know not, but the French say they are 50,000 foot and 15,000 horse.

French, pp. 2.

29 Oct.

322. CHARLES V. to QUEEN MARY of HUNGARY.

Lanz, II., 403.

You will see by Don Ferdinand's letter and the instruction of the gentleman whom he sent hither, who arrived between 10 and 11 p.m., what has happened since the Sieur de Granvelle left the camp, and how the enemies display a wish to give battle. I am despatching the secretary Ydiacques to learn Don Ferdinand's conclusions with the duke of Arschot and count du Roelx, by whose advice and the English general's he, yesterday, resolved not to assault and to withdraw the artillery. I am sending the quarter master to the camp to see to my lodging in case the King of France marches in person. Avesnes, 29 Oct., 1543.

French.

30 Oct.

323. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,652, f. 270.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 79.
Sadler State
Papers, I., 325.

Since his last, has had no matter worth writing; but now Maxwell and the sheriff of Ayr are arrived saying that, with Angus, Glencarne, Casselles, Somerville and Sir George Douglas, they kept their convention at Douglas Castle, on Thursday last, but Lynoux brake promise and came not. They have no great trust in Lynoux; for he has been at Stirling with the Queen, Cardinal and French ambassador, and is one of the commission appointed by the French king to distribute money and munition and bestow yearly pensions among the noblemen; howbeit he sent word to excuse his absence and assure them that he would perform his promises. Somerville is appointed to repair in post to the King; and will depart with diligence, as appears by his letter to Sadler (enclosed). The French ambassador, who remains with the Dowager at Stirling, labours to interrupt the marriage between the Prince and young Queen, to win noblemen to the devotion of France, and to make extreme war between these realms; promising every

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323. SADLER to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

aid next year, besides great rewards and pensions as aforesaid. The Dowager and Cardinal set forth these things and labour to unite the Governor and Lynoux with them on the French party. The whole realm seems inclined to France, saying that France requires nothing of them but friendship, and has always aided them with money and munition, whereas England seeks only to bring them to subjection and have dominion over them, "which universally they do so detest and abhor as, in my poor opinion, they will never [be] brought unto it but by force." Though the noblemen who pretend to be the King's friends could be content with that dominion, none of them has two servants or friends who would take their part in that behalf. Fear, which he calls force, can alone make them yield to it.

The Provost and sundry honest merchants yesterday came to say that, understanding that Somerville was going to the King, they would send an honest personage to sue for restitution of their ships; and they prayed him to write in their favour. Reminded them that he had told them upon what condition the King will restore the ships, and daily looked for their answer. They said that the man whom they would now despatch should have commission to declare their mind. Begg the Council to favour them, considering their gentleness to him ever since the King wrote to them. Edinburgh, 30 Oct.

P.S.—Sir George Douglas, being at Lyth, sent to desire Sadler to ride out into the fields to speak with him. Did so, and Douglas told him of Lynoux and the French practises and Somerville's despatch very much as written above. He said he would accompany Somerville to Darnton, in order to speak with Suffolk, both touching Somerville's charge and the Borders, where he complains of damage done to such us, he says, are the King's friends. He said that the Dowager and Cardinal intended to send the *Lyon* into France; and she was now rigging, but not ready to depart. He would give Sadler notice of her departure in time for the King to provide for her apprehension; and he advised the sending to take the French ships at Donbretayne, which were seven, and the greatest not past 180 or 200 [tons]. Douglas said that he and Angus could devise no place more meet for Sadler than Temptallon; for, in the West he must lie in an open town, which was unsafe when the country was so broken, and yet would be 20 miles from Angus, whereas at Temptallon he would be within 12 miles of Sir George, and could always send and have word from Angus within 40 hours. Has resolved with him to go to Temptallon as soon as the house can be made ready. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher, pp. 6. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

Ib. f. 278. 2. Decipher of the preceding.
Pp. 8.

81 Oct. 324. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK and Others.

Add. MS. 82,652, f. 274.
B. N.
Hamilton
Papers, II.,
No. 80.

The King has heard theirs of the 29th, and albeit he thinks the truce cannot yet be practised with his honor (for the first desire thereof would appear to proceed from him) he likes well the rest of their letter. The answer is:—

1. Where it appears that the King of Scots' bastard son comes to Meuros with 200 horse, and certain lairds of Scotland named in a schedule have combined to annoy England; the garrison is, before the next light, to be increased by 300, to make up 1,000. Order should be taken with the inhabitants of the Bishopric to be ready to serve, and to send some of them with every exploit in Scotland, to

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harden them for service abroad. 2. Their opinion is accepted that a warden should lie on the Borders, and so ease the King of the charge of Suffolk's being there; who should have been revoked long ago had matters in Scotland been brought to a certain point, wherein indeed the King is longer delayed "than he looked for at some of their hands in Scotland." The King will appoint a warden on receiving their opinion who is meetest for it. 3. As it appears that persons assured at the request of Angus and Sir George Douglas have, not only not aided the King's men in Scotland, but done their utmost to annoy them, the King has written a letter (enclosed, with copy) to Angus and Douglas; and as they make no great haste to answer letters sent to them, this is to be sent by an express messenger, who can bring their resolute answer. If they who, under the wing of Angus and Douglas, desire to be assured, refuse to put in pledges for performance of the conditions of the said letter, and persist in annoying the King's subjects, they are to be so whipped as to force them to sue for a truce; whereunto the King may perhaps condescend, as advised, when no place is "left near hand whereupon his men may be set awork." 4. Wrote the King's determination touching the man of Norway, which doubtless they have received ere this. 5. The King is content to receive the laird of Johnston to his service, provided he be sworn and put in band as others do. 6. As to money, will take opportunity to move the King and satisfy them by next letters.

Copy, pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, &c., ultimo Octobris 1543.

325. WALLOP and Others to the [COUNCIL].

R O.

A young man named Robt. Tufeld, five years past, being servant to the lord Chancellor, passed a licence for bell metal, without warrant, and, in fear of correction, fled hither. He has since been in France and the Emperor's dominions. Upon rumour of war with the French king he withdrew from the duke of Vandosme's service to Cambray, and at the coming of this army made suit to be admitted to it, was accepted and has done diligent service. Beg the Council's intercession with the King for his pardon. *Signed:* John Wallop: T. Seymour: Rich. Crumwell: G. Carew: Robert Bowis: J. Seynt John.

P. 1. Begins: "It may please your good lordships."

326. ANTHOINETTE DE BOURBON to [the QUEEN DOWAGER of SCOTLAND].

Balcarres MS.
Adv. Lib.
Edin. II., 13.

Since writing, has received her letters of 1 Oct. Is glad to find she is not without the hope which all should have in God, who will never desert those who trust in Him, especially when it is a question of maintaining His faith. Desires her not to lose courage. Her cause is just. Doubts not the King will give her all the help he can. "Vostre frere Daubmalle et moy vous y servyrons de solliciteur." Hopes to be at Fontainebleau "annuyt (*a nuit*) au gyste." Has written the rest of the news in her other letters. Writes this merely to desire her always to take pains to serve Him who is Almighty to defend her "et cette poure (*pauvre*) petite Rayne que sy june (*jeune*) lon veut outrager." I will unite my prayers with yours to give you such aid that His faith may be kept, and you and she maintained in your just right.

Hol. Fr., p. 1. Endd.: Madame de Guise. *Begins:* "Madame, depuys mes lestrres escriptes."

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327.

GRANTS IN OCTOBER, 1543.

1. Wm. Horsseley and Thos. Horsseley, one of the grooms of the Butlery. Grant, in survivorship, of the offices of bailiff of the lordships of Cropton in Pykering Lith and Skyrtenbek, Yorks., and of a forester in Gawtres Forest, Yorks., with fees of 30s. 4d., and 33s. 4d. a year and 4d. a day respectively. On surrender by the said William of pat. 15 Aug. 6 Henry VIII. to him, as yeoman of the Guard, of the said office of bailiff, and pat. 25 June 15 Hen. VIII. to him, of the said office of forester in reversion after Wm. Hogeson, one of the yeomen of the Butlery, who is now dead. Grafton, 12 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 6.

2. Hen. Hall, clk. Presentation to the perpetual vicarage of Grenewiche, Kent, Rochester dioc. Hampthill, 28 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 1 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 7.

3. Thos. Horner and John Horner, jun. Licence to alienate Nonney manor, Soms., which belonged to Glastonbury mon., and the advowson of Nonney rectory; to Sir Wm. Poulett lord Seynt John and Eliz. his wife, in fee to the said Sir Wm. — (*place blank*) 1 Oct. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 22.

4. John Curwen, one of the King's serjeants at arms. Grant of the office of serjeant at arms which Edw. Goldesborowe, dec., had; with 12d. a day from 31 May last. Woodstock, 18 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 1 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 35.

5. John Ilynde, King's serjeant at law, of the King's Council. Grant, in fee, for 762l. 4s. 4d., of the manor of Girton, Camb., which belonged to Ramsey mon., and the manor of More *alias* More Barnes, Camb., which belonged to Barnewell priory; with appurtenances in Girton, More *alias* More Barnes, Madingley and Cambridge. Also the advowson of Girton rectory, which belonged to Ramsey, and the house, &c., of the late Black Friars in Derby, with two meadows and nine cottages in the parish of St. Werburge, Derby, and rent of a tenement in Olaston, Derby, late in tenure of Sir John Porte, dec., which belonged to the said Friars. Except advowsons, other than the above, and lead roofs of the Friars. Sonnyng-hill, 8 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 1 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 35.

6. Wm. Reskymer, a page (*garcio*) of the Chamber. To be *havenator* or keeper of the ports of the duchy of Cornwall in cos. Cornw. and Devon, with 10 mks. fee, as enjoyed by Benedict Killigrew or John Thomas. Guldeforde, 2 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 2 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 29.

7. Thomas Arderne, of Faversham, Kent. Licence to alienate Elynnden manor, Kent, and woods called Tongewood (5 ac.) and Elynnden Grove (10 ac.), in Seasalter in Whitestaple, and certain fields &c. (named) in Hernehill parish, all which the said Thos. has by the King's grant; to John Nedam of Parva Wymbley, Herts, and Avisia his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder, in default, to Jas. Nedeham of Parva Wymbley, father of the said John, in fee simple. Walden, 3 Oct. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 23.

8. The Staple of Bristol. Confirmation of the election of Thos. Facy, as mayor of the staple of wools, leather, wool-fells and lead ordained at Bristol, and Ric. Abyngton and John Repe as constables, for one year, as certified by the late mayor and constables and the merchants. Westm., 4 Oct. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 17.

9. John Marbecke, of New Windsor, organ player *alias* yeoman. Pardon for his offence of the late statute against heretics in that, 10 March 34 Hen. VIII, at New Windsor, he wrote against the Sacrament of the Altar, affirming contemptuously "That the hooly masse when the preiste dooth consecrate the bodye of Or Lorde is polluted, difformed, sinfull and open roberie of the glorie of God, from the whiche a X'pen harte ought booth to abhorre and flee; and the eleevacion of the Sacrament is the similitude of the setting upp of images of the calves in the Temple buylded by Jeroboam, and that it is more abhominacion then the sacrifices doon by the Jewes in Jeroboams temple to those calves; and that certain and sure it is that Christ himself is made in this masse mens laughing stock"; and other erroneous words in derision of the said Sacrament and to the pernicious example of other heretics, as appears in the record of his indictment before John bp. of Sarum, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Humph. Foster, Wm. Frankelyn, clk., John Latton, Thomas Benette and other commissioners. Woodstock, 24 — (*month omitted*)^{*} 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 4 Oct.—P.S. (*filed under 24 Oct.*) *Pat.* p. 6, m. 35.

10. Thos. Bulkeley, B.C.L., King's chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Llam Dewstante, Bangor dioc. void by the promotion of Arthur bp. of Bangor to his bishopric. Woodstock, 28 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 4 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 35.

11. John Gate, of Garnettes, Essex, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 810l. 5s. 11d., of Catmerhall manor, Essex, which belonged to Marg. countess of Sarum, attainted; the manor of Mysen-

* Apparently the month must have been September, when the King was at Woodstock.

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don *alias* Mysenden *alias* Meseden, Herts and Essex, which belonged to the mon. of St. Mary of Graces next the Tower of London, with the advowson of Mesenden rectory, Herts., and woods of 33 ac. called Hall Woodde coppies and Smale Woodde coppies in Mesenden; the manor of Langley Hall, Essex and Herts, which belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew in Westsmythfelde, London, with the wood of 3 ac. called Langley Hall Grove; the rectory of Magna Wenden *alias* Wenden, Essex, which belonged to Barnswell mon., Camb., with advowson of the vicarage; and all appurtenances of the premises in Catmerhall, Lytelbury, Wenden Magna, Wenden Parva, Strathall, Walden, Langley and Clavering, Essex, and in Meseden, Brent Pelham and Ansty, Herts. Also a water mill and site of a water mill in Lytelbury, Essex, and messuage there beside the house of the rector of Lytelbury, between the highway and a meadow in tenure of John Berners, and the rectory of Lytelbury, extending towards the north as far as a meadow belonging to the rector of Strathall, and all lands in tenure of Benedict Burton in Lytelbury, Chippyng Walden and Strathall, Essex; also three shops in the Market Place of Chippyng Walden (position described), all which belonged to Tyltey mon., Essex. Woodstocke, 26 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 6 Oct. — P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 22.

12. Ireland. Licence to Sir Ant. Sentliger, deputy of Ireland and gentleman of the Privy Chamber, to repair to the King about the affairs of Ireland; and appointment of Wm. Brabazon, vice-treasurer of Ireland, as justice of Ireland during his absence. Woodstock, 8 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 12 Oct. — P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 3, m. 22. *Enrolled also in* 36 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 4. and p. 9, m. 4.

13. Geo. Dynham. Licence to alienate a moiety of a third part of Weston manor and lands in Weston, Sutton and Dyngley; to Thos. Dynham. Westm.. 12 Oct. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 18, m. 3.

14. Joan Taylour, widow. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., in tenure of Thos. Parker (boundaries given) in St. Helen's parish, London, which belonged to St. Helen's priory; to John Larke, son of Thos. Larke, of London, merchant tailor. Walden, 14 Oct. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 8.

15. John Gates, of Garnettes, Essex. Licence to alienate Catmerhell manor, Essex, which belonged to Marg., countess of Sarum, attainted, with appurtenances in Catmerhall, Lytelbury, Wenden Magna, Wenden Parva, Strathall and Walden, Essex; to Wm. Bradbury, junr., and Ellen his wife, in fee to the said Wm. Walden, 14 Oct. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 17.

16. Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor of Augmentations, and Eliz. his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Fawcett *alias* Fawcet Forrest, Westmld., with lands (extent given) in Fawcett *alias* Fawcet Forrest, Bannandesdale, Bannandesdalehed, Borowdale, Borowdalehedde and Capull in the parishes of Kendall and Shappe, Westmld., and the manor of Gladfen *alias* Gladfen Hall, Essex, with lands (extent given) in Gladfen and Halsted; to Sir Wm. lord Parre. Westm., 16 Oct. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 4.

17. John Belloo and Robt. Brokelsbye. Grant, in fee, for 94*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, of the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Glentworthe, Linc., in tenure of the said Robert, which belonged to Newsome mon.; the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Laughton, Linc., in tenure of Geo. Sheffield, which belonged to Thorneholme priory; lands (specified) of two tenants named in Saxilbie, Linc., which belonged to Brodeholme priory, Notts.; two copyhold messuages, &c., in Yngham. Linc., (tenant named) which belonged to Bullington priory; rents and lands (many tenants named, including Thos. Herte, provost of the church of Burton) in Burton, Linc., which belonged to Bardeney abbey; lands in Tevilbie and Ludforde, Linc. (two tenants named) which belonged to Sixhile priory; the grange or manor of Screysbye *alias* Screpulbye, Linc., which belonged to St. Katharine's priory beside Lincoln, with appurtenances in Screysbye *alias* Screpulbye, Dalderbye and Halton, Linc., in tenure of the rector of Dalderbye; the site &c. of the late house of Grey Friars of Grymesbye, Linc., with gardens and fields (named) which belonged to it in tenure of the relict of Thos. Hatcliff (except bells and leaden roofs); lands in Axhaye, Linc., of 16 tenants named (including Robt. Magott, priest of the chantry there, and John Robinson, late prior of the Charterhouse) which belonged to the priory of Newstede upon Ankholme; the manor of Holme, Linc., which belonged to Weloo mon., and certain tithes (tenants named) of the manor and in the parish of Clee, Linc., which belonged to Weloo; lands in Nettilton, Linc. (4 tenants named), which belonged to Sixhill priory; lands in Braunceby, Linc., which belonged to the preceptory of Willoughton and St. John's of Jerusalem (8 tenants named); the manor of Swallowe, Linc., which belonged to Weloo mon. with lands of six tenants named in Swallowe; rent and service of four tenants named in Saxby and Yngham, Linc.; lands in tenure of eight tenants named in Upton, Saxby and Yngham, and the chief messuage of the manor of Tealby, Linc., and lands leased with it to John Clerke, which belonged to Willoughton preceptory and St. John's; lands in tenure of Robt. Dighton in Fillingham, Linc., which belonged to Newbooc mon.; the lordship or manor of

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GRANTS in OCTOBER 1543—*cont.*

Urebye, Linc., which belonged to Sir Francis Bigot, attainted, in tenure of Wm. Lambert; and the advowson of the rectory of Gresmer, Westmld., which belonged to St. Mary's mon. beside York. Grafton, 19 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 21 [Oct.].—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 8.

18. Roger Apowell, of London, weaver or merchant. Fiat for a protection as going in the retinue of Henry lord Mautravers, deputy of Calais. Walden, 26 Oct. *French roll* 36 Hen. VIII. m. 3.

19. John Sewester. Grant, in fee, for 90*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of Odesey manor, Camb., Herts and Beds, and Odesey grange in the parish of Gylden Moredon, Camb., which belonged to Warden mon.; and all appurtenances in Gylden Moredon, Steple Moredon, Meldebourne, Melrethe, and Sheperthe, Camb., in Ashewell and Keshall, Herts, and in Eyworth, Beds; and all lands in these places in tenure of Wm. Sewester which belonged to the said mon.; and the messuage in Wymple, Camb., in tenure of Robt. Broke, which belonged to the same. Also Halston manor, Salop, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, and the site and chief messuage of the late preceptory of Halston with its gardens and certain lands (named) in Halston; and the lands of nine tenants (named) in Halston leased to Wm. Whorwodde and Ric. Mytton, all which belonged to St. John's. Also the lands in tenure of Hen. Darbye in Steple Moredon and Gyldenmorden, Camb., which belonged to Anglesey priory. Also the rectory of Horemeade Magna *alias* Horemeade le More, which belonged to Waltham Holy Cross mon., Essex, with appurtenances in Magna Horemeade, Anstye, Brent Pelham, Leyston, and Alstewyke, Herts, in tenure of Thos. Hawke, and the advowson of the vicarage. Also the rectory of Mytton, Yorks., which belonged to Cokersande mon., Lanc., with appurtenances in

Mytton parish, Yorks. and Lanc., in tenure of Thomas Burgoyne; and the advowson of the vicarage. Grafton, 13 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Royston, 29 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 7.

20. John Cooke, one of the King's footmen. To be bailiff of the manor or lordship of Oveston, Ntht., parcel of "Richemondes Landes," with 2*d.* a day from Michaelmas last. Woodstock, 16 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hamphill, 31 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 23.

21. Thos. Ireland. Grant, in fee, for 292*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, of Albrighton manor, Salop, which belonged to Shrewsbury mon., and all appurtenances in the parish of St. Mary in Shrewsbury and elsewhere, and several messuages, &c. (described and tenants named), in the parish of St. Mary in Shrewsbury, which belonged to Shrewsbury mon. Also the messuage and lands in tenure of Roger Vaughan and Eliz. his wife in Shippyfeld, Badesbroche, Stytfelde, and Pulderbache, Salop, and a pasture called Ducke lesowe in the parish of Stut *alias* Stit, Salop, in tenure of Ric. Higgyns, which belonged to Haughmond mon. Amptill, 26 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Amptill, 31 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 15.

22. Jane Flemmyng *alias* Jane Maunxell, wife of Dyas Flemmyng of the parish of Lantwytt, co. Glam. Pardon for offences against the late Statute of the incontinency of priests and women committed on the 30 Oct. 32 Hen. VIII. Grafton, 20 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hamphill, 31 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 6.

23. John Mounteyn, the King's servant. To be keeper of a certain garden within the manor of Grenewiche called the Quenes Garden, with 4*d.* a day and 22*s.* 6*d.* a year for livery; from 24 June 34 Hen. VIII., since which time he has exercised the office. Oteland, 23 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Amptill, 31 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 7.

1 Nov.

328. SADLER to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 2.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 81.

Informes their "lordships"^o that this evening between 4 and 5 p.m. Maxwell and Somerville were committed to Edinburgh castle. Maxwell and his wife have lain here this 5 or 6 days with a small number of servants, and Somerville came hither this day, intending, as far as Sadler knows, to repair to the King. This day also came the abbot of Pastle, with 60 horse, and, having desired Maxwell and Somerville to come speak with him, walked with them in the High Street, talking, where, at the Castle Hill, a serjeant at arms met them and arrested Maxwell and Somerville in the name of the Queen and Governor. This shows that, however negligent they have been,

* The plural is used throughout the letter, as though the writer had intended to address it to Suffolk and Tunstall like his other letters.

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"the other party sleepeth not"; and now, it is thought, the game will begin. Edinburgh, All Hallows Day, at night.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*: 1543.

1 Nov. **329.** SCOTLAND and PORTUGAL.

Epp. Reg. Sc.,
ii., 166.

Letters of reprisal granted by Mary Queen of Scots to [John Bertoun] to exact compensation from the Portuguese for the goods of which his grandfather John Bertoun was despoiled in coming from Flanders; in which matter the late King, last year, sent a herald^o to Spain to the King of Portugal, whose proctor, Gaspar a Palpha, returned hither with him, and, upon enquiry, agreed that 12,000 cr. should be paid within twelve months, or in default the heir should be at liberty to seize Portuguese goods. As this is now the sixteenth month since that conclusion, and no mention of the debt has been made, the Queen can no longer refuse these letters of reprisal. Ex regia Edinburgensi, kal. Nov. 1543.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi.,
f. 25, f. 156b
and f. 221b,
B. M.

2. Three letter-book copies of the above, undated.

Lat., pp. 2.

1 Nov. **330.** EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The bearer Sir James Melvil, a Scottishman benefited in Rome, "pretending love and devotion towards your Majesty, and also declaring to have served the same in certain secrets communed with Mr. Pachet, your late orator in France," has required letters of the writer as a means to come to Henry's speech. "The man appeareth to have good learning and to abhor from the Bishop's part; and also to know many things of importance worthy to be communicate with the same secretly." Venice, 1 Nov., 1543.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*

2 Nov. **331.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL to BONNER and BRYAN.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 532.

The King has received theirs of the 26th ult., showing their declaration of Mr. Bryan's charge and the Emperor's answer thereto. Upon notice, lately given by Wallop to the Emperor's lieutenant in the camp, of the approaching end of the four months for which Henry's army is obliged by the treaty to serve, it appears, by their said letters, that the Emperor wishes it to serve at Henry's charge for 14, 15 or 20 days longer, and has sent to his ambassador to labour for this. They are to tell the Emperor that, upon motion made by him and Granvelle and by the Ambassador in England for this, the King's answer is:—That, although the treaty covenanted that neither party should be chargeable for aid given for more than four months in one year, and the Emperor knows that Henry has fully accomplished his part, yet, using to choose as his friend only "such as in whom" he expects love and "a desire to contend with him in reciproque feats of friendship," he cannot refrain from doing more than covenant binds to show his friend pleasure. True, the French King having drawn away all his strength from this side, Henry has special commodity for some exploit if, now at the end of the four months, he had Wallop's band ready; but he can forget that, and, seeing the French King there with so great a force to rescue Landreses that the withdrawing of Henry's band might encourage the enemy and abash the Emperor's army, and expecting like kindness in return if need be, he will entertain his aid for 20 days longer after the last of October, on which day the four months ended, and trusts that the

* Snowdon herald. See Vol. XVII., No. 675.

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331. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO BONNER and BRYAN—cont.

Emperor will dismiss them home before the end of this month. Praying the Emperor that, as the King believes that both he and the Regent desire to have all things correspond to the treaty, he will charge his ministers to have better eye to this than hitherto, and to persuade himself that, as he finds friendship now, so, if he work frankly, he shall find it hereafter.

They have already had charge to "enter somewhat" with the Emperor touching the Scots, and shall now declare "more at length how barbarously, inconstantly and disloyally the same have proceeded." Their King entered hostility against his uncle, the father and protector of his infancy and a dear and tender friend since, and, "in the midst of his brulery," died leaving his young child in "the hands of a sort of wolves," many of his nobles captive in England and his realm void of all rule. Albeit then, having occasion and cause with fire and sword to bring them "low to knowledge their bounden duties of allegiance," the King could not only find it in his gentle heart to forget their unkindness and hear their suit for peace, but also (he minding then to enter a straiter amity with the Emperor), that they three might join against the French King, to conclude an amity with them; which was concluded by the young Queen's Commissioners here, ratified before the King's ambassador in Scotland by the Governor and noblemen at a solemn mass, in presence of notaries, proclaimed in the Market place of Edinburgh, and "the ratification with th'enacting of the notaries" sent to Henry under the Great Seal of Scotland by the hands of the lord of Fife. This treaty should have been to the quietness of the young Queen and realm and commodity both of Henry and the Emperor, but, when it came to the doing of some things bound thereby, which things "touched nother the honor nor the profit of no man, state or person of any degree within that realm," by the malice of their Cardinal (who sowed dissension among the nobles and spread fair promises out of France) and by the inconstancy of the Governor and some others, the Scots "clearly swerved" from the treaty; and, although since their first slipping they have divers times repented and given hope of reconciliation, now, by "the coming of this patriarch^o and an ambassador† out of France with a little money," they have clearly revolted, invading the King's realm, arresting his subjects and ships, and staying his ambassador‡ with them. Bonner and Bryan shall therefore require the Emperor to declare the Scots common enemies, to be taken wherever found; and report the Emperor's answer with diligence. Have written by bearer to Wallop for his longer abode as above. Amphthil, 2 Nov.

P.S.—In moving the Emperor to take the Scots as common enemies, Henry means not those Scots to whom he has given safeconduct, for there are certain noblemen and others who are his friends, but those of the Cardinal's faction and that take the part of France, who shall be known by having no safeconduct.

Draft, pp. 28. With corrections and last eight pages in Paget's hand. Fndd.: "Mynute to the bishop of London and Sir Francis Bryan, ij^o Novemb. 1548."

3 Nov.

332. WHARTON TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 4.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 82.

On the 81st October, at night, his servants Edw., Wm. and Fergus Storie, with 12 Scottishmen, set fire in the market place of Selkirk; but the watchmen beat them out of the town "and ridded the fire." They then burnt 8 great corn stacks outside the town and a grange of Bukcleughes called Huntley, two miles on this side of Selkirk, and came

* Grimani.

† La Brossé.

‡ Sadler.

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home safe although sore chased. The same night 30 of the Armestranges of Ledisdaill burnt the laird of Farnyhirst's grange called Farnyhirst and slew a Scottishman. Wyrkyntone, 3 Nov., where he is at the death of his brother-in-law Sir Thos Curwen.

Encloses a letter for Sir Ant. Broun notifying the death of his said brother in law, who had the stewardships of Sherefhutton and Fournais. Would be glad if his son, Mr. Broun's servant, had these offices, and begs Suffolk's favour in this. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

4 Nov. **333.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 254.]

On the 28th ult. received his letters of the 22nd, with those to this King and the documents therein mentioned; and, not being well enough to go to Court, despatched them to the King, who rejoiced at the Emperor's continued confidence in him and execrated the duke of Orleans's practices.

On the 30th the King sent him, in all haste, the Emperor's letters of the 25th, and he at once asked for audience, to make the necessary representations as to the pay of the Englishmen there. Without noticing the other affairs, the King's Council wished to persist that no complaint should be made if the King refused to continue the pay, seeing the expiration of the time comprised in the treaty, and that what was said to Chantonay was conditional, and their message to Chapuys (that in case of battle their King would like to have a great many men there, cost what it might) was only affectionate language and not binding. However, in the end, they have sent to tell Chapuys that the King was despatching about this to his ambassadors, and the Emperor would have occasion to be satisfied and recognise that the King was his perfect friend.

The King is greatly satisfied with the Emperor's reception of the earl of Sorey, whose father has expressed great obligation to the Emperor. The gentleman of Scotland who was here has left with a present of 400 ducats; and the ambassadors expected from Scotland are not yet arrived. London, 4 Nov. 1542 (*sic*).

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. endd.: receues en Cambray, xiii^e dud. mois 1543.

4 Nov. **334.** CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 255.

Encloses his letter to the Emperor, together with one from this King answering the Emperor's of the 25th ult. In it she will see a paragraph about the pay of the forces the King has sent over, which matter is referred to the Privy Councillors, who do not seem inclined to decide it equitably. London, 4 Nov. 1543.

Original at Vienna.

4 Nov. **335.** CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Has received her letters of the 23rd ult. concerning the affair of the exemption of the English from the impost of one per cent.; upon which those here have said nothing. Also they have made no mention of the small number of the ships of Flanders, apparently taking the excuse she mentions as legitimate, of which Mr. Bryant, who saw part of the shipwreck, could witness.

The Council have sent to say that their King has despatched in haste to his ambassadors resident with the Emperor, who, they thought, would have occasion to be satisfied touching the prolongation of the pay of the King's men there, and would recognise that the King was his perfect friend. The

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335. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—cont.

gentleman of Scotland who was here has left with a present of 400 ducats, and the ambassadors expected from Scotland are not yet come. London, 4 Nov. 1543.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

4 Nov.

336. CHARLES V. to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Granvelle
Papiers
d'Etat,
II., 683.

In pursuance of what he wrote yesterday morning, when he came to the camp, a league from the enemies, the day before yesterday, the enemies made skirmishes in which they lost some gentlemen and others without doing any hurt. Describes how yesterday he marched out in battle array and drove them into their trenches, and has since lain in the open field to see whether they would recover courage after all their brags. No men could be more determined and willing than his, whatever nation they belonged to (*voire et de toutes les nations*); and as for the enemies all that have been seen have fled except those taken and slain. Will to-morrow see what to do further. Reminds her of the provision of victuals. Camp near Novely, 4 Nov. 1543. *Signed.*

French.

4 Nov.

337. CHARLES V. to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Lanz, II., 408.

The other letter is to be communicated to ambassadors and to his subjects as shall seem convenient, and is the pure truth, although the enemies will everywhere publish otherwise. Having so amply repressed the boasting of the enemies, has this day held a Council at which were present the lords of Spain, the princes and generals of the Almain, Don Ferdinand and the other lords of these parts, and also the general of the English [and] the duke of Norfolk's son. All agreed that the insolence of the enemies being repressed, and they in a strong place where they could neither be forced nor starved, considering also the changeable weather and the season, the army should go towards Crevecuoer, since it cannot be disbanded until we see what the enemy will do. To-morrow they will sleep at Solen; and victuals should be sent to Solen and Crevecuoer. Camp near Neuvely, 4 Nov. 1543.

French.

4 Nov.

338. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., IX., 537.

Wrote on 20 Oct. It has since been reported that Barbarossa left Tolon with 80 galleys to "rescontre" Janetin Doria with 20, or else to go to Alger or Spain. The Turks at Tolon "entreateth the Frenchmen inhumanly." Guasto gave battle to Mondovi in Piemont, but failed. It is thought he "will withdraw his camp, and the sooner, being sore agrieved with the ague." The Turk returned to Constantinople on 20 or 25 Oct., leaving 40,000 Turks in Hungary; while 15,000 of Ferdinando's men remain on his confines, and the rest, including the Bishop's 4,000 Italians, are gone home. Frenchmen rumored here that the Emperor was greatly "indommagid" at Guisa, but now the truth is known that he is like to prevail at Guisa and Landresay both. The Bishop's party triumph at the rebellion of the French faction in Scotland. The Bishop has sent money for the subornation of the Scots. Venice, 4 Nov. 1543.

P.S.—Letters from Naples mention that the King of Tonis passed to Africa with 2,000 Italians to recover his realm from his son, but was defeated and all his men slain and wounded, and himself taken. The son

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then sent to the captain of the Goletta to say that the quarrel was between him and his father, and he would obey the Emperor as his father did ; so that the league is like to be renewed.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

5 Nov. **339.** WHARTON TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 6.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 83.

According to his letters and those of the Council, received at Carlisle, 31 Oct., with the King's letters to Angwes, Cassills and Glencarne, sent the credence with his cousin Thos. Sandfurthe and Alex. Apulby, the King's servants, instructed to help each other, considering the lack of order in that realm ; as Apulby will show, who returned here, this 5th Nov., at midnight, with a letter to the King. With him came a servant of Robert Maxwell, bringing two letters (enclosed) to the Master of the Horse and to Wharton. Begs to know by Friday next what to reply to Maxwell, to whom he now writes (copy enclosed). Sends a letter to the Privy Council in reply to theirs in this affair.

Describes exploits in Scotland, viz., on 1 Nov., by the Nycsons, burning of the laird of Redall's grange of Lyntobank, 85 miles within Scotland ; and by Wharton's servant, Robin Foster, and the Litles, Scottishmen, burning at Cowterellers half a mile from lord Flemyng's castle of Bygare of the lands of John Mynyous, Fleming's receiver, and one Lindsay ; and on 2 Nov., by James Routlege, Davy Blakburn and John Foster, of the Humes' towns of Sonny-side, Lathome and Wowfferes on the water of Rowllie. Carlisle, 5 Nov., at 1 o'clock after midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

5 Nov. **340.** WHARTON TO ROBERT MAXWELL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 8.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 83 (1).

Has by Ryneane Grame received his letters of the 5th inst. "in the night," and is sorry to hear that his father and Somervell are so troubled. Where he desires to know "what supply I will make you with these under my rule" ; is "evil pleased" that Maxwell's father, "being a noble wise man of great experience," should have put himself among his enemies ; but, if Maxwell will resist (and Anerdaill, Eshdail, Ewsdail and those in his father's offices are true to him, with the fortresses of Loughmaben and others), the Governor cannot enter his father's offices without a great power ; which will require preparation, and meanwhile the King or the lord Lieutenant will take order for his defence. If any mean power, under 3,000 men, come (and Maxwell's men will not resist them, as they may do three times as many), Wharton will, if put in surety from hurt by those within the Maxwells' rooms, so "search the others" that they shall have small profit of any offices there. If Maxwell will do displeasure to any enemy, within 40 miles or further from the Border, which may be done by 100 or 200 light horsemen, Wharton will send him Englishmen and Scottishmen who will "avow the act to be theirs when it is done." Carlisle, 5 Nov.

Encloses a letter which came in a packet from the lord Lieutenant, and another letter to the laird of Bremstone to be forwarded.

P. 1. Headed: "Copie of a lettre from Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, to Robert Maxwell, the vth of November."

5 Nov. **341.** CHARLES V. to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Granvelle
Papiers d'
Etat, ii., 685.

She would learn by his letters written yesterday morning, by Thoison d'Or, how on Saturday he offered battle to the king of France, but, after a great troop of men of arms and horse arquebusiers had been driven into

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341. CHARLES V. to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

their trenches with loss, they never showed themselves again all that day or the next. Seeing that bridges were being made to approach him, the King has this night departed in great fear and with great precautions (described) to ensure secrecy. All are surprised at his departure, for he held a strong entrenched position. As Granvelle has to-day written, the Emperor, upon learning their retreat, pursued them for five leagues but could not overtake them. The King is gone towards Guise. Some horsemen who still followed them skirmished with and defeated their rear guard and lost several killed and taken. Returned hither an hour after nightfall and weary, and must stay here to-morrow for the army to recover. Chasteaul en Cambresis, 5 Nov., 8 p.m.

French.

5 Nov.

342. CHARLES V. to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.Lanz,
ii., 409.

The letter herewith is made in order that she may communicate it, like that of Saturday, for it is certain that the French will disguise the account. She should send copies to Almain, Italy, &c. Remains here all day; and begs her to forward victuals. Chateau en Cambresis, 5 Nov. 1548.

Has nothing else to write than is in the other letter. If messieurs of this castle had warned me when the last Frenchmen left their camp, which was three or four hours before I knew it, or if I had not had to do with a foolish bishop of Cambrai, or even if some stray horses (*cheveaulx desvades*) had not foolishly gone further than they were commanded, the gain would have been [even greater], for most of the King's army, or at least Mons. de Vendosme and the rearguard, would have remained on the ground (*y demeurast*). Still, he thanks God for what He has given; "en faut remedyer aulx faultes que ces coquins ont fayt."

French.

6 Nov.

343. SADLER to the COUNCIL.Add. MS.
32,653, f. 11.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 85.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 329.

Was ready to depart out of Edinburgh when one Sandforde, a kinsman of Mr. Wharton, brought him the Council's letters of 27 Oct., with the copy of those to Wharton, saying that he and one Apulby went, according to their instructions, and conferred with Angus alone (because none of the other lords were with him), whose answer was despatched forthwith by Apulby. Cannot tell what Angus and the rest will do now upon the apprehension of Maxwell and Somervell, which ought to stir them; but, before, they said they were not able to do what the King required, neither to apprehend the Governor and Cardinal nor to get the young Queen into their hands. As far as Sadler can perceive, they will have enough ado to save themselves from their enemies; and as neither party is able to seek the other within their own bounds, and they will certainly never fight the field, whatsoever they brag, if the King's godly purposes are to be accomplished, it must be with his own power, for here is no aid to be trusted. Although Angus and the rest be as well dedicate to the King as they pretend, yet, considering the malice of this nation towards England, they cannot be sure of their own servants; as any one, who has continued here as long as Sadler has, might see "though he had but half an eye." Somerwell is removed from Edinburgh castle to Black Nasshe, and Maxwell remains, who, some think, was taken by his own consent, "which, if it be true, declareth him a most unfaithful man." He and Somervell used much folly to come so slenderly furnished among

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their enemies; for the castle of Edinburgh is in the Governor's hand, and the town, (say what they will) wholly at the Cardinal's devotion. Cannot tell whether Angus and the rest will send another in place of Somervell; but Sir George Douglas has sent word that he will forthwith repair to Darnton to show Suffolk what Somervell had in charge. Parliament is appointed at Edinburgh for the beginning of December, which Angus and his side say they will impeach. Lynoux appears to have revolted from Angus, at the persuasion of the Dowager and Cardinal, who labour to make him and the Governor friends. It is said that the Governor shall continue in that office and Lynoux shall be made lieutenant general of the realm. Temptallon, 6 Nov.

P.S.—The captain of Temptallon castle, who yesterday tarried behind Sadler in Edinburgh, arrived this morning, saying that the Governor, Cardinal and Bothwell came yesternight to Edinburgh—indeed the Governor has been coming for these 10 or 12 days, and appears to have put off because Sadler was there. Whereas the King would have him reside where Angus and the other lords are, he is told that their houses are scantily furnished for themselves and are near no town where he could be in surety. Temptallon though "but easily furnished, and slender lodging in it" is so strong that he need not fear enemies. *Signed.*

In cipher, pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

Ib, f. 14. 2. Decipher of the preceding.
Pp. 8.

6 Nov. 344. SADLER to SIR ANTHONY BROWNE.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 9.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 84.

Thanks him for being a suitor to the King (as Mr. Pagett's letters report) for a safeconduct for such merchants as Sadler wrote for to pass into France with merchandise, and bring back wines to Scotland. Thanks him afterwards for getting Mr. Avery licence to come hither; and now begs him to get further licence for Avery to remain as long as Sadler abides here, which he dare not do without licence as his "waiting time" is at Christmas. Avery's company will be a great comfort to him, "for you know what it is to live in a strange country alone without some good companion." Temptallon, 6 Nov.

Hol. p. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

6 Nov. 345. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 538.

To report proceedings since 29 Oct. last; on Friday, 2 Nov., levied their camp and marched towards the enemies, skirmishing with them all day. That night the Emperor came to the camp, armed, upon a little Turkey horse, and in answer to the salute of Sir Fras. Brian and Wallop said "Dieu mercy, je suis tout guari pour combatre les ennemyes." Next day marched towards the Castle in Cambresis, skirmishing all day, and finally driving the French into their entrenched camp there. The Northern horse, led by Ralph Boulmer and Richard Bowis, were among the best skirmishers; and Sir Robert Bowis' ordering of them in the manner of the Scottish border was much praised. Describes how, when they approached the French camp and expected battle, the Emperor "showed signs of a noble and valiant courage." Saturday night was cold and windy; and on Sunday morning Wallop with my lord of Surrey and Sir Fras. Brian attended a council in the Emperor's chamber, where were also the viceroy of Cicile, dukes of Alberkerk and Nagers, duke of Brunswick, dukes Maurice and Philip of Saxony, duke of Arschot, Marquis of Bransbourgh, marshal of the Empire, Mons de Rieux, the count of Bures, Mons. de Grandville, Mons. du Prat, Mons. du Bousche, grand esquire, and

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345. WALLOP TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

Mons. du Rye, *le premier gentilhomme de sa chambre*. Three proposals were made, viz., to assail the French camp, to march between it and France to intercept victuals, or to dissolve the army. The first two were negatived; and, upon the third, it was thought that, although the Emperor (having offered battle) might with honor dissolve the army, it were best, next day, to march along the enemy's flank to Soyllan and lie there a night or more; for the French king could not long conserve his great army together here. That Sunday was no skirmishing; but the French King, before midnight, "discamped his army" and marched all night towards France, without our knowledge until, in the morning, Englishmen of the scout notified it. Thereupon the horsemen, the Emperor with them, pursued 6 or 7 leagues France ward; the footmen following. Some stragglng footmen were taken, and such as were subjects of the Empire killed; also the enemy left carriages with wine, tents, gunpowder, &c. The chase followed to a wood in which they had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, and there Sir George Carew, Sir Thos. Palmer and Edw. Belyngham were either taken or slain. Carew and Bellingham are said to be slain, but Wallop has sent a trumpet into France to make sure. Before the chase came to the other side of the wood the Frenchmen were so far and the night so near that it was stopped, and all returned to the French king's camp.

Francisco arrived to-day with a letter from the Council, of 2 Nov., but the Emperor was so weary with his travail yesterday that Wallop could not speak with him. Perceives by De Rieux that his ambassador has reported the contents of the said letter. Trusts that within 5 or 6 days this army shall be dissolved and part of the 20 days saved. To-morrow the Emperor intends to take Crevecueur and garrison it and Chasteau en Cambresis, and also Cambray town; not of himself, but as of the Empire. He will burn all the country about Becquenyng and perhaps take Corbe and garrison it with Almans and Spaniards, sending the rest of the Almans to take Luxembourghe if they can, and, if not, to return home for the winter. Chasteau en Cambresis, 6 Nov., 4 p.m. *Signed*.

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 1548.

6 Nov. 346. WALLOP TO PAGET.

R. O.

This day received his letter by Francisco. These 2 or 3 days past, "have been very busy to offer battle unto the Frenchmen, giving them sundry hot skirmishes"; whereupon the French king dislodged on Sunday at midnight, "commanding all the muleteers to take away the mules' bells, for making any bruit, as also the carters to make any yerk with his whip (if they did they were sore beaten); trumpet there blew none, ne yet stroke with drum." Had they known of this departure two hours sooner they might have taken part of the French ordnance before it was through the wood, "in the which wood they left certain carts laden with wine, powder, bards for horses and tents, which declareth they made great haste." Writes other proceedings to the King, "some sweet and some sour, *fortune de la guerre*." Could tell my lord of Norfolk about their chase after the Frenchmen, wherein was some disorder although the Emperor was present; and begs to be commended to him and my lords Privy Seal and Winchester and Sir Ant. Browne, with thanks for their writing to him now by Francisco. Commendations to Wriothsley, "unto whom I pray God send good health with long life." From our camp at Chasteawe in Cambresis, 6 Nov. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

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6 Nov. **347.** OUDART DU BIES to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has received his letter, and replies that yesterday he saw Mr. Carevo, unwounded, in the hands of an Italian of the Count de Sansegond's band, and thinks he will be well treated, for their men are not accustomed to kill prisoners who have surrendered. As to your saying the Emperor was sorry that the day was not longer yesterday, and he would have chased us further, if you had seen what I saw you would have been sorry if it had lasted longer. We were in no hurry to make a greater journey than the King had appointed. We were five days within the country of the Empire, lodged near you, and the King, having done what he intended, which was to levy the siege of Landressis and revictual it, retired without loss in sight of your camp. St. Quentin, 6 Nov. 1548. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

7 Nov. **348.** LISLE to PAGET.

R. O.

Received his of the 6th here, at the King's house at Depforthe, on the 7th, at 10 a.m.; and also a letter from Wm. Wodhouse showing that the King will have the *Pansey* and *Lesse Gally* sent with speed to Woodhouse. Consulted with Mr. Gonson and Edw. Watters, and finds that rigging, victualling and manning of the ships, now in Colne Water, would require three weeks, "by which time the chief fishing of the herring fleet wilbe past and th[us] his Majesty's (?) enemies thereof in the meantime to have their full pleasure, to their no little gain and profit." Thinks the King should know this difficulty and the probable hindrance to his purpose if the enterprise stay upon the coming of these two ships. As Wodhouse's letters do not show what company of ships is in his charge for the said enterprise of the herring fishing, encloses schedule of their names now "upon the coming away of the *Sweepstake*, which was sore infected with the plague." The number is 10 sail, which is sufficient to disturb their fishing; for the Frenchmen dare not set forth any ship for wafting of their herring fishing which may not in all tides and weather "easily [enter] into [the] havens for succour," *i.e.* not above 60 or 80 ton. For any other enterprise, will prepare the said two ships with diligence. The only other ships on this side Colne Water are the *Jenet*, *Lyon* and *Dragon* and "the new ship that came last off the stocks and three of the prizes [which] ca[me out] of the West country; all which ships their furniture will also prolong much time to set any of them forth, specially for any enterprise that may be done upon the said herring fishing." Have, instead of the *Sweepstake*, sent the ship that was Artigo's, a tall bark, well appointed. "The r[est] of [the] prizes that came in with her must have some reparations before they [shalb]e able to go to the sea." Trusts to be at Court on Saturday next. Any answer to this should be addressed to Keyo, as he is just taking horse to return thither where he tarried one night. Mr. Gonson here did as much as could be done for the setting forth of Artigo's ship. Wednesday, 7 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Mutilated. Add. Endd.: 1548. Docketed as delivered at London, 7 Nov., at 6 p.m.

7 Nov. **349.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
82,653, f. 17
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
n., No. 86.

Alex. Apulbye, of the West Border, sent into Scotland with Thos. Sandefurth, by Wharton, with the King's letters of credence to Angus, arrived this morning with letters (herewith) from Angus to the King, Wharton to Suffolk, Robt. Maxwell to Wharton (with copy of Wharton's answer), Wharton to the Council and Sir William Eure to Suffolk. Apulbye

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349. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL—cont.

says that Angus was "much moved" with the taking of Maxwell and Somervell; especially for Somervell, because he (Angus) counselled Maxwell to go strong and offered to lend him 100 men, and yet he went with but five persons and tarried in Edinburgh from the Friday until the Thursday night. The abbot of Pasley with 60 men in red bonnets with steel bonnets under their cloaks, came to Maxwell's house, where Somervell and 80 of his servants were; and Maxwell came down the stair to the Abbot, and walked up the street to the Castle, where was a company of 80 more. Seeing these, Somerville said to Maxwell "Treason! we are betrayed, let us help our self"; but Maxwell answered "I will not disobey the Queen's authority." A sergeant at arms then arrested them. In his return, Apulbye everywhere heard folk say that Maxwell was taken by his own consent, and curse him, many wishing that they were under England to live in peace, and trusting that Maxwell's son would rule better. Angus said that if Maxwell was not delivered before Friday they would take some other for him, and "it would come to blood shedding." Sir John Penman, chaplain to Angus, showed Apulbye that he had things to show the King, and suggested that Suffolk should write to him, advertising his master thereof, that the bp. of Winchester wrote that he had, at the King's request, promised a benefice for the said chaplain, which, if he came not to take possession, he was like to lose. Suffolk has accordingly written to the said priest and Angus; for the priest says the matters are of such secrecy and importance that he dare not write them. Has sent Wharton word that his answer to Robert Maxwell was good; and "not to pass the compass thereof" till he knows the King's pleasure. Darnton, 7 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—Sir George Douglas is not come, and yet his assurance is continued to his friends. But for his assurance and his brother's the Scottish Borders had been much more destroyed. If he come not, the writers would know what articles those who will give hostage shall be bound to. If the West Borders had not been assured by Maxwell they had been in evil case.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1548.

7 Nov.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 20.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 87.
Sadler State
Papers,
I., 332.

350. SADLER to SUFFOLK.

This morning received a letter from the lord of Brumston (copy in cipher enclosed) showing what game is now like to begin. To verify it, has news that, this night, the Governor has taken Dalketh castle belonging to the earl of Morton. Sir George Douglas's son^o who is Morton's heir, being in the castle, still keeps a dongeon of it, but, without rescue, cannot hold it; for he is without victual and artillery. The Cardinal has said that "it shall cost him his life but he will drive" out all the Douglasses. The Governor and Cardinal have devised to beset all the passages to Temptallon; but Sadler will still venture the sending of letters in cipher when he can get Scottish messengers. Temptallon, 7 Nov. 1548. *Signed.*

[*.* The *P.S.* appended here in Sadler State Papers belongs to a letter of 29 Nov.]

In cipher, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

Ib. f. 22.

2. Decipher of the preceding.

P. 1.

[7 Nov.]

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 21.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 88.

351. The LAIRD of BRUNSTON to SADLER.

This is to advertise your lordship of sik business as is here; desiring you to advertise all friends with haste, and that I be not forgotten in your writings. The Governor and his assistance are determined to have

* The word "son" is omitted in the decipher.

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war with England and to put out, or else in hold, all that desire peace; and this night they have taken out of their beds three of the principal of George's friends in Edinburgh, and think to take all the houses and strengths they have. There is no remedy but to provide for the worst. I wot you will write to George.

In cipher, p. 1. Headed: The copie of the lorde Brunston's lettre to Mr. Sadleyr.

Ib. f. 23. 2. Decipher of the preceding.
P. 1.

7 Nov. 352. WALLOP to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 543.

Wrote of the receipt of his of the 2nd, the contents of which are put in use no further than that Wallop has spoken with the Emperor "for the master gunner that made the mortar with bullets artificials;" who is content that the King shall have him, and grateful for the grant of 20 days, saying that he reckons not to charge the King with more than 5 or 6. Declared to him that the 20 days began on 1 Nov., and he took it so. For the rest of Paget's letters, about "drumslades, fifers, horsemen and footmen, Clevoys and Allemen and master gunners of shooting in mortars," will see to it, but has little leisure, as they march daily. From our camp 2 leagues from Cambrey, called Lyney, 7 Nov.

P.S.—No certainty yet whether Mr. Carew, Mr. Palmer and Belyngham are alive or dead. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

8 Nov. 353. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 25.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No. 89.
Sadler
State Papers,
i., 334.

Has received theirs of 4 Nov. requiring news of what follows the taking of Maxwell and Somervell, and where Sir George Douglas is. His letters to the Council on the 6th and to them on the 7th show what he knows. Sir George was at Berwick on Tuesday last. This morning the Governor has sent men to besiege his house called Penkey. Hears that his son holds the dongeon of Dalketh castle, and that James Douglas of the Parke Hedge and Alex. Drommond, two hardy gentlemen, are with him. If they had artillery they could soon beat their enemies off; or, if they have victual, they will defend the dongeon until rescued. The country about daily resorts to the siege, by the Governor's command. Cannot learn what Angus intends; only that he, Casselles, Glencarne and the sheriff of Ayr are assembled to devise how to revenge these injuries to their friends. Temptallon, 8 Nov. 1548. *Signed.*

In cipher, pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

Ib. f. 26. 2. Decipher of the preceding.
P. 1.

8 Nov. 354. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 542.

Credence for the Sieur de Herbais, gentleman of his chamber, whom he sends to report his prosperity against the enemies (and bring news of Henry and the Queen), although he supposes that Henry's men, who do good service, advertise all that passes. From our camp, 8 Nov. *Signed.*

French. Broadsheet, p. 1. Countersigned: Bave. Add. Endd.

R. O.
[Sp. Cal., VI.
ii., No. 256.]

2. Undated draft of the above.
French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

1543.
8 Nov.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II, No. 257]

355. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Is despatching the Sieur de Herbois, gentleman of his chamber, to declare to the King of England the enemy's shameful flight. Sends copy of two letters which he wrote of it, the day before yesterday, to the Queen his sister. Has charged Herbois to pass by her and learn what to say to the King of her diligence in causing the Emperor's vessels of war to join his. Ligny, 8 Nov. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

356. MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.⁹

Corpus
Reform.,
v. 225.

Is annoyed that he cannot find the letters of the Duke of Prussia which he was about to send to Alesius; for Staphylus is going thither and says he will go into Prussia if Alesius refuses. He says he will give place to Alesius because he knows that a man skilled in scholastic doctrine is required. Is ashamed to have lost the letters, but signifies the Prince's wish to Alesius.

Latin.

Ib.

2. Another letter announcing that he found the Duke of Prussia's letters to Alesius just after the messenger left yesterday.

Latin.

9 Nov.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 249.
B. M.

357. CHAPUYS to the PRINCE OF SPAIN.

Received his letter of 25 Aug., with the duplicate of 10 Sept., which could not be answered sooner for lack of a messenger. The King was glad to hear of the good order taken in Spain against attack, and also of Don Alvaro de Baçan's victory, the news of which came very *apropos* as the English were complaining that the Emperor had not armed the stipulated number of ships. The Princess returns his commendations. In the former despatch the passage about Xantonay's mission was accidentally omitted by Chapuys' clerk. Xantonay's mission then was to inform the King of the Emperor's forces and plans, and he has since been here to report the conquest of Gueldres.

The Cardinal of Scotland lately deposed the Governor and took the government to the Queen and himself; but, hearing that the King was preparing to invade Scotland, he has retired from Court, and many Scottish lords and gentlemen have declared for the King; and English borderers have entered Scotland and despoiled certain lords of the opposite party. News has now come that seven French ships, carrying the patriarch of Aquileia and the captain of the Scottish guard of France, have arrived in Scotland; and that the Estates there are to be convened and the contract with England abrogated.

The French have requested that fishing may be permitted, but with this the King refuses to comply. Ambassadors are daily expected from Scotland. London, 9 Nov. 1543.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 4. See Spanish Calendar, VI. II., No. 258.

358. SUFFOLK to SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 223.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 91.

Perceives by his of the 7th the case in which he and his brother and the King's friends are, and how his friends and his castle are taken and his son besieged in the tower thereof. Doubts not but that the King's

⁹ The Editor of the Corpus Reformatum dates this letter about 8 Nov. 1543.

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friends will stick to the King and themselves. Where he writes to have his friends and Maxwell's spared; Suffolk had already written for their forbearing, and has now eftsoons written. For things done already, if Douglas will send two honest men to Berwick, Mr. Evers will take order with them; and restitution shall be made for anything that may chance meanwhile. Has written to the King his request for money to aid the King's friends; and where he would have the King's captains on the Borders warned to assist them at need, Suffolk has ordered the captain of Berwick to send aid if required.

Now, if his brother and he and other the King's friends unite, they may, with the King's aid, bring all Scotland to the water of Frythe to the King's devotion and theirs, except the strongholds, which will not long hold out when they see the country gone. They should first see the Borders brought in or put down, and then if the King's forces and theirs aid each other, the enemies cannot withstand them. Begs to know how he likes this opinion; and that he will, as shortly as convenient, repair hither for weighty affairs too long to write.

P.S.—Doubts not but that his brother and he will take such order with their friends as the King's letters to them purported.

Copy, pp. 8. Headed: The cople of my lord of Suffolkes lettres sent to Sir George Douglas.

9 Nov. **359. SADLER to the COUNCIL.**

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 28.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 90.

In favour of Hugh a Dowglas, a kinsman of Angus, who has here suffered much persecution for his sake, to have restitution of his goods in the Scottish ships lately taken in England. He is as much dedicate to the King as any Dowglas in Scotland and has shown Sadler much kindness. He is no merchant, but his wife, having before been a merchant's wife of Edinburgh, now and then adventures goods in other men's ships. Now that the Governor begins to persecute the Douglasses he has removed out of Edinburgh to lie in the Mershe and take such part as Angus takes. Edinburgh (*sic*), 9 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 29. 2. Note of amounts of hides, wool, salmon and cloth in the ships of Archibald Pennycuk, Walter Patersoun, Archibald Dawsoun, James Lychtman, the *Feroneire* and the *Post*. Total in English money 96*l.* 8*s.*
P. 1.

10 Nov. **360. FOTHERINGHAY COLLEGE.**

R. O.

Two cancelled bills of receipt given 10 Nov. 35 Henry VIII. by John Russell, master of Fodryngay college, for rents of Newent and Dymocke. *Signed.*

P. 1.

10 Nov. **361. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.**

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 37.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 94.

Enclose a letter they have received from Sadler and a letter of Brunston's to Sadler, with the uncipherings of them. Also a letter from Angus to Suffolk, who cannot answer it till he knows the King's pleasure, for the treasurer has not past 1,000 mks. to pay the next month's wages, of the garrisons and other, due in twelve days. The bringer of Angus's letter, Thos. Sandeforde, was sent by Wharton to declare, with Apulbye, the message which Mr. Sadleyr should have done had he been there. Angus told him that he must have aid of money but not of men, for their

1548.

361. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL—cont.

men and ours could not agree. Angus had sent for the other lords, to consult together this day. Darnton, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—Leaving Angus, Sandforde came in company of Robert Maxwell by a castle called Crawforth John, sometime the late King's and now kept by one of the Hamiltons, 6 miles from Douglas, out of which 7 or 8 pieces of ordnance were shot at them, "which lit very near unto them." Sandforde marvelled at Maxwell's bringing them that way, and Maxwell said it was only paper shot to fray them; but his servant answered that they were stones and he saw one alight which he would fetch if they would tarry—"but they rode fast away." Robert Maxwell "took much thought" lest the King should think his father was taken by his own consent, as was everywhere said. Sandforde says that Maxwell had a suit to the Governor for lord Herryes heir, and Somervell sued to him to know what he should say to the King for restitution of the ships of Edinburgh. The Governor said he would send answer by the abbot of Pasley, who came to Edinburgh and committed both to ward. Somervell is charged with undertaking a message to the King without the Governor's licence, and Maxwell with taking part against the Governor. Sandforde lay "that night" at Donelanerik's house, who said that Maxwell had marred all by putting himself into the hands of his takers; who would also have taken him and the sheriff of Ayr, being that day in Edinburgh, but they escaped. Sandforde counselled Donelanerik (as he had Angus) to send some other man to the King, now that Somervell was taken, and wished that he might be the man. He answered that he had been often in council with them but nothing was done, and "it was none honest part to take gear of men and promise much and do nothing;" they would now all meet at Douglas to consult, and, if aught was done indeed, "he could be content to go;" and he would let Wharton know their conclusion within 24 hours. Donelanerik said that great variance was fallen between Glencarne and lord Mongumbrye, a hot young man whom they would fain win. Robert Maxwell's coming to his own country was to see what those under his father's rule would do.

P.S.—Before closing this, came another letter from Sadler (enclosed, with the unciphering of it). James Douglas of the Parke Hedge is not in the dongeon at Dalketh, as he writes, but rode from Edinburgh to Douglas with Sandforde, albeit his lodging at Edinburgh was sought for him.

Pp. 4. Add. Enuld.: 1548.

10 Nov.

362. WARK CASTLE.

Harl. MS.
1724.
B. M.

Paymaster's accounts for works at Wark Castle, upon Tweed, set out, fortnight by fortnight, from 12 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. to 10 Nov. 36 Hen. VIII.; showing the names, wages, days worked and (in some cases) occupations of masons, rough layers and wallers, quarriers, carpenters, smiths, limeburners, labourers (at the busiest season, both men and women), carters, &c., and the cost of cart hire and purchase of necessaries. Each account signed by Thomas Gower and Thomas Pettyt. Total charges 1,846*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

A bound volume of 332 pages.

10 Nov.

363. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 35.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 93.

We have received your Grace's writings, given at Amphil, 27 Oct., bearing in effect that we, forgetting our duty to this realm, honor, and secret promises to you, have revolted to our adversaries and "surrendered our estate of governance;" with other unseemly words which we were loth to answer in semblable terms, but, "sen we have been too far provoked

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thereto, we maun be pardoned to defend," the rather because we perceive you untruly informed. Our "ganging" to Striveling was no revolt to our enemies, but passing to the most and wholest part of the nobility of Scotland, faithful subjects of the Queen; no breaking of promise to you, for we made no promise but of such friendliness as might stand with the weal and liberty of Scotland; no surrendering, but rather establishing of the estate we bear, and shall do, albeit some men, regarding more to satisfy your pleasure than their duty, have attempted to alter the estate of this realm. Where you write that the Cardinal ("whom you call our new reconciled friend and is indeed our old friend and kinsman") should say, before your ambassador, that the treaties have been done by private authority, truth is, he showed in Council that, above the direction given in plain Parliament, certain your petitions had been condescended to by persuasion of private persons, whom at the time we trusted to have been well affected to the common weal of this realm. We answered nothing, because, of truth, the whole nobility was not present when the last commission was accorded, and because the treaties were already broken by you (in delaying to confirm them after the taking of our oath and seal from our Commissioner^o depute thereto, and tholing the subjects of this realm to be so heavily hurt by sea and land as had been hard to do if they had not been abused through belief of peace). We meant no less truth towards you than you did towards this realm, and cannot find that we have given you other cause of grudge, except it grieve you that we suffered not such extremity of battle to be used among the subjects of this realm as would have made them of small power to defend invasion, whereby, if your meaning was so princely for the conservation of our young Queen and realm as you write, you have occasion to rejoice, and also to render our ships and recompense the subjects of this realm for the harms sustained under pretence of peace, which should redound no less to your honor than the profit of this realm. Edinburgh, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Two seals. Endd.

10 Nov.

364. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 31.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 92.
Sadler
State Papers,
I., 335.

Yesterday morning came hither the master of Morton, Sir George Douglas's son, saying that he had rendered Dalketh castle on condition that he and his might go free with bag and baggage; which he was constrained to do, being utterly without victual and artillery. He spoke with the Governor, who said that if Angus and his brother would leave their affection to England he would esteem them above all in Scotland. The Master answered that he knew they had never failed in their duty to their Sovereign lady, and so long as they did nothing prejudicial to the realm they could not be enemies to England, having received such benefit of the King. The Governor replied that he would all the world were enemies to England, for he himself was the man that the King loved worst of all men. The Master answered that, if so, he was himself the cause thereof. The Governor's reply was that the King broke with him first, by taking their merchant ships in time of peace; and he then told how Angus, Casselles, Glencarne, Maxwell, Sir George Douglas and the Sheriff of Ayr had despatched Somervell with letters and writings to the King, which were taken upon Somervell and contained high treason, showing that they intended to practise with the King the confusion of this realm, and also that a credence was committed to Somervell, which he would not confess.

The Governor, at the Cardinal's persuasion, will destroy all who favour England. Sir George Douglas's house of Penkey is taken, and the abbot of Donferlinge† in possession. Hears not what Angus and his party will do;

* The laird of Fyvie.

† George Durie.

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364. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL—cont.

nor which party Lynoux will adhere to, for it is said that the Governor and he will not be of one party. It is said that the Cardinal has devised to divorce the Governor from his wife and make a marriage betwixt him and the Dowager, and, therewith, a contract betwixt the young Queen and Lynoux, who shall be lieutenant general of Scotland and use the authority while the Governor shall bear the name only with a yearly stipend. Cannot say whether this is true; but surely the Cardinal and Dowager would gladly make them friends and procure adherents to the French party. Brunston sends word that he durst not come hither, and advises the King to show some liberality to the sheriff of Ayr. Temptallon, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—Has received a letter from Angus (copy in cipher enclosed). If Angus will, like a man, step to the revenge of these injuries, Sadler would wish that he should not lack the King's aid; without which he and the rest shall scant be able to resist the adverse party, for the Governor has 800 men in wages found him by the Kirkmen, besides his own band and the assistance of the great men of that party always ready. The aid promised by the French ambassador has made them so high that they little esteem the King's force; and they have begun with his friends here, who are like to be put to a great afterdeal. A second son of lord Somervell has desired Sadler to find means to get his eldest brother home to revenge his father's apprehension.

In cipher, pp. 5. Add. Sealed. Fndd.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 34.
B. M.

2. Decipher of the preceding.

1p. 8.

10 Nov.

365. WALLOP and BRYAN to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 543.

“Post scripta:—Yesterday having my letter herein closed in a readiness to be delivered unto Francisco, and marching in the field with my men, he was suddenly despatched by Mr. Bryan, do (*sic*) now send the same unto you.” This afternoon the Emperor sent for me, with the other chief captains, saying that, now the season was past, foul weather come, victuals scarce and the French King's army dissolved and bestowed in garrisons, he thought meet to do the same: to which all agreed. Yesterday Mons. de Rieux went forth to do the enterprise of Corbey, of which I wrote to the King; but foul weather constrained him to return. The Emperor says Vendôme is come into those parts, doubting the passing of the Englishmen towards Calais. The Emperor thinks we shall return by Doya, for the conveyance of our ordnance by water. He departs to-morrow for Cambrai, placing garrisons of Spaniards both there and here.

Trusts Carowe, Palmer and Bellingham are all alive, for Mons. de Beez has replied to his letter that Carowe is unhurt and in the hands of an Italian, and Palmer in the hands of Sieur Dampere, the Dolphin's minion; advising Wallop not to make too much inquiry for Carowe or the Italian will raise his ransom. Encloses de Beez's letter, and also what Palmer writes. De Beez seems to excuse his King's hasty going from Cambresis, but says nothing of its being by night. Will on next occasion remind him of that. Expresses pleasure at hearing from Mr. Rous, controller of Calais, that Rous is to replace Mr. Rynges in Guisnes castle till Wallop's coming. At the breaking up of the camp many Spaniards offered to serve the King. If the King wishes arquebusiers for this winter; they are better than any other nation, “their desire is so much towards his Highness.” Has made preparation, as Paget directed, for great pieces,

*This *P.S.* is wrongly appended in Sadler State Papers (I. 348) to a letter of 29 Nov.

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drums, fifers, &c. Will convey the ordnance now with him, either through Flanders or else by water, to Bruges or Antwerp; and asks whether it shall remain on this side the sea. From our camp at Crevecure, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—Almost forgot to write that the Emperor declared openly how much bound he was to the King for allowing his army to remain 20 days longer than the treaty required.

P.P.S.—"Mr. Paget, for the short despatch of this letter, I have me heartily commended unto you. FRANSYS BRYAN."

Pp. 3. Add. Endd. : "Mr Wallop to Mr. Secr. Mr. Paget, x^o Novemb. 1543."

366. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Galba B. x.
129.
B. M.

You will have heard from the gentleman^o of my chamber, whom I last despatched towards you, the retreat of the enemy "et la menyere dycelle." Seeing this and considering the season I have thought good to dismiss my army and let your men return notwithstanding the prolongation you granted. Although I wrote lately of the good offices which my ministers report that they have done, I cannot omit to certify that the general,† the principal personages and all the company have acquitted themselves well. *Signature mutilated.*

Hol. Fr., p. 1. Slightly injured by fire. Begins : Mons. mon bon frere et cousin.

R. O.

2. Draft of the above, headed "Minute d'une lettre de l'Empereur au Roy d'Angleterre."

French, p. 1. Modern transcript [from Vienna].

11 Nov.

367. SADLER to ARRAN.

R. O.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 337.

Perceives, by his letters of the 10th inst., that he understands that Sadler daily receives and directs writings "privately fro and to sundry great and small men within this realm" (which is very suspicious and, war now standing, cannot be permitted), and desires, if Sadler's commission continues, to hear his charge; and, if it be expired, is constrained by his strange behaviour to pray him to depart the realm. Sadler's behaviour digresses from no part of his office, nor has he received or written any other letters to or from any great or small men than he would that Arran and the whole realm were privy to. His commission endures until the King revokes him. Seeing such daily changes here, knows not to whom to declare the King's mind, and receive answer from, until he knows the King's pleasure. Temptallon, 11 Nov.

Copy in the hand of Sadler's clerk, p. 1. Address copied : To the right honorable th'erle of Arrayn. *Endd.*

11 Nov.

368. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to CHARLES V.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi.
157.
B. M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
ii. 168.

Although, doubtless, the Emperor will maintain the treaty he made with her father, she is emboldened by the friendship that was ever between the Emperor and her father to claim his benevolence as of hereditary right. As some Scottish ships are going into Lower Germany for trade, it seems meet, at this time when there is war with the English, to beg him not to

* The Sieur de Herbais.

† Wallop.

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368. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to CHARLES V.—cont.

permit them, in favour of the enemies, to be hardly treated. *En regia nostra Edinburgensi*, 11 Nov. 1543. *Signed*: *Jacobus Gubernator*.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 222.
B. M.

2. Another copy.

Lat., p. 1.

R. O.
[Sp. Cal. vii.
247.]

3. Modern copy from Vienna Archives.

Pp. 2.

11 Nov.

369. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to the LORD OF VEERE AND BEURES.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 157.
B. M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
ii. 169.

The friendship that was between her father and him, which she wishes to maintain, moves her to signify things by which he may promote it. Now that the Scots have war with England, some of their ships are going to Lower Germany for trade, and the English King boasts that, by a new treaty he has made with the Emperor, the enemy of the one is to be held enemy of the other. The Scots fear that if they go uncommended they may be unfriendly treated, but she does not doubt but that the Emperor will observe the treaty he made with her father. Begg him to see that they suffer nothing contrary to the ancient friendship and the treaties. *Ex regia nostra Edinburgensi*, 11 Nov. *Signed*: *Jacobus Gubernator*.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2. *Add.*: *Domino Verrarum ac Bavier*.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 222.
B. M.

2. Another copy.

Lat., pp. 2.

12 Nov.

370. HENRY VIII. to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
82,653, f. 40.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii, No. 95.

Has seen his letter of the 8th inst. to the Council, with the letter which Sir George Douglas wrote him, for money and for redress to his friends on the Borders, and his answer. Where he has promised the King's answer to Sir George's desire, he shall himself declare it, if Sir George repair to him, as often promised, or else send it by a discreet messenger to Sir George and his brother. It is:—

Albeit the promises made by them, both here and since their departing, and the munificence which they have received at his hands, make him think them his own, their deeds have been far discrepant from their words. The arrest of their friends, and their own danger from the Governor and Cardinal, have come of their ensuing their own devices and not following his. Advised them to keep the Cardinal when he was prisoner, to set upon him after the convention at Lythco when he lay at Stirling with his private family, to keep the young Queen at Edinburgh, to take or burn the ship that brought Lynoux out of France, to work wisely with Lynoux for the guard of Donbarton and the restraining of the Patriarch and French ambassador from liberty; but all availed nothing. Giving credit to the crafty practises of the Cardinal, and thinking to bring their purposes to pass by way of pacification, they have brought themselves into great danger and hindered the King's affairs; who, upon their promises, sequestered the execution of what he could have done himself. Let them now see whether Maxwell and Somervell will escape so easily as the Cardinal did. And what end is come to the promises which the Cardinal made to Sir George at their secret conferences, and the great embracings between them and the King's enemies at their convention! Let them extend their forces for the redemption of their friends and revenge of the false proceedings with them of Arran and Lynoux, and also of the Cardinal. The day has been when they were able to make a battle, "and yet then living the King their

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master," at which battle Lynoux's father was slain. "They have not sticked to take upon them to us to set the Crown of Scotland upon our head." Where is now their force and courage? Will they say, when it comes to their own defence, as they used to say when we required them to act for our affairs "We are not able, our friends will leave us, our own men and servants will forsake us"? If so, what meant they, to undertake so much? Let them do some exploit and then we will aid them, both with money and men. (Which Suffolk shall say is ready; as indeed 4,000*l.* shall be sent him with diligence.) Until they have done some notable exploit (as Angus told Apulbye that he would do if the two lords prisoners were not delivered before the Friday following) or else have laid hostages that they will do so within a time to be limited by Suffolk, the King, having spent so much without seeing any good effect, is loth to defray more till he sees old practises laid apart and a plain breach with the other party. As to their friends upon the Borders, they should account no man their friend who cannot also be the King's—or at least not the King's enemy, as most of their so called friends have shown themselves, as Angus and Sir George will have perceived by the Council's late letter to them. Can no longer trust bare words, but looks to have personal hostages for performance of the conditions prescribed by the Council's said letter.

The above is to be declared, likewise, to the rest of the King's friends if they demand aid. As soon as they have done any notable enterprise, or have laid the hostages for it, 1,000*l.* of the said 4,000*l.* is to be delivered for the common aid of them all. And, upon knowledge of their continuance to annoy the enemy, the King will send his further pleasure for their furniture. Suffolk shall tell Sir George that, as the Cardinal and Governor go about to take the holds belonging to Angus and him, the King's advice is that (seeing Angus is too far off) he should provide that Tyntallon and their other fortresses are stored with men and munition; for if they lose Tyntallon (as no doubt the Governor will essay to surprise it) it will be hard to recover; and if Sir George is unprovided with men and munition for its defence the King will appoint a trusty man, with a sufficient garrison for its defence, and furnish it by sea with artillery.

Finally Wharton is to learn, from Donbarton or thereabouts, what is become of the French ships that brought the Patriarch and munition, and of the ten ships which were sent from Bristow to encounter them. Amphil.

P.S.—In case Angus and Sir George, being unable to furnish Tyntallon, are content that the King lay a garrison there, Suffolk shall send ships, with a sufficient garrison and munition, from Newcastle; with a gentlemen of stomach to be captain and take guard of the castle, and not re-deliver it to any person until he knows the King's pleasure.

Draft with corrections in Payet's hand, pp. 23. Fndd. : M. the King's Majesty to the Duke of Suffolk, xij^o Novembr. 1543, at midnight.

12 Nov. **371. BROXSTON.**

R. O.

Bill of receipt by Ric. Brok of Broxston, 12 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII., from Sir Nic. Styrcley, of Styrcley, of 3*l.* for his half year's rent of Broxston. *Signed with a mark.*

Small paper, p. 1.

12 Nov. **372. SIR WM. EURE to SUFFOLK.**

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 57.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 98.

On Sunday night, 11th inst., Robt. Collynwode and John Horseley with the garrisons of the East Marches made a journey in Scotland; and Eure sent with them Thos. Carlile and Wm. Buckton and 100 horsemen of Berwick. Upon daylight on Monday morning they burnt two towns in

1548.

372. SIR WM. EURE to SUFFOLK—*cont.*

Tyvidale, viz., Morbotle, belonging to Walter Carr of Sesforthe, and Prymsid, and brought away much goods and cattle, and took some prisoners. Berwick, 12 Nov., 9 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

12 Nov. **373.** SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS. 32,653, f. 55. B. M. Yesternight received a letter from Arran (enclosed, with copy of his answer). Begs instructions. Temptallon, 12 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

12 Nov. **374.** SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS. 32,653, f. 54. B. M. Hamilton Papers, II., No. 96. Encloses letters for the King, with Arran's "letter to the same." Some say that the Governor will besiege Temptallon, which is strong enough and meetly well furnished with artillery, but slenderly furnished with victual, especially wheat and malt, and coal; so that unless their lordships help to furnish them by sea, "which may be done maugre all Scotland," they will lack fire and be famished. Temptallon, 12 Nov. 1548. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher, p. 1. Add. Endd.

Ib. f. 53. 2. Decipher of the above.
P. 1.

12 Nov. **375.** WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

The letter of this date printed in State Papers, IX. p. 547, will be found under the date of 12 December.

12 Nov. **376.** EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P., IX., 546. Wrote on the 4th. An ambassador has come from the Turk to declare his victory in Hungary and return to Constantinople, and to hear news of Barbarossa, who left Tolon with 80 galleys and is not since heard of. Janetin Doria returned to Geane with certain Turkish foists; and the galleys of Naples, Sicily and the Religion are returned to Puglia, from Turkey, with 800,000 cr. worth of prey. Mondovi in Piedmont taken by Guasto; which will be a great impediment to Turin. The Turk left only 10,000 horse for the presidy of Hungary, in addition to the old company of 7,000, and demanded a four years' truce of Ferdinando, who refuses it without restitution of Hungary. The Frenchmen report that the Emperor's host is withdrawn from Landersey and that they have succoured it, "which are reputed fables with men of judgment." Venice, 12 Nov. 1548.

P.S.—Here is reasoning that the Bishop of Rome will send Pole to Scotland, with 4,000 men, next spring. The Signory have just made Stefano Tiepolo, their late general, ambassador to the Turk. A man of such estimation is not likely to be sent for a light matter. Ferdinando has sent a great personage to the Bishop, to signify that, unless he declares against the French king, at this next diet of Spire, the Empire will proceed against him. The Bishop "will curse all them in Spayne that hath consented to the Pragmatica." Both the Bishop and these men fear the Emperor's victory in France.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

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377. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 66.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
n., No. 101.

Sir George Douglas has been here, with whom Suffolk has debated at length of the present state of Scotland. In the end Suffolk asked him, if he were of the King's Council, as the King reputed him to be his trusty servant, what advice he would give. He replied in a long discourse, the articles whereof (sent herewith) have been read over to him and subscribed by him. He advises 1,500*l.* to be distributed among the King's friends in the West, East and North, that they might invade the King's enemies and theirs, and the King might, as he saw cause, minister further aid, or leave it off—it were but loss of so much money; whereas his friends in Scotland, lacking his aid and seeing their enemies and his set on such pride by money and munition out of France (as they now are, having soldiers hired with the French crowns), could not assemble sufficient power, but the opposite party prevailing would drive his brother and him, and peradventure some others, to flee into England. This their enemies boast they will do, and cease not to practise with the King's friends by offers of pensions and rewards of France to win them to their party.

Advise that aid of money and letters of courage should be sent. No man could in words show himself more addict to the King than Sir George does, saying that the practise they went about before was to win Scotland to the King sooner and with less expense, and, since fair means cannot prevail, they must henceforth trust to force, wherein their power may fail, but not their good will. Beg to know the King's pleasure with all speed, lest all spent hitherto when the need was not so great as now, be in vain. Sir George says that the sum of money sent shall be kept secret, but bruited to be many thousands, so as to encourage their friends and discourage the French party. On their asking where his brother was, he showed a letter of his brother's sent to him since this ruffle began, by which (sent herewith) it appears that his brother means good faith, "and is moved." Darnton, 13 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Fndd.: 1548.

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378. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 59.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
n., No. 99.
Sadler State
Papers,
i., 338.

Yesterday Brunstone came to say that the Governor, at the Cardinal's instigation, was determined to have wars with England; for which La Brochey, the French ambassador, promises them 6,000 lance-knights out of Denmark, at the French king's wages, to be landed either in England or Scotland, and also money to wage 10,000 Scottishmen, and all aid both by sea and land. This makes them so proud that the Cardinal has said to Brunstone that the King should not have the honor to begin the war, for they would begin. The King's friends, as Angus and all the Douglasses, Cassells, Glencarne, the sheriff of Ayr and lord of Donelanerik, shall be chased into England or fight for it ere long, as the Governor and Cardinal have said to Brunstone. The Governor is very extreme against Somerville, and will put him to tortures unless he confess his credence to the King from Angus and the others. As there was a saying that Maxwell was taken by his own consent, Brunstone asked the Governor; who sware it was not so, and that Maxwell was taken against his will, as he trusted to take more ere long. Brunstone desires Sadler to write in favour of the sheriff of Ayr, who can do much but lacks money (as Sadler thinks they all do, or they would not sit so still); and says that John a Barton, who is the principal man of Leith, is much dedicate to the King, and, having goods in France, sends 5 or 6 ships, whereof the *Mary Willughby* is one, thither; but carries himself at home, by Brunston's advice, intending hereafter to trade only into England. Brunston says he will himself write to the King.

The Governor and Cardinal are gone over the Frythe into Fyffe and Angus, to do some exploit upon the earl of Rothers and lords Graye,

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378. SADLER to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

Ogleby and Glammes, or else win them from their devotion to Angus, whose sitting so still is a mean to encourage his enemies and lose his friends. The still sitting of all the King's friends seems to be for lack of money; for, with money, "they might wage men enough to take their part in their own private quarrels." Suggests that a little more money might be bestowed to induce them to debate the matter with the sword among themselves, and so be the easier for us to deal with next year. Temptallon, 13 Nov.

P.S.—The letters he sent to the King would show that he is charged either to repair to the Governor or depart the realm. If, thereupon, the King charges him to repair to the Governor, he will not be suffered to return to Temptallon, but despatched the next way into England. The Governor is much offended with his being here; and Angus has lost friends by it, for it is universally said that he has rendered his house to Englishmen. Here he may remain maugre the Governor and all his party, and, if the passage by land be stopped, the King may send hither by sea, Angus, "being our friend, as undoubtedly I think him to be."
Signed.

In cipher, pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.: Mr. Sadleyr to the duke of Suffolk.

Ib. f. 61. 2. Decipher of the above.
Large paper, pp. 2.

13 Nov. **379.** SADLER TO SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL.

Add. MS. 32,653, f. 63. B. M. Hamilton Papers, II., No. 100. Encloses letters to the Council. This day came one from Lord Somerville to desire him to write to Suffolk to get his eldest son home upon pledges, to revenge his persecution. Somerville trusts to find means to escape, and has offered the captain of the Black Nasshe, where he is prisoner, 10*l.* land and 200 angels for it, and finds the captain comformable. Temptallon, 13 Nov. *Signed.*

Mostly in cipher, p. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 64. 2. Decipher of the above. *P. 1.*

13 Nov. **380.** BRIAN TO HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P., IX., 549. Reports conversation (at the Emperor's being in Cambray) with Grandvell, who said that the Emperor had a treaty with the Scots, but, if Henry should be at war with them, he might be sure his enemies should not be the Emperor's friends; that he suspected the Duke of Lorraine's coming was by means of the Frenchmen (which duke was now at Semy, a town of Arskott's son, the Prince of Semy, and had been told that "he might return because of his disease, and that the Emperor removeth daily"); and that the Emperor would do nothing without Henry's advice.

After Wallop and the other captains departed, the Emperor asked Brian if he was to tarry here, who replied that, now the wars were done, he was in doubt about it. The Emperor garrisons Crevecure, Shatevo Cambersaye (where the French king fled by night, playing "the owl's part," as the Emperor says) and Cambray. It is here thought that this breach of the neutrality will undo Camberseys; also that the Emperor will make a strong castle here, whereat the French are not pleased. Mons. de Lorayn is now come to a castle beside Avanys, and will come to Vallentian and speak first with the Queen and then with the Emperor. Will be present, if not countermanded. It is bruited that Lorayn comes for a treaty of peace.

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The duke of Naygeres, Don Louis Davayll and others go to Spain, through England, to levy 5,000 Spaniards against next year. Grandwell says that Lorayn's son, who married the duchess of Milan, comes with his father, and is Imperial. Dowaye, 13 Nov. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

13 Nov.

381. ADRIAN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Is sorry he could not say adieu, as he had to depart suddenly from Cambray. Hopes to come and see him at Guisnes in the beginning of spring. Has a horse for him. Is very sorry not to have been able to take leave of the gentlemen with him; and begs to be recommended very humbly to the King. Vallenciennes, 13 Nov. *Signed*.

French, p. 1. Add.

14 Nov.

382. WAGES and CONDUCT MONEYS.

R. O.

Newcastle upon Tyne, 14 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.:—There remained in the hands of John Uvedale, treasurer, on 27 Oct., 1,243*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*, whereof he has paid since: To Thos. Petit, prest for workmen's wages at Warke 100*l.* My lord lieutenant, for wages and diets of Sir Ant. Browne, 80*l.*, and spial money, 7*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Kenelm Throkmerton, money given by lord Parre in rewards and spial money, 10*l.* Steph. Metcalf, late trumpeter with lord Parre, wages and conduct money to London, 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Gilb. Swynehoo, for watches, 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Rotherforde, for watches, 4*l.* 6*s.* Fras. Norton, — (blank) Staples, and John Ogle, captains of 50 men each, wages for 21 days, 39*l.* 4*s.* each. Coats at 8*s.* 4*d.* for the said 150 men, 25*l.* 10*s.*; and conduct money to 100 of them, 17*l.* 2*s.*

Remainder 870*l.* 14½*d.* which, after deducting refuse gold and two prests, leaves in ready money but 595*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* *Signed*: Jo. Uvedale.

P. 1.

14 Nov.

383. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 68.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 102.

On receipt of a letter from Angus (copy forwarded lately in cipher), wrote again to him to devise with the rest of the King's friends how to execute the things lately declared, on the King's behalf, by Mr. Saunforde, Wharton's kinsman; or at least to revenge the injuries now attempted towards them, but to keep themselves out of the hands of their adversaries, who "did all their feats more by policy than by any power." Yesternight had another letter (enclosed) from Angus, showing that money shall make and mar all. Sadler thinks that the slow coming of it may hurt the King's affairs. Wrote lately that Brunstone would send an express messenger to the King. He now sends bearer with letters to the King and to Suffolk, desiring that a placard may be given him for post horses to accelerate his journey to Court. The haste he makes, and his assurance that he will carry his letters safe, emboldens Sadler to write this out of cipher. Would be glad of letters out of England. Temptallon, 14 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

14 Nov.

384. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., IX., 550.

On Sunday^o last, he and Seymour, and the rest of the Council here, took leave of the Emperor, who protested his affection for Henry and gratitude for the grant of 20 days more than the treaty. Has all the King's

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384. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.—cont.

ordnance and munition here, not minding to send it to Antwerp or elsewhere, as it will be needed next year, but to bring it to Calais, if he can get cart horses, with the bows and arrows to be mended against next spring. Asks whether any horsemen or footmen shall remain in garrison at Guisnes; for most of the footmen will be on Friday or Saturday at Calais.

The Emperor remains in Cambray, which he garrisons, as well as Chasteau en Cambresis and Crevecueur, the Daulphin's town. He will make a castle in the highest part of Cambray called Mount St. Gery. Thinks he will stay there until Lorraine and his son arrive at Valenciennes, where the Regent is with Arschot, Du Rieux and most of the noblemen.

All the King's captains here have done their duty well. Was never in a war where there was so much for youth to learn, both at the being before Landersey and then at the Emperor's coming with horse and foot of all nations. Divers chiefs of Spanish footmen and Italian and Almain horse and foot offered to serve the King next year. Has kept their names. "Drouncelades," fifers and gunners to shoot in mortars are promised by Mons. du Bures, who is anxious, if the Emperor give him leave, to serve the King next year with the 5,000 tall footmen and a great number of horsemen which he had at this time with him. Douay, 14 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

385. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

In the Council's letters of the 8th, he and Sir Thos. Seymour are directed to confer with the best Clevoys captains, to learn how the Emperor was served by them, and, if they would agree upon a less price than in a "rate" sent therewith, to declare this to one Gymynyck, bringer of the said letters; and to know where he would be found if the King required him, who has given him 200 cr. pension. Received these letters no rather than yesterday, when the whole army was dissolved and the Clevoys captains could not be spoken with. Gymynyck says that, in case the Emperor has retained Clevoys at a lower price than in the rate, he will serve the King at the same "salar," upon two months' warning. About the truth of the said rate will write to the Great Master, who is always ready to do the King service. Gymynyck says he dwells at Gymnyhe castle, two Flemish miles from Colayne, and that his kinsman, the King's servant Arnolde, a very honest man who came with him, and has served all this year in the field, knows it well. The King can always have Clevoys horsemen, for Wallop practised with them, especially with the Count du Bures, who promised horsemen, footmen, gunners for mortars, drumsblades and fifers as many as the King shall need. Two other captains of the Low Parts, Joergen van Lesken and Borges van Monche, offered to serve, each with 300 or 400 horsemen; who abide at Gotten and served the Emperor this journey. One who was captain of the Noyre Bende has just arrived in this town to offer service, bringing the Emperor's letters of commendation. As for footmen, the Count de Mansfeld, dwelling in Saxony, offered to serve with 5,000 or 6,000 when required. And out of Italy the duke of Mantua's bastard, Alex. Gonzaga, offered to serve with 4,000 Italian footmen, and 300 mounted harquebuziers, upon two months' warning. Has made a book of these names. "As for the Italians, it is evil meddling with them, having had good experience thereof this year to be either too wise or too false." *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: "Mr. Wallop to the Council touching th'entertainment of Clevoys."

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14 Nov.

386. BRIAN to PAGET.

R. O

As "this messenger was departing even as I received the news I send you here inclosed, I have now no time to write you longer, but of the news it may please you to participate with the King's Majesty and your friends as you shall see ca[use]." Doway, [14] Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Faded.* *Add. Endd.*: xliij^o Novemb. 1548.

15 Nov.

387. SUFFOLK to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
92,659, f. 70.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 103.

Yesternight received Henry's letters of the 12th and thereby understood what he should have declared to Sir George Douglas, who departed the morning before. Recapitulates the points. As Sir George's declaration of the state of Scotland and subscribed opinion are sent to the King, Suffolk forbears to declare this to Angus and the rest until further instructions; for surely it would put them in despair and make them yield to the other party, who not only use force but promise great pensions and rewards out of France to win them. Sir George confesses their folly, but that cannot help them or advance the King's affairs. Henry writes that when they have done some notable enterprise, or given hostages to do it, Suffolk is to deliver for their common aid 1,000*l.* Humbly offers his opinion that the demand of hostages would make them think they were no longer reputed as friends, and thereupon help themselves from their desperation by leaning to the party of France, who asks nothing of them but to join in defence of their own realm and liberty, without demanding hostages. Where Henry would have Temptallon furnished against surprise; asked Sir George, because of Mr. Sadleyr's letters, how it was furnished, who said he thought it was well furnished and all the substance of his brother and friends within it, with ordnance that would shoot two miles, but he would write to his brother to see it surely furnished forthwith. Offered to help him, "but he said he trusted it was well enough." Darnton, 15 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—Encloses a letter from Wharton just received.

Pp 5. *Add. Endd.*: 1548.

15 Nov.

388. SADLER to ANGUS.

Sadler State
Papers,
i., 341.

Has received his writings by his servant John Douglas, and perceives that he will show himself a man of honor in this busy time, not doubting but God will give him the upper hand of his adverse party. Had already written to the King to the effect he desires; and has now written again. The Governor, on Sunday last, sent a herald with letters charging Sadler either to repair to him or depart the realm. Would fain be at home; but, so long as the King would have him remain, he may with Angus's favour "abide an charge more of the Governor," having so good a house as this, where neither the Governor nor the Cardinal will seek to do him any great displeasure for disobeying their charge.

Headed: To the lord of Angus, 15th November, 1548.

15 Nov.

389. PHILIP DE CROY, [DUKE of ARSCHOT], to WALLOP.

R. O.

That the Emperor despatched him from Cambray, at 4 o'clock at night, towards the Queen is his excuse for not saying adieu to Wallop, and thanking him for his friendship, whom he will always take for his good father and friend. Begs Wallop to make his very humble recommendations to the King. Vallen.,^o 15 Nov. 1548.

*Valenciennes.

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389. PHILIP DE CROY, [DUKE OF ARSCHOT], to WALLOP—*cont.*

Commendations to the Sieur Cremuel, the Sieur Treasurer and other gentlemen of his band. *Signed.*
French, p. 1. Add.

15 Nov. **390.** RICHARD HILLES to HENRY BULLINGER.

Original
Letters i. 242
(Parker Soc.)

As he cannot write Latin well and is ignorant of German, requests Bullinger to deliver and explain his answer to Henry Falckner, who inquired the price of his cloth, and if Falckner return it, begs Bullinger to keep it till John Burcher arrives. Cannot part with it for a less sum than stated. Could make more money, if he were intent only on gain, by 1,000 fl. on other wares, especially in this war time, but has in mind 1 Tim. vi. 17. Wrote about the 4 fl. merely to know if the letter of Francis Warner, the young man in his house, had been delivered, for he often inquires about it. That letter treated of some ungodly laws then enacted by our Parliament.

My wife sends good wishes to you and your wife. On the 2d inst. she had a son, whom I have named Gershom, quite large enough, the women say, for a mother of tall stature. As your wife has so many fine children herself she would pray for the wife of Master Megander, that she also may have a family. Strasburg, 15 Nov. 1548.

16 Nov. **391.** JOHN COOPE to JOHN JOHNSON.

B.O.

"J'hus an^o 1548 the xvjth in Novemb., at Ascheby":—I have received yours of 6 Nov., and have accordingly provided 100*l.* in L^o (London) with my friend Mr. Gerrade, to be paid at sight if the worst fall, which I trust shall not need, "seeing there is now no L . . Hollenders in Calles then v. companies." Describes other commercial matters and desires him to remember four barrels of herring "when these Hollenders be gone."

Hol., p. 1. Much mutilated. Add. : merchant of the Estaple in Calles.

16 Nov. **392.** SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Sadler State
Papers,
i. 344.

Henry commended the bearer, Mr. Richardson, to the Governor, who received him and maintained him and others in setting forth the Word of God. Now that the Governor, who was a supporter of good preachers, is (through the counsel of the Cardinal "for whom he hath forsaken both God and man") become a persecutor of them, Richardson is forced to fly this country, where the Cardinal's malice towards him (for his preaching and his zeal to England) makes it dangerous for him to abide. Commends him.

Headed : To the King's Majesty, 16th November, 1548.

16 Nov. **393.** The LAIRD OF BRUNSTON to SADLER.

Sadler State
Papers,
i. 342.

Has been long in writing, for the time is so dangerous. Prays to be excused to the King, whom he thanks for his gentle letter. Cannot get letters carried as oft as he would, but will write to the King the conclusions made in this Parliament. Showed Sadler that he had caused John a Barton to remain at home, than whom no man in Scotland more desires to further the King's godly purpose. His ships have been divers times at sea, but aye returned by contrary wind. That they may not "stir" the King's lieges, sends his servant, the bearer, with them; and begs Sadler to give him a letter, that they may be used as the King's friends and servants. It is believed that Angus will come to the Parliament, "and sends the sheriff

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of Ayr and laird of Drumlanrig (which are looked for this Saturday) to dress his way." Bothwell and Murray have been this Friday in the castle and spoken with Maxwell, through whom, the writer fears, they draw in Angus "by George." Thinks Sadler should warn George against receiving displeasure by Lord Home. Wots that Sadler knows that they intend to summon him (George) for treason; which will be the main work of this Parliament, if they make not four regents as before. Credence for bearer. Musselburgh, Saturday morning.

P.S.—Asks for news; and to be commended to Mr. Aevery. Be circumspect in sending letters, for the ways are straitly kept. "When your Lordship hath seen these other letters, close them within another letter and send me them again."

Healed: From the laird of Brunstoun to Sir Ralph Sadler, 16th November, 1543.

17 Nov.

394. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 73.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 104.

Have received his letters, with Wharton's, describing his proceedings with Robt. Maxwell and the Elwoodes. Wharton is to advertise Robt. Maxwell that order is taken for the 1,500*l.* to be delivered for aid of Angus and the rest of the King's friends in Scotland. As, upon theirs of yesterday, Suffolk has already written letters of comfort to Angus and the rest, there is no need to write from hence. Where Robt. Maxwell desired to know what the wages of the lord of Johnston should be, Wharton is to ask what wages he means, and tell him that if he means Johnston to serve the King here, "he shall have such wages as the rest shall have when they come to his Majesty's service." The King has received Suffolk's letters showing why he stayed the declaration, and is content that further declaration of their slackness be forborne, as Sir George has confessed it already. The King eftsoons desires him to make shift, according to the Council's letters of yesterday, to deliver the 1,500*l.*, without requiring hostages, but only writing letters of comfort as devised in his *post scripta*, adding that the French king cannot aid them but by stealth, whereas the King is always at hand and cannot be let to aid them, as he will do if they show themselves men and do as they promise. Mr. [Stanhope] is despatched with the 4,000*l.*

Draft mostly in Paget's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to my l. of Suff., xvij^o Novembris 1543.

17 Nov.

395. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO [the Bp. OF CARLISLE AND SIR THOS. WHARTON].

Add. MS.
5,754, f. 85
B. M.

We have received your letters by bearer, Wm. Garfurth, and declared their contents to the King, who answers that you, my lord of Carlisle, shall pay 20*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, therein mentioned, as due for buildings there since the departure of Stephen van Hascenperg, and Garfurth's wages for the oversight of the same. Also, as you request, bearer shall be "clerk of th'ordnance, the works and store there." As to the finishing of works there; upon the perfection of the works at Hull, John Rogers shall repair both to Carlisle and Wark, upon whose certificate the King will determine. As to the warrant you desire for lead taken at the late monastery of Shappe, Mr. Chancellor of the Augmentations shall be spoken with when he arrives here. Ampthill, 17 Nov. 1543.

P.S. in Mason's hand.—The King's pleasure is that you Mr. Wh[arton] in case you be executor to Sir Thos. Curwen, lately deceased, shall cause an inventory to be made of the King's stuff in Sheriffhutton castle, whereof

1548.

395. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [the Bp. OF CARLISLE and SIR THOS. WHARTON]—*cont.*

Curwen had the keeping. If not, he is to order such as are executors to do this and send it up. *Signatures lost.*

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address lost.

Add. MS.
5,754, f. 87.
B. M.

2. "Costs, charges and expenses done in and about the King's Highness' castle of Carlisle" from Sunday 27 May 35 Hen. VIII. to 17 Nov. next ensuing.

A long list of small amounts paid to various persons for nails, hair for plaster, candles and solder for glasiars, and for wages, for work done upon the castle and bulwarks of Carlisle. Total 20*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

Pp. 3.

17 Nov. **396.** The BISHOP of WORCESTER.

R. O.
Rymer, xv. 10. Notarial instrument witnessing the resignation by John bp. of Worcester of his said bishopric, made in Hertleburye castle, Worc., 17 Nov. 1548, 34 r.r. Hen. VIII. in presence of Thos. Bagard, LL.D., Walter Blounte and Ric. Ewer, S.T.B.

Notarial attestations appended of Wm. Warmstrye and Thos. Wemme.
Lat.

17 Nov. **397.** ARRAN to ANGUS.

R. O.
St. P., v., 348. It being understood that Sir Ralph Saidleir, ambassador to the King of England, daily directed and received private writings to and from great men and small within this realm, the Ambassador was charged to show his commission to us, if he had any, and, if it were expired, to depart the realm. This charge was given him in your house of Temptallon, but he still remains, corrupting by money and otherwise great men of this realm. We pray you heartily to cause the said Ambassador to depart out of Temptallon within a short space after the receipt of this and so eschew the suspicion that is risen of you. Lendoris, Friday, 17^o Nov. 1548.
Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

17 Nov. **398.** SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 122.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 123(1). Mary Queen of Scots' commission to Rothissay herald ———
(*blank space left for other names*) to charge Archibald earl of Angus to rid Sir Ralph Saidlair, ambassador of the king of England, out of his house of Temptallon, within 48 hours, on pain of being reputed a resetter of Englishmen in time of war; it being understood by James earl of Arrane, protector and governor, and the Council that Saidlair directs and receives private writings to and from "sundry great and small men within this realm," and therefore should be charged to expone his commission (if he has any) to the Governor or else depart the realm. Lundors, 17 Nov., 1 Mary.

Copy, p. 1. Endd.

18 Nov. **399.** SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

R. O.
St. P., v. 349. Encloses in cipher a letter received from Angus this morning. Is informed that the Governor and Cardinal, probably finding their intended

* The date is "Fredday the xvij day of November," but Friday was the 16th not the 17th of Nov. in 1548.

1543. exploit upon the Northland lords not so facile as they supposed, have gone to Stirling and will come strongly to Edinburgh, to keep their Parliament, if not impeached by Angus's party. Temptallon, 18 Nov. *Signed.*
In cipher, p. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.
- R. O. 2. Decipher of the above.
 Ib. 52. *In the hand of Suffolk's clerk, p. 1.*
- 18 Nov. **400. ANGUS to SADLER.**
 Add. MS. I am stopped of my purpose in coming to Edinburgh by my great
 32,653, f. 80. friends' advice, and will "supersede" it as yet. And shortly you shall
 B. M. know my whole purpose and mind, as doubtless you know my brother's.
 Hamilton Douglas, 18 Nov.
 Papers, *Copy in cipher, p. 1.*
 II., No. 107. Sadler
 State Papers, i. 345.
 Ib. f. 81. 2. Decipher of the above.
 P. 1.
- 18 Nov. **401. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.**
 R. O. Need not make a long letter, as the earl of Surrey (*conte de Sorey*)
 St. P. ix. 554. can tell occurrences here. He has shown whose son he is, and that he
 means to follow his father and his predecessors. With his gentle heart and
 dexterity, he needed no teaching, and Henry will command him nothing
 that he cannot execute. Valenciennes, 18 Nov. 1543. *Signed.*
French. Broadsheet, p. 1. Countersigned: Bave. Add. Endd.
- R. O. 2. Draft of the above dated "de Valenciennes, xvij^e de Novembre 1543."
 [Sp. Cal. *French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.*
 VI. II.,
 No. 259.]
- 18 Nov. **402. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.**
 R. O. Herê has been little news save of the Emperor's camp at Landressy,
 St. P., ix. 552. whereof Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wallop will have given advertisement. At
 Mons with the Queen Regent, news came to him late; for, since my lord of
 London and Mr. Bryan came, she has supposed that they and Mr. Wallop
 would hear all from the Emperor and his Council. Lack of matter has,
 therefore, caused his long silence.
 The Council lately wrote that a Scotch ship taken by the Dykegrave of
 Meidenblyke in Holland was good prize, and its taking a pleasure to Henry
 and service to the Emperor. Notified this to the Dykegrave; who answered
 that the Scots had already entered process against him in Holland and the
 Regent had commanded him to release them unless he could show cause
 why he should not so do; and he desired Wotton to obtain letters for him
 to the Commissioners of the process. Obtained these letters from the Regent
 and desired her to command the commissioners, in case sentence passed for
 the Scots, to stay them until he might advertise Henry. This she promised.
 Took opportunity, when she spoke of the "boasting and cracking that
 Frenchmen used," to feign that he had heard that they bruited the coming
 of the duke of Loreyne (then within a day's journey of this town) to be
 procured by the Emperor who was weary of war. She wondered at it, and
 said that surely it was not so; but that the French king procured it, and
 sent twice or thrice to hasten the Duke, even although he was sick, and
 the gentlemen who accompanied the Duke were favourers of the French.

1543.

402. WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

As to the Diet, the Germans pressed the Emperor to go thither; and, though it could not be so soon as they wished, she reckoned that he would go. Valenciennes, 18 Nov. 1543.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. F'ndd.

19 Nov.

403. BRIAN TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., II. 555.

On Saturday, the 17th, the duke of Lorraine and his son arrived at Vallencia, with 200 horse; and, after dinner, had access to the Emperor and the Queen. Next morning Chantonay brought the writer to his father's^o lodging, who made him sit down (there being present only himself and Joys, one of the principal secretaries) and said he was commanded to declare the duke of Lorraine's sayings, as follows. Details Granvelle's recital of Lorraine's speech, who, after wearying the Emperor with praises, pointed out that if the Emperor and French king continued at war, the Turk would overcome Christendom, and that the Germans were not yet in order; and after swearing, with his hand on his breast, that he "had no commission from none alive" (an oath learnt, as Granvelle said, in France, where "so they swear when they lie most"), said that Barbarosse should be sent out of France when the Emperor would, and desired a peace or else some truce. The Emperor replied, that, as to peace, since he had no commission it would be waste of wind to answer him, and, as for Barbarosse, he "was not a counsel for his coming" nor would "meddle with his going," thinking his abode the more charge to his enemy; and that he was in league with the King of England, without whom he would enterprise nothing. The Duke then went to the Queen and had like answer.

The Viceroy came in while Granvelle was speaking, who repeated all to him; and, as to the Emperor's doing nothing without the King, he said it would not be to the Emperor's honor to do otherwise after the King had done so lovingly to him. To that Brian pointed out the shame of such craft; and Granvelle said "No, no, be ye sure, Mons. Ambassador, that this knot is too fast knit to be unknit without both hands unknit it."

After dinner, Surrey, who had not had access since Wallop left, took leave of the Emperor and can report his gentleness. The Emperor then asked Brian if Granvelle had told him touching the duke of Lorraine, and said "'Heard ye ever a stranger sort of coming?' 'Sir,' quod I, 'ye saw that at this present he had assembled all the power that he could make in all his realm and elsewhere to fight against you, and yet durst not tarry it. How will he do the next year when my master shall be of as great power of his own partie?' 'Mary,' quod th'Emperor, 'I trust, undone.' 'Now, Sir,' quod I, 'the sticking to you of a faithful friend makes your enemy to shrink.' 'And I,' quod he, 'never to fail my friend again.'" Surrey and Brian then went to the Queen, whom they found sitting before a fire, playing at cards with the duke of Lorraine. While Surrey spoke with the Queen, Brian saluted the Duke, who sat, as he is lame, and asked Brian, for their old acquaintance in France, to drink with him before he departed. The Queen then called Brian, "saying, 'Mons. Ambassador, heard you ever of so lean a message?' 'Madame,' quod I, 'if the broth be no fatter it is not worthy the supping.' With that she laughed; so we departed."

Was afterwards assured that Lorraine comes for peace, but the Emperor will do nothing without Henry. The Imperials have in Pyemond taken the marquis of Sallusse, whom the ambassador of Ferrar procures to have in exchange for Don Francisco Deays. This Sunday night, came Sir Thos. Palmer out of France, on his faith to pay 1,000 cr. ransom or else

* Granvelle's.

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return within 40 days. He says the French desire peace with Henry. He was taken by young Damppeyer, the Dolphin's minion, from whom he brought a message (enclosed). "Grandvell said unto Mons. de Lorrain We know that Mons. Lestrayng hath been with you three or four times within this month. This Lestrange is a Frenchman and husband to Lanjake." Palmer's letter shows how the French are inclined, and this Court shows no less desire. To-morrow the Emperor departs to Brussels, and Lorraine to the French king. Valencia, 19 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.

404. SIR THOS. PALMER to BRIAN.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 558.

"Sir, Mons. Daumper hath desired me to make his recommendations to you and to Mr. Wallop," and to desire you to learn what the King would demand of their King; thinking that anything reasonable would be accorded if the King would grant safe-conduct to some honorable man to come over. Thinks Daumper spoke his King's mind, for he came 10 leagues to tell the tale and returned to Court the same night. Next day, met, at a castle near Socion, a man of Loren, who said the Duke would repair to the Emperor to treat of peace with the French king. Made the more haste hither. All honest men in France pray for peace with Henry and esteem the Emperor nothing; saying that, but for the English in the camp, they would have given him battle; "and indeed if they show themselves no better than they did the day I was taken they be not much to be feared." *Signed.*

The night I was taken, a gentleman, servant either of the King or the Dolphin, said "he heard the French king wish that you had been with him at Quayse, to make good cheer with him, and that you should not lose one groat."

Hol., pp. 2. Enclosed in the preceding letter.

19 Nov.

405. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 260.]

In pursuance of what Granvelle wrote yesterday of the Duke of Lorraine's coming, the Duke arrived the same day about dinner time, and told the Emperor that he came to do his duty as a prince of the Empire, and (considering the ills which daily succeeded in Christendom from this war, and the danger of its entire perdition through the matter of religion and the advance of the Turk) to beg the Emperor to listen to means of peace; protesting, however, that what he said was of himself without charge of the king of France or of any other. Replied that all Christendom knew what he had always done to maintain peace, and that [the king of France] had repeatedly commenced the war, and could make no promise that might be trusted; and, as for the troubles in religion and the descent of the Turk, all Christendom knew what he had done to prevent them, and who was their cause and had incited the Turk. The Duke then offered to go to the king of France and learn his intention; but the Emperor told him there was no need, since he had no charge, and he himself would not treat without due regard to the King of England and other allies and friends.

Afterwards the Duke held the same language to the Queen and to Granvelle; and the Emperor caused it forthwith to be declared to Briant, and afterwards repeated it to him and the earl of Sorey who came to take leave. At night the Duke returned to the Emperor and recommenced the practice, offering again to return by France if the Emperor would propose some means of peace or was inclined thereto. Answered as on the preceding day, adding that he would make no overture, nor give the Duke

1543.

405. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

occasion to return by France, as the French were giving out that the Duke came hither at his request. Will persist in this language until the Duke's return, and if possible will depart to-morrow so as to give reason for his brief return. Valenciennes, 19 Nov. 1543.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from Vienna.

20 Nov. **406.** SIR THOS. POPE to MR. CLERKE, Bailey of Whetstone, and THE LATE WIFE OF JOHN ROLF, Collier.

R. O. Has received a letter from the Chancellor of the Augmentations that the Church of Powles is appointed to have the manor of Whetstone^o in exchange with the King for other lands, the timber and woods of the said manor being reserved for the said church. Desires them therefore to stay the felling of the woods sold to them, and they shall have as much elsewhere. St. Albons, 20 Nov.

Hol. p. 1. Add. Mutilated.

407. SUFFOLK to SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Add. MS. 32,653, f. 134. B. M. Hamilton Papers, II., No 126(2). According to the communications between him and Suffolk which were put in writing and sent to the King (who has a firm trust in his brother and him, and in Glencarne, Cassels, the sheriff of Ayr and other lords in the North parts, that they will now show themselves like noble-men against his enemies and theirs), the King commands Suffolk to deliver them 1,500*l.*; which shall be sent with all diligence to Berwick and there delivered to such as bring bills of the said lords and Douglas for receipt thereof. Is further commanded to declare that, if they proceed as the King expects, they shall lack no aid of another sort than France will give to the other party; for France will have enough to do to help himself, and the king of Denmark is in like case, and the King's aid is at hand. Where Douglas said that he gave only his own opinion, but would declare it to his brother and the rest, Suffolk desires to know their minds therein. Assures him that the King has an "entire trust" in his brother and him and would be glad to hear of their proceedings.

Copy, pp. 2. Endd.: "Copie of my l. of Suffolk lettre to Sir George Douglas."

20 Nov. **408.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS. 32,653, f. 75. B. M. Hamilton Papers, II., No. 105. Perceive by theirs of the 16th and 17th inst., that Suffolk shall with all speed advance 1,500*l.* to the King's friends in Scotland, sending to the King's receivers in these parts for it, to whom he has accordingly written; but, as succour is needed forthwith, he also wrote to the mayor and aldermen of Newcastle, who have advanced 1,000 marks; and, by deferring the garrisons' wages, the sum is made up and shall be at Berwick on Thursday night. Suffolk has advertised the King's friends thereof and written letters of comfort to Angus and Sir George Douglas, of like effect save that Douglas's letter mentions conversation had with him. Had twice before that written encouraging letters to them, always bidding them beware of fair words. The Council wrote that Suffolk should cause the two ships which wafted the King's beer to look out for ships out of the Frith, and warn the King's other ships in the Narrow Seas. Wrote to

* The manor of Whetstone came into the King's hands by the suppression of the Knights of St. John, and was granted by him, as here indicated, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, 9 June 1544. See Pat. Roll, 36 Hen. VIII., p. 21, m. 29.

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Shelley to send one of them back to the Narrow Seas for that purpose, and also to advertise them not to trouble John a Barton's two ships, having safe conduct, although John a Barton himself comes by land. If they are not both departed into Flanders to waft the King's beer, one shall waft the beer and the other come to the Narrow Seas. Suffolk has advertised Sir George Douglas that the King grants John a Barton's safeconduct. Enclose a letter from Sadler to them, and the copy of one from Angus to Sadler, both in cipher, with the "unciphering" of them; also a letter of Sir George Douglas for Master Somervell to have licence to go home on pledges, wherein Angus and Sadler have written to the Council heretofore, and the writers have also twice written. As the father is in prison for the King's cause, the request should be granted. Sir George writes also for the lord of Mowe, who was taken breaking the truce and not as a prisoner of war. Enclose a letter of Wharton's, with one of John Moores, Scottishman, espial. Where the espial mentions great garrisons to be laid on the Scottish borders; they think a lord warden should now be on the Borders to direct exploits. Darnton, 20 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—In case the King's two ships are departed from Berwick to Flanders (as Suffolk wrote to Sir George that John a Barton's safeconduct should come by next post, and lest it be too late) the lord Admiral should send word to the ships on the Narrow Seas to let John a Barton's two ships pass. Have written to Wharton to advertise Robt. Maxwell of the aid now given to the King's friends; and Suffolk has written to Sir George Douglas that Robt. Maxwell, "among other, be remembered." Where the King requires Suffolk to advertise Angus, Casselles and Glencarne of Sir George's discourse; at Sir George's special request he forbore to do so, but wrote to Angus that he had had a long discourse with his brother, who no doubt would declare it to him. Has also written to Sir George "not to forget to make his declaration" to the King's friends as he promised.

Pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

20 Nov. **409. TOWN OF RAGUSA TO HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Profess gratitude for his innumerable benefits to their fellow citizens trading in England, whom they again commend to his favour. Rhagusii, 20 Nov. 1543. *Subscribed:* "Devotiss., Rector et Consilium Rhagusii."

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

21 Nov. **410. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK.**

Add. MS.
32,653. f. 83.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 108.

The King has received his of the 16th and seen the letters sent with it, and takes thankfully his wise consideration of affairs, as appears by the appointment of his device for the aid of money and for comfortable letters; which he will have, ere this, learnt from the Council's letters. To discourage the Scottish of the French party, he should bruit "how the French king ran away," as may be gathered from the copies lately sent him "from me William Paget." Where Sadler wrote of Somerville's desire for the entertainment of his son, and his hope to escape by corrupting the captain of the Blacknesse; Suffolk shall send for the Master of Somerville and entertain him gently. If the captain may be won by reward, Sadler might, if he can get a fit messenger to Somerville, practise with him what may be done with the captain for delivery of the castle to the King for "any reasonable reward." This is to be written to Sadleyr, with proviso that, unless he can get a trusty messenger to do this by mouth, without danger of being taken, he shall not venture it.

Copy, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to the Duke of Suffolk, xxj^o Novembris 1543.

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21 Nov. **411.** SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 78.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 106.

Has nothing important to write, but is loth to let the posts sit idle, and would gladly hear from their lordships. Angus and the others, who were determined to come to Edinburgh on Monday last, have changed their purpose, as appears by the copy in cipher (herewith) of a letter from Angus. Temptallon, 21 Nov. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher, p. 1. Add.

Ib. f. 79.

2. Decipher of the above. P. 1.

22 Nov. **412.** HENRY VIII. to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 85.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 109.

Intended to revoke him home before Christmas, as he desired ; but the state of affairs in Scotland is now suddenly driven into such terms that a personage of reputation must be in those parts to comfort the King's friends and keep enemies in awe. Desires him, as he has already travailed so much there, to take some more pain therein, until it appear what this variety of things in Scotland will grow to ; and his service will both please the King and turn to his honour. Amptuil, 21 (*sic*) Nov. 35 Henry VIII.

Draft, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, xxij^o Novembris 1543.

22 Nov. **413.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 87.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 110.

By the King's letter herewith he will perceive some alteration touching his return, which is due to the King's good opinion of his service, who has sundry times spoken earnestly that he would gladly see him. Trust that his stay will not be long, as the King intends to establish two wardens there. Whereas such Scots as are the King's enemies boast that, next year, they will have 10,000 Scots at the French King's charge and 4,000 lansknights out of Denmark ; Suffolk shall bruit abroad that the French King, whom the King and the Emperor mean to assail next year both by sea and land, having no friend in Christendom, is like to be so strained as to have neither men nor money for his friends in Scotland, nor yet sufficient for himself, and also, for this year's wars, has been constrained to let out his salt garners for two years' rent beforehand. The French King's friends in Scotland will not only lack help next year, but be restrained from traffic with the Emperor's countries, who, as by treaty bound, will take them for enemies ; whereas the King, thank God !, has treasure enough for himself and his friends, whom he will succour both by sea and land. As the King is informed that John a Barton's ships are already passed into France, a safe-conduct is sent, by bearer, only for himself to come to the King. Suffolk shall write letters of thanks to the sheriff of Ayr and Dunlanrik ; and cause Wharton to declare to Dunlanrik that the King means to show him favour. Here is no news but that the Emperor and French King have dissolved their armies, and Mr. Wallop, with the King's men, is by this time arrived at Calais ; missing very few men, and no gentlemen save Sir George Carew, Sir Thos. Paulmer and Mr. Bellingham, who are prisoners, but well.

Draft, pp. 4. Endd.: Mynute to the Duke of Suffolk, xxij^o Novembris 1543.

22 Nov. **414.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 89.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 111.

Suffolk perceives, by theirs of the 19th, that he is to bruit in Scotland how the French king ran away ; which is already done and the copy of the news sent to Sadler, and also to Sir George Douglas, who has returned word that he will so bruit it among friends and enemies that the

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Governor's and Cardinal's ears shall be full of it. As to sending for Master Somervell and giving him good entertainment; that, without licence to return and help his father, will be little to his comfort, and considering Angus's and Douglas's suit to have him home (to lead his father's men, who will be ruled by no other), and offer of other hostages, Suffolk once minded to let him go, seeing his father imprisoned for the King's cause, but tarried for the King's answer; for those that are the King's friends "will somewhat regard the goodness that they have found in him," and those that are not will care little how long their pledges lie, for Scots do not love their children as Englishmen do, "but seem to care little for them." Suffolk therefore forbears to send for Master Somervell, who would perhaps repute it "to be to keep him more safely," and albeit the man is "not most personable, yet he is noted to be a man of courage." Give reasons against the practise, by Sadler, with lord Somervell for delivery of the castle^o; both because of the difficulty of it (Sadler being suspected to be against the Governor and Cardinal, and commanded to avoid, and proclamation since made in Edinburgh that no man shall victual Temptallon) and the danger of it (seeing that the messenger must be a Scottishman, and should have great profit in disclosing it). Besides the danger to Somervell and Sadler and the unlikelihood of success, its disclosure would make many in Scotland forsake the King's friends. If the King's friends now prevail, the most they intend "is to get the marriage and the peace to hold, with laying in of hostages for it"; but they never durst tell their friends that they go about to make a party for Englishmen, which can only be made after deadly feud among themselves drives them to seek succour of England, as Sir George Douglas's discourse showed. Few Scottishmen will help the King to conquer any part of Scotland unless forced thereto; and if the King's enemies prevail his friends must either join them, "like untrue gentlemen," or else flee to him for succour. Their friends help them in their own quarrel, but not for England, and will desert them if it come abroad that the King goes about to get holds in Scotland. Upon the success of the aid of money now ministered, the King will shortly know how to trust his friends. Forbear therefore to write to Sadler. To write to Angus to send his chaplain, who is his chief secretary, would make him suspect the chaplain; who himself says that, unless Winchester sends for him he will not come, as appears by his late letter. As for the 100*l.* for Angus above his wages, besides the 1,500*l.* now advanced, it shall be ready for him if demanded. Enclose two letters of Wharton's, one of Gilbert Swynnew's and one of Sir Ralph Eure (the effect of which Suffolk has written to Sir George Douglas); also a bill, from my lord President, of receipts now in the receivers' hands. Of the 4,000*l.* which Mr. Stannehop shall bring, after the aid paid to the King's friends and this month's wages to the garrisons, little above 1,200*l.* will remain. Darneton, 22 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—Suffolk has stayed the money in the receivers' hands, and thinks it should be put in the lord President's keeping, so that, if the King will use it here, carriage may be saved. A servant of Sadler's has been here for money. Despatched him, with word to his master to repair to Edinburgh at the King's friends' being there, where he may learn practices and do better service than where he is.

Pp. 8. *Add. Endd.*: 1548.

22 Nov. **415.** CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O. No news here in Upper Germany. The Emperor's commissioners
St. P., ix. 559. are at Spires with the delegates of the Catholics and Protestants about the reformation of the judgment of the Chamber. Explains the quarrel about this.

* Blackness. See No. 379.

1543.

415. CHR. MONT TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

The Emperor lately wrote letters to the republic of Cologne and to the city of Metz warning them to persist in the old religion; and commanded the Hildesheimers, who had joined the Protestant confession and expelled the monks, to restore things to their former state. The noble canons of Cologne had had themselves absolved, by the Bishop of Rome, from their oath to their Bishop;^o and the Emperor is said to resent that Bishop's attempted change of religion. The Emperor's harbingers are at Spires to assign lodgings for the coming Diet. Three weeks ago the Emperor sent Count William a Furstenberg, with six ensigns of foot, into Luxembourg, which is devastated by the French king. Spires, 22 Nov. 1543.

News has just come that Furstenberg has taken Arla and two neighbouring castles, but the cold hinders further operations.

Latin. Hol., pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.

22 Nov.

416. MARY OF GUISE TO PAUL III.

R. O.

Received by the Patriarch of Aquileia, his letter and brief, which was quite *a proposito* to aid the affairs of this realm; and has, from the Patriarch, learnt his Holiness' good will to the Queen her daughter, and to her and to this realm. Need not write of affairs, of which she has fully informed the Patriarch, except to advertise him that since the King's death the realm is marvellously seduced and spoiled by the Lutheran sect, as well by the King of England as by the greater part of the subjects of this realm, so that it is in the way of being lost altogether. Begs him to succour it. Will herself do what is possible; and assures him that her cousin the Cardinal of St. Andrews has done his duty well. "Scritta in Essilinga (*qu. misreading of Esterlinga?*) a 22 di Novembre, 1543."

Italian. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS., pp. 2. Original endorsed: A N. S^a, la Regina di Scotia.

23 Nov.

417. SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL TO THE COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 94.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 112.

Enclose a letter of Sir George Douglas's and one of Symple's sent to Wharton. Where Douglas writes that promise was made him by Suffolk for the lord of Mowe; Suffolk made no promise, and so has answered Douglas; albeit, Mowe's son lying in pledge for him, and Douglas bound for his re-entry, if he might be won to serve the King, it were well to let Douglas have him. Desire to know the King's pleasure in this, and for Master Somervell "whose father lieth in durance for the King's sake." Where Douglas writes to have the coming of the King's money to Berwick kept secret, and he to have the conveyance of it; Suffolk wrote to Shelley to deliver it to such persons as Angus, Casselles, Glencarne and Douglas should send with "bills of their hands," so that if Douglas bring all these bills he shall receive all. Hope that Somervell, being in hold, will not be forgotten among them, for he is well dedicate to the King and needs help. Where Douglas writes that he should meet the English Commissioners at the Bounde Rode at Berwick for redress of harms done to and by persons assured by him, who, he prays God, will hereafter stand of as good will as himself; Suffolk has written to him that, if he pray God that his friends may be as himself, the prayer implies that he mistrusts them, and therefore he should cause them to lay in hostages, for surely if they break their promise they shall smart for it. His writing that he will keep promise, not doubting but by Suffolk's help to "have the countrepayne," seems to mean to have Suffolk's promises to him kept, which were that if he proceeded truly to serve the King "he should lack none aid, neither of men nor money."

* Hermann von Weide.

1548.

Suffolk promised that if overset by his enemies he should have ready aid; and for this 1,200 men are prepared. Darnton, 28 Nov. *Signed*.

P.S.—Douglas has promised to bind himself by letter for the re-entry of Mowe, besides his hostage.

Pp. 4. *Add. Endd.*: 1548.

24 Nov. **418.** HENRY VIII. to CHARLES V.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 561.

Sent Brian to him to communicate things concerning the continuance of the amity, and to reside with him while he remained with his army in the field. Hearing now that, after the flight of the enemy, the army shall repose, as the season requires, recalls Brian and the bp. of London; and sends in their place the bearer, Dr. Wootton, dean of Canterbury, who has been lately resident with the Regent, and who is replaced by Dr. Layton, dean of York, who shall start with all diligence. Begg credence for Wootton. "A notre ——— (blank) d'Amphill, le ——— (blank) jour de Novembre, 1548."

French.^o *Draft, broadsheet, p. 1. Corrected by Wriothesley. Add. Endd.*: Mynute to the Emperor.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 261.]

2. Original letter of which the above is the draft. Dated Amphill, 24 Nov. 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

24 Nov. **419.** HENRY VIII. to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 262.

Has determined to recall his ambassador Dr. Wotton and send him to the Emperor to replace the bp. of London, who is revoked. Amphill, 24 Nov. 1548.

Original at Vienna.

420. CHARLES V.

Add. MS.
2,442, f. 34.
B. M.

"Instructions given to Mr. Doctor Wotton towards (*sic*) the Emperor, to remain there as ambassador lieger in the place of the bishop of London and Sir Francis Bryan."

The King, having determined to revoke the bp. of London and Sir Francis Brian, now his ambassadors with his good brother and ally the Emperor, has appointed "you the said Doctor Wootton" to supply their place. Upon receipt of these instructions, and two letters from his Majesty sent herewith, to the Queen Regent for your revocation from attendance upon her and to the Emperor for your acceptance, you shall declare to the Queen Regent the King's determination, adding that Mr. Dr. Leighton shall be forthwith sent to replace you, then take your leave and depart to the Emperor's Court. There, after conferring with the Bishop and Sir Francis, you shall make access, together with them, deliver the King's letters and declare his Majesty's resolution, adding that Dr. Layton, dean of Yorke, is to replace him with the Regent.

Whereas letters were lately written to the Bishop and Sir Francis to require the Emperor to take the Scots for enemies, except such as had the King's safe conduct, you shall eftsoons, after the departure of the Bishop and Sir Francis, purchase that the Scots may be published common enemies; and, as it is covenanted that the King and Emperor shall next year invade the French king's country, you shall likewise move the Emperor and Granville to devise order for consultation thereupon. Where

* In this paper the final "e" where meant to be sounded is marked with an accent, thus "è."

1543.

420. CHARLES V.—*cont.*

the duke of Lorraine has been lately at the Emperor's Court and made overture for peace or truce between the Emperor and French king, as Mr. Brian has advertised, you shall learn from Mr. Brian the whole state of that affair, so as to be the riper to commune with the Emperor or his Council, who will probably confer with you therein, because, by the 24th article of the treaty, neither prince shall treat without the other's consent. The King refused to hear the French ambassador before his departure hence because his overture was not communicated to the Emperor's ambassador, and therefore you shall learn how they have proceeded there and all their occurments of Italy, Spain, France and Almayne.

Finally, where it is covenanted between the King and Emperor that either prince should send certain ships to the seas, wherein the King has "all this year long" performed his part, but the Emperor has not accomplished his (notwithstanding that both you and Sir Thos. Seymour, to the Regent, and the bp. of London and Sir Fras. Brian, to the Emperor and Mons. Granneville, have eftsoons moved the same), and for answer has always "shifted the fault unto his ministers, using still a redubbe therein"; in case the Emperor do not forthwith furnish his navy upon such motion as the bp. and Brian at their departing shall make therein, you shall eftsoons solicit the same again.

Modern copy made (apparently from the original in the Tower) for King Charles II., pp. 3.

Harl. MS.
297, f. 60.
B. M.
Add. MS.
5,935, f. 80.
B. M.

2. Another modern copy.

Pp. 6.

3. Another modern copy.

Pp. 5.

24 Nov.

421. HEIR OF RICHARD LEFTWICH.

R. O.

Record of proceedings in the Court of Wards and Liveries upon an order to Kath. Leftwiche, late wife of "the said" Ric. Leftwiche, dec., to deliver her son and heir to the feodary of co. Chester. She answered that her son and heir was dead leaving a daughter and she had only a younger son called Rauffe Leftwiche; who came into this Court, 24 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII, and showed his title (described) to certain lands (named); and, being 29 years of age, was dismissed. Margaret, the daughter and heir general of Ric. Leftwiche, the younger, is within age and entitled to lands in Awsyng, Chesh., after Eliz. Bulkeley, widow.

Large paper, pp. 3. Mutilated.

24 Nov.

422. WHARTON TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 99.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 114.

This 24 Nov., met Robt. Maxwell and declared the coming of the money to Angus and the rest, and the advice contained in Suffolk's letter of the 19th. He said they would have done things ere this had they had money to keep their men together; and, unless they could assemble their men before the Parliament (appointed for Monday, 3 Dec.), it would "let their great purpose." Wharton asked what was done for his father's liberty. He answered that the Governor required his father to be bound to leave his bond to England and lay his son Robert in hostage; which he refused to do. And Robert Maxwell added that, if they would refuse England, they "might have enough," and he trusted England would not refuse them. Wharton said that, if they stood to their promises, they need not doubt to have aid. He answered that he would never break promise;

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he had seen the Governor's charge, in writing, to Angus to put away Mr. Sadlier, who (it stated) was there to adhere Scottishmen to the King against their duties; and he gave news such as contained in the laird Dunlangrik's letter which Wharton forwarded yesterday, save "that he thought the ships would shortly depart," and said that the Governor had commanded him and other gentlemen on the Borders not to meet Wharton or any other of England without leave. Since the laird Johnston did not come with Maxwell, as appointed, Wharton will send for him; and has told Maxwell that if this is refused Johnston shall suffer. Hears that Johnston has great offers from the Governor and Cardinal. Like others there he is "needy and covetous." Will know in four days what he will do. Maxwell desired Thome the Laird and another of the head of the Armstrangis to be sent to him to-morrow at Langholm. Has appointed the Laird and his son, "a proper man," to go. Continued the assurance to 16 Dec. and parted, Maxwell again desiring him to write to Suffolk to hasten the money.

The Armstrangis and other riders who serve the King complain that those within Angus's assurance resett the enemies, both bodies and goods. Has written of this to Angus, for here are many proper men to annoy the King's enemies.

Describes raids by Elwads and Armstrangis on 19 Nov. upon John Dawson's house of Over Howden in Lawderdail, on 21 November at Over and Nether Crissope in Ettrick Forest belonging to Michael Scott, Bukcleugh's chief counsellor, and on 23 Nov. upon the laird of Sesfurth's town of Newtown in Tividale. Carlisle, 24 Nov. *Signed*.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1543.

25 Nov. **423.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 97.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 113.

Sir George Douglas here complained much of attemptates done to his friends assured by the lord Warden; and, thereupon, Suffolk commissioned Sir Thos. Hilton and George Bowes to go to the Borders for redress of harms done both to and by the persons assured. Gave this commission to them rather than to the deputy warden, because Sir George thought he would be partial, the harms being done by the men of Berwick and other garrisons under him. The commissioners have met, and both they and Sir George have written to Suffolk what they stick at (letters and copies of the answers enclosed). Suffolk has also written another to Sir George apart, to move his friends to be more reasonable; but if they still "look to have credence given unto them against a plain truth," the commissioners are to take day to the 4th of next month. Suffolk asks what to do in case they cannot agree; for Sir George says it is impossible to induce his friends to lay hostages, although they would hinder no English exploits against the King's enemies and his, and that his brother wrote to him that, if they broke their assurance, they should both lose it and make redress.

Enclose a letter from Sadler to them, with copy of one from Angus to Sadler, in cipher, with the "unciphering"; also a letter from Wharton and one from Donelangrig to Wharton. Darnton, 25 Nov. *Signed*.

P.S.—By Donelangrig's letter and otherwise, it appears that many in Scotland would join the King's friends if they might perceive that the King meant only the peace and marriages, without conquest of any part of the realm, to which few will agree.

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

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424. SIR WM. EURE and Others to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 101.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 115.

This Sunday afternoon, Sir George Douglas said before them that he had message forth of Scotland, on Saturday night, that, if he would meet the Governor or Cardinal, with four with them, and refuse England, he should have an abbey to him and his heirs, 20 score crowns out of another abbey, and a pension of France; also he said that Scotland would "not be won but with great strokes and many of them," and all Scots favour France better than England, but "if all his friends refuse him he would serve the King with himself and a boy." He said he had advertised the King of these sayings. Berwick, 25 Nov., 8 p.m. *Signed*: Will'm Eure: Thomas Hylton: George Bowes.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

25 Nov.

425. The LAIRD OF BRUNSTON to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 104.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 116(1).

Since he last wrote, the Cardinal and Governor have been in Dundee; where they sent for lord Gray and his company. They came, but would in no wise speak with the Governor, except he put the Cardinal and Bothwell out of his company, which he would not do. The Cardinal, thereupon, by rewards and other false means, "dressed" most of the gentlemen who were with Gray to his purpose, and caused the Governor to appoint a new trust; which they accepted and were betrayed. Gray, Rothers and Mr. Bannaves, one of the last ambassadors, are taken. The Cardinal desired the custody of Bannaves, "because he loved him worst of all"; and Rothwes is in the Governor's house of Cragnetham, and Gray in Dalkethe. John Chartors, a friend of Gray, escaped; and no man in Scotland is more able to trouble them. The King should write to Charters promising friendship. Has convened the laird of Calder and 12 or 16 of his neighbours, and induced them to refuse the money they might have to be friends to France, with the promises of pensions ("which I believe should have been evil paid,") and be the King's friends; and thinks the King should write to Calder thanking him for his willingness to join the King's friends, as reported by Brunston. Albeit the King has been beguiled by untrue men, he must not repute less those that are true, for, surely, if he "bide not the better by those that be his friends" they cannot prevail, and there was never greater appearance of trouble than now. The Cardinal and Governor took 7 or 8 of the honestest men of Dundee, on 21 Nov., for pulling down the Friars, and departed to Stirling. This 24th (*sic*) Nov. they sent Bothwell to Edinburgh (with proclamations for the town, castle, town of Leith and country to obey him, but Brunston thinks "he will be evil served") to keep the town until the Parliament. Believes that Lenoux is gone again to the *Earl of Angus*. Will certify further occurrents, and begs to know the King's pleasure. Brunstone, 25 Nov.

P.S.—"The Cardinal hath the Governor's son in pledge that he shall bide at his counsel."

In cipher, pp. 3.

25 Nov.

426. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Describes the difficulty of the bringing home the ordnance and munitions. In Hennault and Cambresis the ways were so foul that a double number of beasts could hardly draw half a carriage weight; and they were further hindered by the breaking of wagon ropes, which were rotten by "long lying in the fields." At Douay, considering that the ways of Artois and Flanders were still worse, and their beasts weak and faint-hearted from living only on foggage and stubble, it was decided to leave all except the

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bows and arrows, which were wet through their chests. By advice of George Browne, master of the Ordnance here, left three gunners, two smiths and two joiners at Douay to dress and mend the ordnance, morysche pykes, bills and other munitions, which may either remain there all winter or come by water to Antwerp and England, or by land to Calais if the ways be dry. To provide for conveyance of their carriages, the Emperor at their departure appointed Mons. de Vandeville, captain of Gravelines (who had met them at Fynes at their first entry into France and gently conducted them to Mons. du Rieux at Arras), who now, in their passage homewards, was very attentive in mending ways that were spoilt by frost and snow and in escorting them with the garrisons of Ayre and St. Omer's along the dangerous frontier by Turwayn. At St. Omer's they had to unload and carry the munitions in boats to Gravelines, and thence in wagons to Calais. Wallop, Sir Robert Bowis, treasurer of the wars, Sir John Raynesforth, George Browne and his company, Ralph Bulmer, Peter Meotas and 200 horsemen and as many footmen accompanied the munitions; so that, although the rest of the army was at Calais ready to be transported on 19 Nov., they did not arrive there until Thursday, the 22nd, at night. Lodged every night in good towns and were gently entertained with suppers and banquets.

Upon examining the munitions, at their arrival, George Browne advised that two bowyers and two fletchers should remain for a month drying, setting and seasoning the said bows and arrows; and Wallop caused Bowis to give them wages, as well as those left at Douay, for one month, after which the eight artificers shall depart to England and the King be charged only with the three gunners at Douay. Calais, 25 Nov. *Signed*.

P.S.—This 25 Nov., at 1 p.m., received their letter directing that the ordnance at Douay be brought to Calais. It is impossible to bring it by land until the ways dry; and by water it must go by Gaunt, Antwerp and the sea, which is a great circuit, and there is danger of frost freezing the river and also of stealing from the boats. Respites its conveyance until he hears the King's further pleasure. If it is to be brought, requires them to appoint who shall convey it, and money for its conveyance, for the Treasurer^o of the Wars will be departed to England before their answer comes. Commends the said Treasurer highly, who was much esteemed by Arschot, the Great Master, and others. In presenting the Emperor's reward to Wallop, the secretary presented also a letter† of recommendation from the Emperor to the King written with his own hand. Intended to present it himself, but, as his coming to Court will not be so shortly as he thought, sends it to them to deliver.

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.: 1543.

26 Nov. **427.** SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 103.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 116.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 345.

Has received advertisements from Brunstone, who, "except there be no truth in Scottishmen," undoubtedly minds to do the King service. Sends them in cipher, as Brunstone required, to show how the Governor and Cardinal now triumph against the King's friends. Temptallon, 26 Nov. *Signed*.

Partly in cipher, p. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

26 Nov. **428.** SADLER TO SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 107.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 117.

Lately wrote that the Governor and Cardinal, intending to do some exploit on Angus's friends in the North, had turned Westwards to Stirling because "they found not their purpose very facible." But the truth is that they indeed went to St. Johnstons and Dundee and have taken the earl of

* Sir Robert Bowes.

† No. 366.

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428. SADLER to SUFFOLK and DURHAM—cont.

Rothers, lord Gray, who is the King's prisoner, and Mr. Henry Bannaves, lately ambassador; as appears by the copy of Brunston's news now enclosed to the King. Thus the Governor and Cardinal triumph, and "take their time when it serveth"; but the Cardinal so doubts the Governor's inconstancy that he keeps his eldest son in St. Andrews castle for a pledge. Cannot tell what purpose Angus, Cassells, Glencarne and Sir George Douglas have, but they sit still and do nothing, to the perplexity of their friends and embolding of their adversaries. Thinks it long since he has had letters from England. Temptallon, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

In cipher, pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 108.

2. Decipher of the above.

Pp. 2.

26 Nov.

429. ARRAN to ANGUS.

R. O.
St. P. v. 350. Has received his writings by Rothesay herald, to the effect that he believed Arran would not be discontent that Sir Ralph Sadlier was entreated in Temptallon, and now, seeing the contrary, desires charge subscribed by all the lords to put him forth. Had Sadlier used himself like an ambassador, Arran would not have been discontent, but he daily practices to corrupt faithful subjects to the opinion of England in this time of war; and therefore Arran charged him to depart and Angus to "devoyd" his house of him. Finds it strange that, by desiring charge from all the lords, he thinks Arran's authority "insufficient to discharge ane Inglisman of yis countrey in tyme of weir"; and has sent Rothisay again to charge him in the Queen's name and Arran's to cause Sadlier to pass to his own country. Lynlythquo, 26 Nov.

Copy in the hand of Sadler's clerk, p. 1. Endd.

26 Nov.

430. ALESSANDRO ANTHINORI and GIOVANNI SIMONETTI.

R. O.

Certificate of Jehan de Hotot, keeper of the seal of the obligations of the *vicomté* of Rouen, 26 Nov. 1543, that it is witnessed by Nic. Douvet and Jacques Prioret that they have seen and read two writings described and recited, viz.:—

(1.) A licence by Francis I. to Alex. Anthinory, dwelling at Florence and having houses at Lyons, Antwerp and elsewhere, Simon Pecori, Florentine, dwelling at Antwerp, and Jehan Sinonnet (*sic*), dwelling at Meldibourg in Zealand, and their company, to import certain quantities of herring, etc., and to export certain quantities of salt, etc., from and to foreign countries, as well of enemies as of friends, under specified conditions. Dated at La Fere sur Oize, 14 Nov. 1543.

(2.) Consent by Charles de Moy, chlr., seigneur de la Milleraye, gentleman of the King's chamber, captain of fifty lances *de ses ordonnances*, vice admiral of France and lieutenant general of Normandy in the absence of the Dauphin, to the full execution of the above licence. Dated 23 Nov. 1543.

French. Large parchment. Seal spoilt. Signed in the margin by the notaries.

R. O.

2. Another copy of the above.

French. Large parchment. Seal lost. Signed by the notaries.

R. O.

3. Similar certificate by Jehan de Hotot made 26 Nov. 1543—at the relation of Nic. Douvet and Jehan Godes, notaries,—of a similar licence to

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Anthinory and Sinonnet only, dated La Fere sur Oize 14 Nov. 1543, and consent by Charles de Moy dated 23 Nov. 1543.

French. Large parchment. Seal lost. Signed by the notaries.

27 Nov. **431.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 263.]

Has received by the Sieur d'Arbays the Emperor's letters of the 8th inst. with news of the shameful flight of the French King, and, afterwards, those of the 19th containing the communications with the duke of Lorraine. Remits the rest to D'Harbays. London, 27 Nov. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern extract from Vienna Archives.

27 Nov. **432.** CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 264.]

Received her letters of the 8th containing news of the shameful flight of the French, which were well taken by this King, as she will learn from the Sieur d' Harbais. As to the offer of the ships in her letter of the 9th, Harbais will tell what the King said; and the Council, especially the Admiral, talked so to Chapuys' man, but, having seen the letter, they have made no other instance or claim. There will be great difficulty in getting the English to condescend to the safeconducts for traffic in France, although they have no earthly reason to make difficulty therein, especially seeing their own claim to do it at pleasure, as appears by the Admiral's letter to Chapuys (herewith). Will repeat his charge and advertise her of the answer. London, 27 Nov. 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna Archives.

27 Nov. **433.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 110.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 118.

Enclose letters in cipher from Sadler to the King, from Brunston to Sadler and from Sadler to the writers, with the unciphering of them; also copy of a letter which Suffolk has written to Angus (on receipt of Sir George Douglas's letters this morning reporting the taking of Rothers, Graye and Henry Bennaves), asking what he and his friends intend to do. Where Suffolk wrote to Douglas to see that the King's money was not spent in vain, and Douglas answered that he thought none should be delivered until Suffolk knew to whom and for what purpose, Suffolk has ordered Shelley to stay the 1,500*l.*, entertaining such as come for it until he hears further. Desires to know the King's pleasure in this. Where Douglas demands a greater aid than 1,200 men, if need be, Suffolk has written to ask what aid he desires. Unless some deadly feud is raised, a small number of Englishmen should not venture too far. Of the 4,000*l.* now arrived, sent by Mr. Stanhop, after paying the aid of 1,500*l.* and this month's wages of the garrisons, there remains not above 1,200*l.* Suffolk has therefore stayed for certain days the receivers' receipts in these north parts, and desires to know whether the King will have any of it stayed here to save carriage. Darnton, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 3. Add. Endd.: 1543.

27 Nov. **434.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 112.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 119.

Send herewith a letter of Sir George Douglas telling of great offers made to win Angus to the French party. Suffolk has written both to him and Angus reminding them of their danger if seduced to yield to their enemies, and touching upon all the points which the King wished bruited in Scotland, viz., the league concluded between the King and the Emperor to assail the French king next year, how he will not be able to help himself,

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434. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

much less aid Scotland, how the rents of two years were last year spent beforehand whereby no money or pensions are likely to come to Scotland, how the Scots will lose their traffic in Flanders since the Emperor will take them for enemies, how the King, thank God! shall have treasure both for himself and his friends, and what extreme danger Scotland has oft sustained by trusting France. Enclose letters from Wharton, from Sir Wm. Eure and from Sir Wm. Eure and the Commissioners. Perceive by the King's letter to Brunston that "neither he nor no man else shall endeavour himself" to advance the King's godly purpose for the preservation of his proupt and the weal of both realms, but shall benefit himself thereby. If any Scottishmen propose matter tending to the marriage and peace (which seems to be the most that the lords of Scotland brought in by the King's friends will agree to), that is, offer to join the King's friends for that end, shall they be accepted? Verily, many more would have joined the King's friends had they thought that the King demanded no further. Darnton, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—Enclose also letters from Sir George Douglas, from Sir Wm. Eure, and from the Governor to Angus for the avoiding of Mr. Sadleyr; also copy of the letter of credence that lord Somervell should have brought, the original of which is in the Governor and Cardinal's hands. These letters show the troublous state of Scotland.

Pp. 8. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

27 Nov. **435.** THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARD. FARNESE.

R. O.

His being here after this assembly will be no honor to the Pope nor service to the French king, now that the alliance with France is confirmed, the Queen and Cardinal being now at liberty and governing all at the Cardinal's pleasure, who is of prudence and worth, without anyone's aid or counsel, to govern a greater realm than this. To tell the truth, I cannot stay here for lack of money; and if I had depended upon the faculties things would have gone wrong (*e si fusse stato designato sopra le facultà si harebbe preso errore*) for it is now nearly two months since I arrived in Scotland and despatch has not been made for 200 *scudi*; and, because these despatches were of friends and relatives of the Cardinal, and of certain poor persons, the whole has been given with my loss of 8 or 10 *scudi*, which I have agreed to pay the scribe (*abbreviatore*) for his reward. For these causes, and for another which he cannot write, he is resolved to leave at the first opportunity of passing into France, with the licence of the Queen, Cardinal and Governor; and he is sure that Farnese will approve his departure. Has written of it into France and sends a servant with the letters, for surety and to see if Roberto di Rossi has received any money for him from Rome. Of the 1,600 which he had from Card. de Tournon when he left Paris, has now but 80, and when he is in Edinburgh he will have to sell some silver plate which he brought with him. Begs that he may find money with Roberto de Rossi at Paris to bring him back to Italy. There being no armada for his safe passage, and to avoid risk of passage now in mid-winter, has determined to pass through England, and rather commit himself to the faith of that King than to the discretion of the sea, or to be taken by Englishmen. Came here for the service of the Queen, Cardinal and realm; and, finding them free and well, he will, after this assembly, speak with her Majesty, the Cardinal, and the Governor, and, if they do not wish his services in peace or war, he will demand their licence to depart.

In his own hand.—The copy of his instruction which should be found there will show the cause of his coming into Scotland and "che no

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hoperandomi in alcuna cosa di la comisione sto qui con travaglio, pero hexequiro quanto ho dito." *Signed*: M. Patr'cha Legato.

P.S. (in his clerk's hand).—Was to have gone to Stirling to accompany the Queen and Cardinal to the assembly; but the Cardinal has written to him to go the shortest way to Edinburgh. The Cardinal wrote further that they send these his men into France to demand aid of the French king, and does not mention sending to Rome to his Holiness. The weather is disagreeable (*disconci*). The ship may not be able to leave so soon; and I may have opportunity to write something of the assembly and other things. St. Andrews, 27 Nov. 1543.

Italian, pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: rec^{ta} 14 di Gen^{ro}. '44.

R. O.

2. Modern transcript of the above.

Pp. 4.

27 Nov.

436. ALESSANDRO ANTHINORI and GIOVANNI SIMONETTI.

R. O.

Certificate by Maximilian de Bourgoinge, seigneur de Beuros et de la Vere, Flissinghes, Brouwershaven, Duuelant, Tournehem, etc., Admiral and Captain General of the Sea, that in the Court of Admiralty he has, this day, viewed two writings described and recited, viz. (1) Charles V's safeconduct to Alex. Anthinori and Company and Jehan Simoneti, Florentine merchants, to export to certain parts of France certain herring, &c., dated Mons, 1 Nov. 1543; and (2) his, *i.e.* the Admiral's, own consent to the said safeconduct, dated at his castle of Sandenbourg at La Vere, 26 Nov. 1543.

Sealed with the seal of the Admiralty, 27 Nov., 1543. *Seal slightly injured.*

French. Parchment.

R. O.

2. Similar certificate of the view of a similar licence, to the same persons, and consent. All dates the same as in § 1. *Seal broken.*

French. Parchment.

R. O.

3. Another similar certificate, with the same dates. *Seal broken.*

French. Parchment.

R. O.

4. Another similar certificate with the same dates, but the licence less restricted. *Seal slightly broken.*

French. Parchment.

28 Nov.

437. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE to LISLE.

R. O.

Wrote on the 20th inst., from Portysmouth, what tackle he had at Hampton. Went that day to the seas, quarter seas over towards France; where they met with such wind that their sails were like to be blown away and they had much ado to recover Wyght. "Syns that tyme the wynde hath contynued by the Southeast [and So]uthe [Weste, with] . . . stor[me]s of hayle, thonder, flukes of lytenyng, the oldest maryner in the navye hath never s[een] the lyke." Strangers and others have put into Hampton Waters very much spoiled; and also divers English ships of war, venturers, have been driven from the Islands and spoiled. The fle[et] of war, which be 10 sails, have only spoiled their tackle and are ready to go home. "Bucke came hyth[er to] Wyght the xxiii^{te} day of this moneth lyke to abe . . . v . . . wre . . . d lost an [an]kre and ij cables . . . boote and a small boat of Rye brought v ankers . . . cables, all that were left saving one anker w^t ij c[ables] of the Swallowes whiche were not at that tyme . . . w^t the other, but syns that tyme a bote of Rye ha[the] wayed the said ank[er] and cables. The

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437. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE TO LISLE—cont.

xxvj daye of this moneth came into Wyght [to] us Moffet in the shippe Ar who was put w^t Dartmouth sayd hys takle and lost his boote." Boats of Rye have been over to the French coast and saw no fishermen abroad, and say that it was impossible to fish this 18 days. The wind is now North-west "so terrible if we shul'd put w^t the cost it were dethe." With daily waiting for wind "our victuals be near hand spent; and their fishing shall last till upon Christmas there on that coast." Never abode a more sorrowful time. Sends the mayor of Rye's letter for charges of saving of the tackle, and has written to him to send a bill to Lisle. Saynt Ellyns rode in Wyght, 28 Nov. *Signed*: Wyll'm Woodhouse].
Ip. 2. Mutilated. Add. Endd.: Wm. Woodhous to my l. Admiral, xxviii^o Novemb. 1543.

28 Nov. 438. WALLOP TO PAGET.

B. O.

Thanks for declaration of his letters to the King, which he perceives by a letter from the Council. Is comforted to know that the King accepts his proceedings in this late journey; for he desires, in this world, nothing more than to serve the King, and no other reward "but only a merry look of his Highness when his pleasure shall be that I may repair unto his presence." Since departing from the Emperor at Cambray, has received letters from Ar-schot and the Great Master, desiring him to present their commendations to the King. As he cannot do this, sends the letters and begs Paget to do it; "and to show the letters it is not needful." Prays him to send Wallop's hearty commendations to Mr. Wriothesley who, he hears, is amended. The bearer, Mr. Arnold, "is as honest a gentleman as any was this year in our camp," and was well horsed and armed, and handled himself well. Calais, 28 Nov. *Signed*.

Ip. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

29 Nov. 439. CHAPUYS TO THE PRINCE OF SPAIN.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 251.
B. M.

Has just received his letter of 10 Oct. Events in Flanders since Chapuys wrote last, especially the shameful flight of the King of France, will be told by bearer, Don Alonso Manrique. The Duke of Lorraine's visit to the Emperor, who wrote of it to Chapuys on the 19th inst. The Emperor has sent hither the Señor Darbaes with news of the flight of the French, which has inflamed this King towards next year's enterprise; and he has sent a gentleman of his Chamber to the Emperor to know when, how and with what numbers the descent should be made. In Scotland the Earl of Lude^o to whom the French sent money and munitions had half revolted (*se era medio alçado*) against the French, and practises a marriage with this King's niece, daughter of the late Queen of Scotland and the Earl of Angus. London, 29 Nov. 1543.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 8.

29 Nov. 440. SADLER TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 114.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 120.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 346.

Yesternight received a letter from Berwick from his servant Wm. Brage, whom he lately sent to Suffolk for money, showing that Suffolk told him to say that it is the King's pleasure that Sadler should forthwith repair to Angus and the King's friends. Protests his wish to do service, but cannot remain with all the King's friends, for they are not together; nor could he venture to go towards them with any conduct Angus would appoint. Could not lie nearer to them than 16 or 20 miles, and that in an open town

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among such malicious people that he had liever be among the Turks; for Angus's house is in such ruin that there is scant one chamber for himself and his wife, and Casselles and Glencarne (being 20 miles apart and 30 from Angus) have no lodging to spare. The "lords' houses in this miserable and beggarly country be not after such sort as in other countries." If Angus and the rest, as is expected shortly, repair to Edinburgh or Leith at the Parliament, Sadler will be nearer them at Temptallon. Could ride up and down with them like a man of war, but it would be dangerous and would make their friends desert them. Many of their friends slip from them because they are noted good Englishmen, and Angus is hated because of Sadler's lying at Temptallon; and, apparently, they will have enough ado to keep out of danger of their enemies, who daily catch up some of them. Suffolk may advertise this to Court to be considered. Temptallon, 29 Nov.

P.S.—Oliver St. Cler lies at a little house two miles hence, with 60 horsemen, to catch up Sadler or his servants if they stray far from this castle, and thereby be better able to redœm his pledge and pay his ransom to the King. Angus's kinsmen and servants dwelling hereabouts have come purposely to warn Sadler of this.

In cipher, pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.

Ib. f. 116a. 2. Decipher of the above. *Pp. 2.*

29 Nov. 441. SADLER TO TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 117.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 121.

Received his letters, and has indeed heard the news of the French king's running away by night, wherein he used good policy to take the bells from his mulettes. But a Scottish ship has just arrived at Legh out of Flanders, with news that, within these 14 or 15 days, "there hath been a field stricken betwixt the Emperor and French king, which the French king hath won," and has slain 3,000 of the Emperor's men and 240 or 260 Englishmen; whereat is great rejoicing here, and posts despatched from Edinburgh, yesterday, to the old Queen with the news. Begs him to show this to the lord Lieutenant, who may write to Court for the certainty thereof. If it be untrue, the truth should be spread in this country. Temptallon, 29 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

30 Nov. 442. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK [and TUNSTALL].

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 119.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 122.

Have declared their "lordships'" letters of 23 and 25 Nov., and the other letters therewith, to the King, who approves their proceedings with Sir George Douglas. By Dunlanrike's letter to Wharton it appears that Angus and the King's friends still practise "after their old fashion, and go not roundly to work" as the King expected after the apprehension of their friends and losing of their holds and Angus's letter to Sadler that he would bring 1,000 men to take Edinburgh on Monday was sevennight. Suffolk shall write to Angus (not mentioning Dunlanrik's letter) that the King marvels he did not take Edinburgh as he appointed, and that he and the rest, by their slackness, must make the French King think his money well employed, and might cause the King to withdraw his aid, were it not for love to them and trust in their faithful proceedings as occasion serves. The King warns them, as he has often done heretofore, to treat with the sword in their hand; so that if reason fails they may use force. The King would be glad to see some effect of

* The *P.S.* printed in Sadler State Papers belongs to the letter of 10 Nov. (No. 364) and this *P.S.* is in that collection wrongly appended to the letter of 7 Nov. (No. 350).

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442. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK [and TUNSTALL]—*cont.*

their long treaties, and to know certainly what these treaties have been ; for, considering that the French party daily advertise the French king of their proceedings, at no small risk of their messengers falling into the laps of the English navy, the King marvels that Angus and others do not sometimes advertise him of their doings. Angus wrote a short letter to Sadler "that he forbare to take Edinburgh as he was determined" ; but why, or what has been done at the assemblies at Douglas, "or what they mind to do, they have not advertised his Majesty of one jot." Suffolk is to prick Angus forward ; for he needs it, as appears by his slack doings, and by the letter of his chaplain to "me the bishop of Winchester." The King approves of the restraint of the money in the treasurers' hands. Sadler's going to Edinburgh would be dangerous and therefore he should remain still at Tyntallon. Wrote the King's pleasure from Amptill, on the 22nd, for the sending home of the master of Somerville and laird of Mowe. In their letter of the 27th they desire to know whether to accept any Scottishman who will join the King's friends to have the marriage and peace go forward. If any will join to have these go forward, with the hostages for the same, and will leave the French party and work for the delivery of the King's friends who are in ward, the offer shall be accepted.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 4. Endd. : Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, ultimo Novembris 1548.

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443. SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL TO THE COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 128.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 126.

Here are just arrived, from Berwick, Sir Thos. Hylton and Geo. Bowes, commissioners appointed by Suffolk to commune with Sir George Douglas for attemptates done between the King's subjects and Sir George's friends. After eight days' conferring, they could bring Sir George to no other purpose than to have restitution made to all his friends of the Marche and appoint no restitution to be made by his friends of Tyvedall. Evidently, those he calls his friends would use all things to their own advantage. Sir George said that, if he now required them to answer in writing what they would do, they would all go from him ; and his own answer "is like to stand to little effect, as it did before." Some of them declare that they never desired him to make such assurance for them, and that they would never strike a Scot if an Englishman stood by, and would leave him if he took any part with England. Sir George declared that all Scots were more French than English, being "pampered with money, pensions and lands of the French, the Cardinal and the Governor," which "it were hard to counterweigh" with fair words. Sir George required the assurance to continue eight days, in order to consult his friends ; and Suffolk has thereupon sent word to him that unless his friends, within these 8 days, give in their bonds to make redress and keep the assurance it shall last no longer.

Suffolk has advanced Sir George 100*l.* ; and the enclosed letter from him shows that he requires more. To give him no occasion to slip away from the King, Suffolk has thereupon advanced him 100*l.* more ; but would be loth to disburse further, seeing that the commissioners and the captain of Berwick report that Angus will go in to the Governor and Cardinal's party, to have his friends out of prison, and Sir George himself has declared that the Cardinal has offered to meet him "with four with him." A priest who was the Cardinal's secretary is now Sir George's secretary. There is much speaking of Angus and Douglas which we "can hardly believe." We pray God all be well. But they have left the King's money at Berwick these eight days without sending ; which makes us think they "have dined

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some other way," for "they were hungry before." Sir George told the commissioners that a herald from the Governor had commanded Angus to send Mr. Sadler to Edinburgh, if he had any commission, or, if he had none, "to avoid him"; and Sir George thought that if Sadler did not depart he would be taken as good prize. As Sir George offered to convey Sadler, and thought that hereafter he could not do so, they have written desiring him to see Sadler conveyed into England. Darnton, 30 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Sealed. Endd.

30 Nov. **444. SUFFOLK to SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.**

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 132.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 126 (1).

Perceives by his letter dated Coldingham, 28 Nov., that he desires part of the money to wage men. Has written to Mr. Shelley to advance him 100*l.*, besides the 100*l.* already delivered him by Shelley to distribute among the men of the lairds of Blacketour and Este Nesbet, and prays him to be content with this until Suffolk hears from his brother and the rest of the King's friends what they intend and how they will distribute the residue. Perceives by report of Sir Thomas Hilton and Geo. Bowes, and by a bill signed by them and Douglas, that the assurance granted by my lord Warden shall stand during Suffolk's pleasure; while another bill, from Douglas alone, declares that the Borders are "to be certified eight days before the giving up of the same on either party." As Douglas's friends of Tevidale have broken their assurance by making spoils, and neither they nor those of the Marshe show how they will use the King's subjects, Suffolk cannot undertake to continue the assurance; for the King would be content with a reciprocal bond, but to enter a bond whereby his enemies should have advantage of his subjects his princely stomach cannot brook. Dare not continue the assurance longer than eight days from the date of this, and, unless, within these eight days, his friends of Tevidale bind themselves to make redress, and both they and those of the Marshe declare in writing, subscribed by Douglas and them, what they will do for the said assurance, it shall expire after these eight days. Understands from the commissioners that Angus has received the Governor's summons to avoid Mr. Sadler out of Temptallon, and that Douglas can convey him into England safe; which, hereafter he may not be able to do. Prays him to convey Sadler into England as soon as he can. Darnton, 30 Nov.

Copy, pp. 2. Endd.: Copie of the Duke of Suffolk lettre to Sir George Douglas, ultimo Novembris 1548.

30 Nov. **445. SADLER to the COUNCIL.**

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 121.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 123.

Encloses a letter received this morning from Angus, and a copy of the writings therein, which Angus desired to have again. These will show what is wrought for his despatch out of this realm, which those who pretend to be the King's friends desire no less than the adverse party. Begs to know the King's pleasure therein. Hears that "the Parliament here holdeth; whereof, nevertheless, some doubt." Cannot tell what Angus and his party will do; but they lie asunder, every one within his own strength, for fear of their enemies. Temptallon, 30 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

30 Nov. **446. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.**

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 124.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 124.

They will see, by the letters and writings he now sends to the Council, that neither friends nor enemies here wish him to tarry here any longer. Would himself gladly be gone, but will do as the King commands. Temptallon, 30 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

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30 Nov. **447.** ANGUS and Others to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 126
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ll. No. 125.

My brother Sir George has certified us of his communication with your Grace, declaring that the King will aid us, we enterprising some notable act against our enemies. Thank his Majesty for so much regarding their wealth. Will undoubtedly proceed against their enemies, and the rather because it is his pleasure, as Sir George shall certify from time to time. Douglas, 30 Nov. 1543.

P.S.—Beg credence for Sir George. *Signed*: Ar^d. erl of Angus: Erll of Glencarn: G. erll of Cassillis.

P. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*

Nov. **448.** J. COPPYNGER to [DOMINICK ROCHE].

Add. MS.
19,868, f. 3.
B. M.

Explains to his "good friends" that he put their matter to the Council and asked Wm. Walshe to further it; but Genett Gowlls is bound upon sureties to appear at Dublin at the term.

P. 1. *Mutilated. Add.*: To his loving friend Domynycke * * * *Endd.*: *in a later hand*: "This specifyse howe the plate thate me brother George Roche (his sowlle Jesus reste, amen!) had of Robarde Myaghe in pleche was dd. (delivered) to the said Rob. Myaghe agayn."

Ib., f. 4.
B. M.

2. "M., Monday, the . . . November the xxxvth yere of o^r most d[ra]g overaign lord Kinge Henry the VIIIth, that I John Coppinge, of Corke have recev^t of Mr. Richard Gowlls and Domynycke Roche conserninge viij merckes sterling promessid and contractid to by delyverid to to (*sic*) my for the deffence accordinglie of serteayne pleges of plates had by one George Roche in plege of xx merckes," &c. (concluding with a list of the plate).

P. 1. *Much mutilated.*

449. GRANTS IN NOVEMBER, 1543.

1. Lady Dorothy Mount Joye, widow of Sir William Blount lord Mount Joye, dec., and Charles Blounte lord Mount Joye. Grant (in consideration of past services of Charles Blount lord Mount Joye, and of the manors of Apthorpe, Woodnewton and Yarwell and the park of Apthorpe, Ntht., and all possessions of the said Charles and lady Dorothy in these places and in Taunsour, Nassyngton, Cotterstoke, Glapthorne, Clyff, Warmyngton and Owndell, Ntht., sold by them to the Crown, and of the manor of Wadenhoo, Ntht., and all possessions of the said Charles in Wadenhoo, sold by him to the Crown, and of 86*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*) as follows:—

To the said Dorothy, for life, with remainder to the said Charles, in fee, the reversion and rent reserved on Crown leases (1) to Sir John lord Russell, 12 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII., of, *inter alia*, pasture for 200 wethers within the manor of Crayforde Magna, Dors., which belonged to Tarraunt mon. and (2) to Sir Thos. Hennege, 16 April 31 Hen. VIII., of lands (named Lytle Pudell, Drews, &c.) in Pudeltown, Dors., together with Pudeltowne rectory and tithes in many places (named) in Pudeltowne, which belonged

to Christchurch Twyneham priory, for 70 years, at 49*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* rent. Also grant of the chief messuage, &c., in Crayford Magna leased to Marm. Lovell, and the whole lordship and manor of Crayford Magna with its appurtenances in Crayforde and Myddelstrete, Dors., which belonged to Tarraunt; also the chief messuage of Pudeltown, with tithe-barn and closes, &c. (names and extent given) in tenure of Wm. Stone and Eliz. his wife and Thos. his son; lands called Dudell in Pudeltowne, the chief messuage and farm of Ilyngton in Pudeltowne parish and certain woods and pastures (named) in tenure of Chr. Adams and Alice his wife and Thos. their son; and the lands in Pudeltowne named in the aforesaid lease to Hennege, and also the lordship and manor, the hundred, the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage of Pudeltowne, all which belonged to Christchurch Twyneham; with all appurtenances in Pudeltowne, Frome, Westmeade, Ilyngton, Lytle Pudell, Drews, Cheynehill and Ilsenbre, Dors.; and all possessions of Christchurch Twyneham in Pudeltowne and of Tarraunt mon. in Crayford Magna. Also the manor of Greneworthe, Dors., and Wyttnell, Soms., with the farm and

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GRANTS IN NOVEMBER, 1548—*cont.*

lands called Greneworth and Wytnell, which belonged to Henton priory, in tenure of Alan Horde. Except lands in Almere and Blakemore parcel of Pudeltowne manor.

To the said Charles, in fee, the reversions and rents reserved on the following Crown leases (1) 1 March 28 Henry, VIII., to Thos. Thompson of the house, &c., of the priory of Kyrby Bellers, Leic., with lands (named) in Kyrby Bellers, including a close and water mill leased by the priory from Axholme mon., for life, rent free, and (2) to Thos. Charde, 6 April 32 Hen. VIII., of the site, &c.; of the manor or preceptory of Yeveley *alias* Stede, Derb., in tenure of John Smalley, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, for 21 years. at 7l. 18s. 7d. Also grant of the premises, the woods upon them, and the tithes on lands in tenure of John Smalley in Stede parish which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; the messuage late in tenure of Sir Denis Poulett, dec., in Henton St. George's, Soms., which belonged to Farleigh priory, Wilts.; the manor of Speytisbury, Dors., tithes (tenants named) in Charleton, Dors., two mills, a wood called Collewood in Speytisbury (tenants named), and the advowson of Speytisbury rectory, which belonged to Wytham priory, Soms.; the manor of Brembridge, a messuage (tenants named) in Heywood in Westbury parish, Wilts, and lands called Rokes Grove in Brembrige, which belonged to Edyngdon mon.; the manor of Pulham *alias* Westpulham, Dors., and lands (tenants named) in Pulham, with the advowson of Pulham rectory, which belonged to Cirencester mon., Glouc.; and all appurtenances of the manors of Speytisbury, Brembrige and Pulham in Speytisbury and Charleton, Dors., and in Brembrige and Leighe juxta Westburye, Penlegh, Broke and Westburye, Wilts, and in Pulham and Holwall, Dors., and Tyneham within the isle of Purbeck, Dors.

Hampton Court, 15 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Amptyll, 1 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 28.

2. Ant. Brigham, of the Household. To be bailiff or receiver of Caversham manor, Oxon, during pleasure; with 2*d.* a day, and profits as enjoyed by Ric. Justice. On surrender of a similar grant to Justice, by pat. 30 Sept. 7 Hen. VIII. Sonnynghyll, 5 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Amphill, 1 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 6.

3. John Hilton and Isabella his wife. Grant, in fee, for 179*l.* 8*s.*, of the grange in the town of Coken, in co. — (*blank*) and in the bpric. of Durham, late in tenure of Robt. Fawdon and belonging to the late mon. of Duresme in co. — (*blank*), and all lands in Coken parish leased to the said John and Isabella, and the "fysing for a net draught for salmon" on the

south side of the Were within the precinct of the said farm, abutting from the east end of ground called Tonnes Garth to the partition of the fields of Coken and Lumley towards the north. Subject to a yearly charge of 6*s.* 8*d.* to Thos. Mathewe and his heirs. Amptyll, 25 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Amptyll, 1 Nov.—P.S.

4. Robert Hogan. Grant, in fee, for 1,142*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* of the manors of Cressingham Parva and Panneworthe Halle, Norf., and the advowson of the rectory of Cressingham Parva, parcel of the lands called Warwyokeslandes. Also the manors of Northendhall and Guntons in Skernyng and manors of Wendlyng and Rowgham, Norf., Suff., Camb., and Linc., which belonged to Wendlyng priory, Norf.; the advowsons of the rectories of Estbridenham and Neyton *alias* Necton, Norf., and a pension out of Neyton rectory now in tenure of the said Robert, which belonged to Westacre priory; and appurtenances in Northendall, Guntons in Skernyng, Wendling, Longeham, Skernyng, Gressenhall, Magna Fraunsham, and Parva Fraunsham and elsewhere in cos. Norf., Suff., Camb., and Linc. Also the site of the late house or cell of Moddeney, Norf., which belonged to Ramsey mon., with a tenement called Moddeney Cote and lands in tenure of Jas. Lawe, and all lands of the cell in Moddeney and Helgaye leased with it, and all other possessions of the said cell; except advowsons, and the bells and lead. Amptill, 25 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Amptill, 1 Nov.—P.S.

5. Fras. Cave and Margaret his wife. Grant, in fee, to the said Francis, for 598*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, of a messuage, &c., and toft called le Pynney Yarde in Baggrave in Hungarton parish, Leic., and tithes there in tenure of Lewis Kempe, and all lands in Baggrave leased with the said messuage to Ric. Whyte, and four other messuages &c. (specified and tenants named) in Baggrave; all which premises belonged to the mon. of Pratis, Leicester. Also grant of three tofts, &c., known as Temple Landes, of 80 ac., in Baggrave, lately escheated and in tenure of Nic. Beke, and all lands in Baggrave late in occupation of the late abbot of Leicester which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and the preceptory of Dalby and Rotheley. Also a messuage and lands specified in Rotherby, Leic., which belonged to Chacombe priory, Ntht. Wodstocke, 24 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Amphill, 2 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 20.

6. Walter Erle, the King's servant. To be bailiff and hayward of the manor and hundred of Collyton, with the keeping of Colcombe park and of the house or mansion in it, parcel of the possessions of Hen. Courtenay marquis of Exeter,

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GRANTS IN NOVEMBER, 1543—*cont.*

attainted; with fees of 52*s.* a year as bailiff and hayward, and 2*d.* a day as keeper; and to have herbage for 8 kine and 4 horses and the "browsing wood" and wood prostrated by the wind. Ampthill, 23 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 2 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 6. *Vacated as to the office of keeper of the park of Colcombe, 30 June, 38 Hen. VIII.*

7. Philip Hobby, a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber. Annuity of 15*l.* out of the manors of Bakton, Cosop, Jenkyn Ap Richard, Meryreckeston, Trestre, Gresynny and Melynok and lands in Ditton and Thruxton, Heref., Monm. and Brecon, which belonged to Miles Apharry and are in the King's hands by the minority of Henry Mile, s. and h. of the said Miles Apharry; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. Woodstok, 28 Sept. 35 Henry VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 2 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 6.

8. Philip Hobby, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. To be bailiff of the lordships of Crombesymons and Bussholey, Worc., and steward (*prepositus*) of the lordships of Tredington, Pamyngton, Fydington, Stokercher, Kennemerton, and Northey, Glouc.; *vice* Robert Stoner, dec.; with stated fees, from Michaelmas last. Woodstoke, 18 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 2 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 7.

9. Thos. Selatter, S.T.B. Grant of a canony and prebend in the chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster Palace, void by the death of John Marlowe, clk. Grafton, 16 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 2 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 8.

10. John Chambre, M.D., the King's chaplain. Presentation to the treasurer-ship of Wells cathedral and the parish church of Mertoock, Bath and Wells dioc., void by death. Ampthill, 23 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 2 Nov. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 8.

11. Ant. Aucher. Custody of 54 ac. of land called Hawkeswell in Sevington, Kent, which belonged to Edw. Barrey, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of Thos. Barrey, s. and h. of the said Edw.; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Grafton, 20 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 2 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 17, m. 36.

12. Philip Hobby, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Privy Chamber. Grant of the office of bearer of the rod *alias* verger bearing the rod before the King or his lieutenant at the feast of St. George within Windsor Castle Berks, or elsewhere; with fees of 12*d.* a day and other advantages as enjoyed by Ant. Knyvet. On surrender by Knyvet of pat. 9 Dec.

28 Hen. VIII. granting him the office as void by attainder of Hen. Norres. Woodstok, 28 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 3 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 7. *Rymer, XV. 8.*

13. Geo. Gate, a yeoman of the Guard. To be keeper of the common gaol in the city of Sarum, Wilts, with usual fees and profits. Westm., 14 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 3 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 8.

14. Ric. Boner, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Gyusnes in the marches of Calais, Canterbury dioc., void by the natural death of John Bynolt. Grafton, 20 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 3 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 8.

15. Michael Stanhop, the King's servant. Annuity of 20*l.* out of the manor of Burton Constable, Yorks., in the King's hands by the minority of John Constable, s. and h. of Sir John Constable, dec.; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Ampthill, 25 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 5 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 36.

16. John Sewster. Licence to alienate Mitton rectory, Yorks., with appurtenances in cos. York and Lanc., all lands in Mitton parish in tenure of Thos. Burgoyne, and the advowson of Mitton vicarage, which premises belonged to Cokersand mon., Lanc.; to Thos. Burgoyne and Barth. Burgoyne, clk., in fee to the said Thos. Westm., 5 Nov. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 14.

17. Chr. Crakanthorpe. Grant in fee, for 255*l.* 3*s.*, of the grange called Hale Graunge in Kyrkeby Thure, Westmld., which belonged to Holme Cultram mon., and certain lands (names and extents given) in his tenure in Kyrbythure and Newbygyng, Westmld., which belonged to Holme Cultram; also the house, &c., of the late White Friars in Appulby, Westmld., with certain gardens and fields (names and extents given) in his tenure in Appulby and in Bonegate parish, Westmld. Also the manor of Hardenedale *alias* Hardendale and Wasdale, Westmld., which belonged to Bylande mon., Yorks., and the lands of 17 tenants named in Hardenedale and Wasdale, and in the parish of Shapp, Westmld., which belonged to Bylande, and all appurtenances of the manor in Hardenedale and Wasdale, Wasdale Foote and Wasdale Hedd, Westmld. Ampthill, 26 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans, 6 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 24.

18. John Corbet, of Sprowston, Norf. Grant, in fee, for 257*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, of the reversion of a grain rent in Rockelonde and Bramerton, Norf., included in a grant

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GRANTS IN NOVEMBER, 1543—*cont.*

by pat. 25 June 33 Hen. VIII., to John Barney, a sewer of the Chamber, of tithes of Langley manor and the parish of St. Michael of Langeley, Norf., and of a close called Conyver Close, and rent of 33 qr. of barley from the farmer of Langley and 10 qr. 4 bu. from tenants in Rockelonde and Bramerton, all which were then in Corbet's tenure and belonged to Langley mon. Also the manors of Rockelonde, Kirkby Bedon, and Poringlande, Norf., which belonged to Langeley mon.; the rectory of Scorston *alias* Scoruston and Tunsted, Norf., which belonged to the mon. of Canpesse *alias* Campessey, Suff., with advowson of the vicarage and all appurtenances of the rectory there and in Hickling and Staleham, Norf.; also the advowson of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene beside Norwich, which belonged to the bishopric of Norwich; also the advowson of the rectory of Beeston next Norwich which belonged to Peterston mon., Norf. Ampthill, 5 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 6 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 27.

19. John Bulkeley, S.T.P. Presentation to the parish church of St. Tegvan, co. Anglesey, Bangor dioc., void by resignation. Ampthill, 1 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 6 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 8.

20. William Peyn. Lease of Bayhall manor and the herbage and pannage of swine in the woods of the manor, and 18 ac. of meadow in Pepyngbury and Tudeley, Kent, late in occupation of John Antonye, which premises are parcel of "Buckkynghams landes"; for 21 years; at 6l. 10s. rent. *Del.* Westm., 7 Nov. "anno subscripto" S.B. (*Signed by* Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.)

21. Matth. King, clerk of the check of the army in Ireland. Licence to export 300 dickers of tanned leather. Grafton, 20 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 8 Nov.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 13, m. 10.

22. John Grousby or Growseby, gent., and Wm. Wurden, merchant of the Styll-yarde. Licence to export 800 tuns of beer before Mich. 1545, after they have first brought hither 400 alnes of Rhenish wine, which they have bound themselves to bring to London to the King's use before Christmas next, after 36 gallons the alne "of the best sorte, and such as th'Emperor the duke of Cleves and other estates use to drink" at 30s. the alne. Their bond further compels them to bring before Easter next as much more as shall make 400 tuns, and before Midsummer next the remainder of 800 tuns at the same measure and price. Ampthill, 7 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 8 Nov.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 14, m. 8.

23. Thos. Parkar. To be clerk of the peace and of the Crown in co. Glouc.; on surrender by Thos. Parry of pat. 23 June 29 Hen. VIII. granting the office to him. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 9 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 15.

24. John Donne, S.T.B., the King's chaplain. Grant of the canonry and prebend in the chapel of St. Stephen within Westminster Palace void by the death of Mr. Hering, LL.D. Grafton, 20 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Ampthill, 9 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 15. *Rymer* xv. 9.

25. Ric. Lawley, of Typten, Staff. Grant, in fee, for 616l. 11s. 7d., of water mills and numerous other tenements and lands (described and tenants named) in Burton and Calloughton in the parish of Magna Wenlock, Salop. Ampthill, 26 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans, 10 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 25.

26. John Bradshawe, of Presthende, co. Radnor. Grant, in fee, for 512l. 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., of the site &c., of St. Dogmael's mon., co. Pembroke, lands in St. Dogmal's parish commonly called Seynt Dogmaelles *alias* Llan Dodagh, viz., two water mills, certain closes and lands (names and extents given) and all lands known as the "demeane landes" of the late mon., in tenure of the said John; also the manor of St. Dogmael's *alias* the Landre and the manor of Calde, in tenure of the said John; also many burgages, &c. (tenants named), in the parish of St. Dogmaels; and all woods, &c., in the island of Calde in tenure of the said John; all which belonged to St. Dogmal's mon. Also the lordship and manor of Presthende *alias* Prestmede, co. Radnor, which belonged to Wyggor mon., Heref., with appurtenances in Presthende and Norton, co. Radnor, and in Caynesham *alias* Kinges Ende, Heref., and rent and service of 20 tenants named in Presthende parish and one in Norton, and all lands in Presthende, Norton and Caynesham of 25 tenants named, which belonged to Wigmore mon.; also lands called Bylbury in the parish of Ricardes Castell, Heref., in tenure of John Bayly, and the lands of four other tenants named, in Ricardes Castell parish, which belonged to Wigmore. Also a wood called Abbottes Wood *alias* the Garden in St. Dogmael's and a wood called Cane Wood *alias* Canon Wood in Presthende. Ampthill, 26 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans, 10 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 28.

27. Fras. Hawke, the King's servant, and Barbara his wife. Annuity of 25l. Oteland, 18 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans, 11 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 15.

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GRANTS IN NOVEMBER, 1548—cont.

28. John Bellowe and Robt. Brokelsby. Licence to alienate Swallowe manor, Linc., which belonged to Wellowe mon., with rents and services of various persons (named) and other lands there: to George Sayntpoll and Joan his wife. St. Albans, 12 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 30.*

29. Sir Wm. West. Grant, in fee, for 55*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, of 29 salt pans or leads and boiling vessels of salt water called fates, *alias* salt fates, *alias* boylyngfates, *alias* salthouses, *alias* boylyngleedes, *alias* salt leedes or wychehowses in Droytwyche and the lead well (*puteum plumar.*) of salt water called Shernesputte in Draytwyche, woods called lez copicez *alias* copies, lying in Wyche *alias* Droytwyche, parcel of Wyche manor and of the lands called "Warwykes landes"; also three salt pans *alias* scalles, with three cribbes and a vessel for boiling and making salt, and woods there called Owood in Wyche, late in tenure of Ric. Braunte and Geo. Walle and parcel of Warwickes landes: and the reversion and rents reserved on the premises. The preamble states that by *pat.* 12 Oct. 10 Hen. VIII. the said 29 salt pans were granted to West, then a page of the chamber, and Hugh Willy, the King's servant, now dec., in survivorship. Amptill, 1 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans, 12 Nov.—P.S. Pat. p. 17, m. 15.*

30. Jas. Leveson, merchant of the Staple of Calais. Licence to alienate lands in Freisseley in tenure of John Tayler, Wm. Lakynne and Thos. Hyll, which belonged to Lylleshull mon.; to John Becke of Freisseley of the parish of Pollesworth, Warw., and his heirs. St. Albans, 13 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 3, m. 1.*

31. John Tompson or Thomson, of Codmer, Staff., clothier, draper, merchant or yeoman. Fiat for his protection as going in the retinue of lord Maltravers deputy of Calais. 7 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Alban's, 14 Nov.—P.S. (Sealed and signed by Maltravers.) Pat. p. 10, m. 14.*

32. Nic. de Nicolais, merchant of Lucca (*mercator Lucensis*). To be master, governor, protector or consul of the King's subjects within the island or city of Candia and the ports, towns and creeks adjoining. Amptill, 1 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans, 14 Nov.—P.S. Pat. p. 10, m. 15. Rymer, xv. 10.*

33. Thos. Horner and John Horner, junior. Licence to alienate the farm of Luyde and lands called Luyde in Yevell parish, Soms., which belonged to Glastonbury mon. in tenure of Lady Eliz. FytzJames, widow; to Sir Hugh Pawlett and Nic. Pawlet, his son, and the heirs of the said Sir Hugh. St. Albans, 14 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 13, m. 13.*

34. Archibald Penicucke and Geo. Fylpe, Scotsmen. Licence with two ships of 60 tons or under, laden with fish, salt or other merchandise, and manned by 40 persons, to trade freely in England for the space of one year. Amptill, 9 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans, 14 Nov.—P.S. In English. Pat. p. 16, m. 2.*

35. Wm. Wyat and Robert Austen, grocers, of London. Grant for 43*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*:

To the said Wyat, in fee, of messuages, &c. (tenants named) as follows:—Seven in the parish of St. Mildred (including one called le Blacke Bolle and another next it in le Pultre), four in the parish of St. Mary Colchurche (including le Rose in the Olde Jury), and one in the Olde Jury in St. Olave's parish, all which belonged to Chyksonde mon.; Beds; two messuages, &c. (position described) in the parish of St. Mildred in le Pultre (one of them lying upon Conyhoplane) which belonged to Shuldham priory, Norf.

To the said Austen, in fee, of five messuages, &c. (tenants named) in le Old Jury in the parish of St. Mary Colchurche, which belonged to Chiksonde mon.; and two messuages (position of one described) in le Pultre in the parish of St. Mary Colchurche which belonged to Shuldham priory. Amptill, 26 Oct. 35 Henry VIII. *Del. St. Albans, 15 Nov.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 24.*

36. Ralph Worsley and Ric. Turnor, one of the clerks of the Privy Seal, executors of John Parker, dec., late yeoman of the Wardrobe or of the Robes, *alias* of Fulham, Midd., gent., or of Langley, Herts, yeoman. Pardon and release of all receipts and payments, negligences, &c., by the said John in his office of the Robes. Moore, 21 Aug 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans, 15 Nov.—P.S. Pat. p. 10, m. 11.*

37. Robt. Nevell, clk., S.T.B. Grant of the prebend or canonry in Canterbury Cathedral void by death of John Baptist Casie, I.L.D. Amptill, 9 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans, 15 Nov.—P.S. Pat. p. 10, m. 14.*

38. Sir Thos. Denys, Ric. Curfford, John Ellys and the tenants and inhabitants of the towns of Exmouth and Brodehenbery, Devon. Licence to them and their successors to hold within their towns four fairs annually, viz. at Exmouth on the eve and day of SS. Simon and Jude and the eve and day of St. Mark, and at Brodehenbery on the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun Week and on the eve and day of St. Andrew. Amptill, 23 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans, 16 Nov.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

39. Ric. Eton and Wm. Syng. To be keepers or clerks of the books, writs, rolls,

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GRANTS IN NOVEMBER, 1548—*cont.*

memoranda and records of Parliament and Chancery in the Tower of London; in survivorship; with the profits accustomed. On surrender of pat. 24 Sept. 29 Hen. VIII. granting the office to Eton alone. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 16 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 13.*

40. Ric. Andrews and Nic. Temple. Licence to alienate two water mills called Powikes Mylles, a mansion and other lands in tenure of Wm. More, in Powike, Worc., which belonged to Major Malverne priory; to Wm. More. *St. Albans*, 16 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 10, m. 15.

41. Lady Matilda Lane, widow. Licence to alienate Wetheley manor, Warw., which belonged to Evesham mon., Worc., and various lands (specified and tenants named) in Wetheley, and a wood of 80 ac. called Wetheley Coppe; to Nich. Fortescue. *St. Albans*, 16 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 30.

42. John Lyn, the King's servant. Fiat for his appointment as comptroller of custom and subsidy in the port of Newcastle upon Tyne. *Del. St. Albans*, 16 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Signed by Norfolk; with note of security given in the Exchequer signed by Chr. More.*

43. Adrian Ver Dunes, the King's servant. Licence to export 100 tuns of beer. Ampthill, 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 18 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21. In English.*

44. Sir John Markham. Licence to alienate the site of the late abbey of Newbo, Linc., and certain lands and a common called Barugbye More in Newbo and Castrop in Barugbye parish (except a pasture called the Halfelde and close called Inholmes); to Ric. Markham. *St. Albans*, 18 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 18, m. 3.

45. Edm. Harman, the King's servant, and Agnes his wife. Grant, in fee to the said Edm., for 198l. 6s. 0^{d.}, of the hospital of St. John the Evangelist of Burford, Oxon., with lands (specified and tenants named) in Burford, Upton and Astall, Oxon, the manor of Fyfehide *alias* Fyfed *alias* Fyffeld, Oxon, and lands (specified and tenants named) in Wydford, Shereburn within the tithing of Risington Magna, Barington and Risington Magna, Glouc., which belonged to the said hospital; except bells, lead and advowsons.

Also grant, in fee to the said Edm. Harman, of lands (specified and tenants named) in Langborowe, Collesbourne Parva and Collesbourne Magna, Glouc., and in Swaclyff, Oxon, which belonged to Bruern mon., Oxon. Ampthill, 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 20 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22.*

46. Charles Blounte lord Mountjoye. Licence to alienate the reversion of the late priory of Kyrkby Bellers, Leic., with lands (named) and a mill in le Watermeade there, which belonged to the said priory, and a close called Covent Close in Kyrkby Bellers which belonged to Axholme mon.; to Robt. Ryche, of London, and his heirs. *St. Albans*, 20 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 3, m. 2.

47. Ric. Pymonde, of Wakefelde, Yorks., merchant. Grant, in fee, for 600l., of the chief messuage, &c., in Southkyrkeby, Yorks., in tenure of Geo. Childe, which belonged to St. Oswald's mon., Yorks., the rectory of Southkyrkeby, with appurtenances in Southkyrkeby, Skelbroke, Wrangebroke, Northelmseshall and Mennysthorpe, York., and the advowson of the vicarage; and lands (specified and tenants named) in Crofton, Yorks.; all which belonged to St. Oswald's mon., Yorks. Also lands (specified) in Pymonde's tenure at the east side of the town of Wakefeld and three cottages, &c., in tenure of Wm. Rudde in Roelif, Yorks., which belonged to the Grey Friars of York. Ampthill, 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 20 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 12.*

48. Ric. Parker, of Tawstok, Devon. Licences to alienate:—

i. The lordship and manor of Wykelangford, Devon, which belonged to Frythelstok priory, and the lordship and manor of Moremaleherb, Devon, which belonged to Mynchynbuklande mon., Soms., with appurtenances in Wykelangforde, Moremaleherbe and Brodewodwiger, Devon; to George Rolle and John Rolle, his son. *St. Albans*, 20 Nov.

ii. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Northemolton, Devon, which belonged to Lylleshull mon., Salop; to John Parker and the heirs male of his body; with contingent remainders, successively, to the said Ric. Parker and Wm. Parker and the heirs male of their bodies, and to the right heirs of the said John Parker. *St. Albans*, 20 Nov.

iii. The lordship and manor of Lynkcombe *alias* Lyncombe, Devon, which belonged to Dunkswell mon., with appurtenances in Lynkcombe and Hilfarcombe; to Wm. Parker and the heirs male of his body; with contingent remainders, successively, to John Parker and the said Ric. Parker and the heirs male of their bodies, and to the right heirs of the said John Parker. *St. Albans*, 20 Nov.

Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 27.

49. Ric. Andrews. Licence to alienate lands (tenants named) in Blackdon parish, Soms., which belonged to Canyngton priory; in Wenlowe parish, Soms.,

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which belonged to Henton priory; and in Wellowe, Soms., which belonged to lord Hungerford, attainted; to Wm. Crowche. St. Albans, 20 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 13, m. 13.

50. Robt. Dacres, of Chesthunt, Herts. Licence to alienate Sharnbroke manor, Beds., and lands in Sharnbroke and Sulthorpe, Beds., in tenure of Wm. Gery, which belonged to the college of Higham Ferrers, Ntht.; to Geo. Butteler. Westm., 20 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 13, m. 13.

51. Thos. Lovett. Livery of lands as kinsman and next heir of Thos. Lovet, dec., viz.: s. of Thomas, s. of the said Thos. the grandfather. *Del. St. Albans*, 20 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Will'm lord St. John, Philip Parys and John Sewster.*) *Pat. p. 13, m. 16.*

52. Anne Corbett, widow. Grant, in fee, for 286l. 16s. 8d., of the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage of Lynchelade *alias* Lyncolade and Southcote, Bucks, which belonged to Chyxsande mon.; and Chorleton grange in the parish of Shaburye, Salop, which belonged to Lylleshull mon. More, 21 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 20 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 18, m. 24 (dated 21 Aug.)*.

53. Thos. Lawte, of Carleton, Yorks. Pardon for having killed Thos. Edmondson in self defence. St. Albans, 21 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 3, m. 2.

54. Nic. Denton. Lease of three several fisheries within the water of Twyde lying near the town of Berwick, Nthd., and parcel of the lands assigned for the pay of the captain and soldiers there, viz. (1) a fishery and fishing place for one net and "le ooble" upon the water called Newstell, between the water called Crabwater and the sea; and fisheries and places for two nets and two oobles upon the water called le Newe Water Sandes between the Wyndestell and Southyarowe; for 21 years; at 20s. rent. *Del. St. Albans*, 21 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. S.B. (*Signed by Southwell and Moyle.*) *Pat. p. 10, m. 14*

55. Sir Edw. Northe. Licence to alienate the manor of Wykerysden *alias* Wykerissendon *alias* Wyke Rysyngdon, Glouc.; to John Stratford, sen., and John Stratford, jun., his son and heir apparent. St. Albans, 22 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 28.

56. The mayor and burgesses of Gloucester. Licence to alienate pasture called Snedeham, parcel of the demesnes of Barton Abbatis beside Gloucester in the parish of Upton St. Leonard, co. city of Gloucester, which belonged to St. Peter's

mon.; and the site and chief messuage of Matston manor, co. city of Gloucester, which belonged to Lanthony mon.; to Thos. Lane. St. Albans, 22 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 13, m. 17.

57. Hen. Eury *alias* Evers, the King's servant. To be master of the King's ordnance of the town of Berwick; with 12d. a day and the appointment of the gunners there, and profits as enjoyed by Geo. Lawson, Thos. Soothill or Wm. Pawne. Ampthill, 19 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 23 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 13.*

58. Wm. Dalysen. Grant, in fee, for for 344l. 15s., of the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage of Hymyngham, Linc., which belonged to the priory of Appulton *alias* Nonneappulton, Yorks; the common called "comen in grosse" which the said priory had in Hymyngham, now in tenure of Wm. Dalysen of Laughton, Linc.; tithes in Hymyngham which belonged to Whytbye mon., Yorks; Halton grange and Halton rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage of Halton, Linc., which belonged to Newsom mon., with appurtenances of the rectory in Halton and Kellingholme. Ampthill, 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 23 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 18, m. 23. (dated 18 Nov.)*

59. Several fiats for appointment of escheators during pleasure (*signed by Norfolk and marked as delivered at St. Albans*, 23 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.) viz.:—

Midd.—Mich. Robartz.

Ntht. and Rutl.—John Hasylywood, jun.

Soms. and Dors.—Robt. Jerarde.

Staff.—Humph. Welles.

Warw. and Leic.—Geo. Vincent.

Carmarthen.—Thos. Bryne.

Montgom.—Ric. Harbert.

60. Fras. Inglefeld. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Thos. Inglefelde, dec. *Del. St. Albans*, 24 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde, John Sewster.*) *Pat. p. 13, m. 25.*

61. Fiats for appointment of escheators during pleasure (*signed by Norfolk and marked as delivered at St. Albans*, 24 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.), viz.:—

Beds. and Bucks.—Thos. Spencer.

Brecknock.—Wm. Watkyns.

62. Wm. Sondes, one of the sons of Robt. Sondes, dec., of Thruglegh, Kent. Grant, in fee, for 208l. 16s., of the marsh called Goremershe in the parishes of Hernehill and Graveney, Kent, in tenure of Ric. Knyght and Simon Auncelme, and lands in Hernhill called Upland, and two parcels of land called Mentilsham and Cokeham in Hernehill and Graveney

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GRANTS IN NOVEMBER, 1548—*cont.*

leased with the said marsh; which belonged to Faversham mon. Ampthill, 23 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 25 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*

63. Robt. Riche, of London. Grant, in fee, for 1,061*l.* 7*s.*, of the grange, farm and messuage called le Hospital Graunge in Bury St. Edmunds, next the late hospital outside the North gate of the town, with appurtenances in Bury St. Edmunds and Fornham All Saints, Suff., in tenure of John Atkyns; and the composure of faldage in Bury and Fornham let with it, and an acre of land at le Frithe in ——— (blank), Suff.; all which belonged to Bury St. Edmunds mon. Also the manor of Chyddingsell *alias* Chiddingswell, Essex, which belonged to Coggeshall mon., with the granges of Chiddingswell and Tutwyke, lands called Chyddingsell, Chyddingswell and Tutwyke in Inworth *alias* Inford, Messyng, Brazstede Magna, and Tolleshunt Tregos, and a wood called Grange Wood, in tenure of John Pascall.

Also grant to the said Robert and Elizabeth his wife, in fee to the said Robert, of the manor of Westwykehall and Estwyke, Essex, and lands called Westwyke and Estwyke in Burneham, Essex, which belonged to Donemowe priory; also rent of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the said manor and lands due to Newarke priory, Surr. Sonnynghill, 12 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 25 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 28.*

64. Edw. Brookett. Custody of lands in Hornedon and Chaldwell, Essex, which belonged to John Mocke, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of Joan and Agnes Mocke, daughters and co-heirs of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said daughters. Ampthill, 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 4.*

65. John Shukburgh. Lease of the lordship and manor of Navesby, Ntht., with reservations, parcel of possessions of Edward duke of Buckingham, attainted; for 21 years, at 63*l.* 20*d.* rent and 3*s.* 4*d.* increase. Westm., 25 April, 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 25 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 14.*

66. John Sewester, attorney of the Court of Wards. Custody of the lands in cos. Huntingdon and Sussex which belonged to John Sandes, dec., and which are in the King's hands by the minority of Edw. Sandes, s. and h. of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Ampthill, 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 26 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 8.*

67. John Sewester, attorney of the Court of Wards. Annuity of 20*l.* out of

the manors of Challers, Mounkes Manour, and Hawevyles *alias* Hawelles in Estrede, Wallington and Weston, Herts, which belonged to John Bowles, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of Thos. Bowles, kinsman and heir of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Ampthill, 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 26 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 8.*

68. Andrew Corbett. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Roger Corbett. *Del. St. Albans*, 26 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde, and John Sewster.*) *Pat. p. 7, m. 1.*

69. Wm. Skevington. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Thos. Skevington. *Del. St. Albans*, 26 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and John Sewster.*) *Pat. p. 7, m. 5.*

70. Ant. Robertson. Fiat for his appointment as collector of custom and subsidy in the port of Boston. *St. Albans*, 26 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Norfolk; with certificate of security given in the Exchequer signed by Chr. More.*)

71. Wm. Hope. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Fulk Hope. *Del. St. Albans*, 27 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and John Sewster*) *Pat. p. 4, m. 7.*

72. Sir Edw. Northe. Licence to alienate lands in Fulbroke Eynesham, Bucks, which belonged to Eynesham mon., to Geo. Gyfford of Myddelclaydon and Philippa his wife, in fee to the said George. *St. Albans*, 27 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 28.

73. Thos. Patche, a sewer of the Chamber. To be bailiff and verger of the town of Sandwich *vice* Sir Edw. Ryngeley, dec., with 12*d.* a day, as fully as Ryngeley or Sir Thos. Lovel or Brian Tuke held the offices. Ampthill, 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Albans*, 27 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 15, m. 12.*

74. Nic. Bacon, solicitor of the Court of Augmentations. Custody of the rectory of Goderston, Norf., and of the manor of Wadehall, Suff., which belonged to Wm. Reade, mercer, of London, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of Wm. Reade, s. and h. of the said Wm.; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Ampthill 18 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. St. Alban's*, 27 Nov.—P.S.

75. *Linc.* Commission to Wm. Quadryng, Ph. Blesby, and Wm. Manbye to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of Ric. Waterton. *St. Albans*, 28 Nov. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 12*d.*

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GRANTS IN NOVEMBER, 1548—cont.

76. Rog. Houghton. Fiat for his appointment as escheator of co. Salop, during pleasure. St. Albans 28 Nov.—S.B. (*Signed by Norfolk.*)

ii. Note below and on the back, of the appointment of Thos. Stanter as escheator of cos. Hants and Wilts, 18 Feb. 35 Hen. VIII.

77. Edw. Waldegrave. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Waldegrave. *Del.* St. Albans, 30 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Wm. lord St. John, John Sewster and Philip Parys.*) *Pat.* p. 4, m. 12.

78. Wm. Harvy. Lease of a field called Newnney *alias* Woodfeld, of 146 ac. 3 ro., lying beside Newnney Woode in Ware, Herts, late in tenure of John Wheler and afterwards of Thos. Braughing, and a wood of 6 ac. lying at the north end of the said field; which belonged to Marg. countess of Sarum, attainted; for 21 years, at 58s. 8d. rent. *Del.* St. Albans, 30 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Southwell and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 17, m. 18.

79. Sheriff roll.

Cumb.—John a Lee, Edw. Aglanby, Thos.* Salkede.

Nthld.—Sir Thos.* Hilton, John Horseley, Sir Cuthb. Ratclif.

Yorks.—Sir John Dawney, Wm. Vava-sour, Sir Chr.* Danby.

Notts and Derb.—John* Herey, Geo. Souche, Geo. Vernon.

Linc.—Sir Wm.* Sandon, And. Nowell, Sir John Harington.

Warw. and Leic.—Sir Geo.* Throgmerton, Wm. Ligh, Fras. Pulteney.

Salop.—Wm. Yong, Ric.* Mytton, Wm. Gatacre.

Staff.—Jas. Leveson, Sir Geo. Greseley, Thos.* Fitzherbert.

Heref.—Steph. ap Harry, Rog. Bodenham, Jas.* Scudamore.

Glouc.—Jas. Clyfford, Sir Walt.* Denys, Hugh Denys.

Oxon and Berks.—Sir Humph. Foster, Wm.* Fermour, Sir John Williams.

Ntht.—Thos.* Brudenell, Ric. Cycell, John Hasylwoode.

Chmb. and Hunts.—Thos. Hutton, Robt.* Aprice, Sir Thos. Elyott.

Beds and Bucks.—Thos.* Gifforde, Fras. Pygott, Thos. Dycons.

Norf. and Suff.—John Spring, Sir Wm. Drury, Sir Fras.* Lovell.

Essex and Herts.—Robt. Litton, John Conyngesby, John* Wentworth.

Kent.—Humph.* Style, Wm. Sedley, Sir Percival Hart.

Surr. and Susx.—John Thatcher, John* Palmer, John Dawtre.

Hants.—Wm. Warham, John Norton, John* Kyngesmyll.

Wilts.—Chas. Bulkeley, Sir Edw. Baynton, John* Erneley.

Somers. and Dors.—Sir John Horsey, John* Powlett, Sir Thos. Trencharde.

Devon.—Sir Ric.* Edgecombe, Barth. Fortescue, Hugh Stukeley.

Cornw.—Thos.* Seyntabyn, John Mylaton, Sir John Chamounde.

Ruth.—Thos. Sherarde, Ant.* Coly. Fras. Makworth.

S. B. (*Commencement with date and the King's signature mutilated.*)

The names marked with an asterisk (*) above were pricked by the King.

ii. *Pinned to the preceding* :—

"John Dawney, miles. Md. that the xxvth day of November a^o xxxv^o R. H. VIII. this name before written was, unto my lord Chancellor unto Seynt Albons, brought by Mr. Philip Hobby with a token from the King's Majesty to th' intent the abovenamed John Dawney should be appointed sheriff of Yorkshire and Sir Christopher Danby discharged."

1 Dec.

450. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 139.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 127.

By his late letters to Suffolk the King perceives that Rothes, Gray and Henry Banaves are committed to ward by the Cardinal and Governor, and that great promises are made to his brother, and are likely shortly to be made to him; and yet, notwithstanding this great ruffle and danger to his brother and himself, he remains still at Berwick pleading the matter of such as he calls his friends. The King marvels that (Maxwell and Somerville being apprehended, Sir George's castle of Dalkeith taken, and his friends of his surname committed to ward, and now Rothes and Gray apprehended) his brother and the rest sit still notwithstanding their oath to cleave together. As to his saying that he suffers hurt for the King's sake; the King has received no benefit, whereby anything might be accounted to be suffered for his sake, but has brought Douglas to the restitution and increase of his lands and possessions, and to such authority that (had he wisely used it) he might have saved the charges now sustained and ordered the realm at the

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King's and his pleasure. As yet the King is sure of neither marriage, amity, peace, hostages, delivery of strongholds, nor of any of their promises; whereas he has promised nothing that has not been performed, and has readily granted every reasonable aid asked. When Douglas demanded men and money to resist the Cardinal's violence it was granted; when he said that Englishmen might not be brought into Scotland but in a main army and, therefore, the aid must be in money to hire Scottishmen, he had his desire; when he required the sending home of prisoner or pledge, upon his brother's letter or his, it was done; and, lastly, when he desired 1,500*l.* to entertain men for a month, and also an aid of Englishmen, the 1,500*l.* has been ready at Berwick almost a fortnight, and also 1,200 men in readiness for his relief. And yet he and his brother and the rest sit still, so divided that their enemies need no great power to apprehend them, whereas, if they had joined together and gone roundly to work, their honors had not been so touched as they are likely to be, nor themselves in such hazard as they are like to tumble into.

Albeit great offers are made to him and his brother (which the King thinks they will not take, if only in respect of their honors, which stand bound to the King by manifold benefits), whensoever things are brought to the effect desired by the Cardinal and French party he and his brother "shall surely go to the pot for it." The Cardinal, who slandered him to be a traitor to his King deceased and was one of the chief causes of his continual exile (for which he went into France to challenge his revenge and at his restitution into Scotland help the Cardinal into prison) is not a man of so simple courage or little malice as not to requite what Douglas has done against him. Let him consider whether these offers are to be accepted, seeing they are neither likely to be observed nor can with his honor be accepted, and if (as they expect) he thinks them "French frasers and deceithfull trecheryes," let him join with his brother and the rest, and make all the world know that (rather than the marriage and the other covenants concluded, with the hostages for the same, should not be observed, and rather than that the young Queen should remain in danger under the Cardinal's custody, or that they would lean to the French party or leave their friends in ward) they will make such a "bruslerye" in Scotland as the Cardinal and his faction will repent it. In time past they thought themselves strong enough to encounter the King their master in the field, and now they shrink to repress a factious party of the Cardinal, who has no aid in comparison with what they might have if they would once begin, as hitherto they have done nothing but listen to practices to their own damage and the King's hindrance. The King requires to know plainly what to expect of them, and what they can and will do, for these delays he likes not, "and will grow to one point or other."

As for his friends assured on the Borders for whose sake he travails all this while, leaving greater things undone, the King reckons to have deserved that none should be accounted his friends who cannot be the King's also, or at least not enemies, as most of those whom he would have the King assure have shown themselves; as Douglas would see by the Council's late letter to him. After such experience of their hostility, the King will no longer trust to words, but looks to have hostages laid, forthwith, to his deputy wardens that they will neither do nor procure hurt to his subjects, nor hinder any enterprise into Scotland; and prays him to move them to this, or else "let them know that the hurt will be their own;" and doubtless, if they show themselves conformable, Suffolk will restore what has been taken from them.

The King, taking him as his own, thinks that, upon this frank opening of his mind, Douglas will redubb past negligence. Desire him to consider this well, and make such answer as will content the King; and also that he will

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450. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS—*cont.*

forthwith repair with all the power he can make to join his brother, to whom this letter is to be communicated. Bisham, 1 Dec. 1543.

Draft, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute to Sir George Douglas, primo Decembris 1543.

Ib. f. 136.

2. Fair copy of the preceding with the omission of the two last paragraphs. Pp. 6.

2 Dec.

451. SUFFOLK TO SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 144.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 128.

Perceives by his letters that he thinks Suffolk's last letters very sharp. Would be loth to be thought to act sharply towards him. Why should his friends of Tyvedale remain assured, when they daily injure the King's subjects and refuse redress? Perceives by his letter that he had no time to warn them to come in at the Commissioners' being there, but has since directed his cousins of Bongeworth and Carre of Gadshawe to declare to all Tyvydale assured by his brother and him, that complaints are made, and warn them to be ready to answer for all attemptates by them since their assurance; and that he expects they will keep such day as Suffolk will appoint, which were better for setting forth the King's affairs than to repress them so suddenly. As to his friends of the Mershe it was thought but reason that they should put in writing how they would demean themselves, considering that they had all they desired, and, for Douglas's sake, more than reason. The day for them of Tyvydale should be the 15th inst. at the furthest. As for those of the Mershe (where he writes to have them assured still upon his promise for the performance of the points he communed of with Suffolk, and he will take their writings for his warrant) for his sake, if he will send the bill of his hand declaring the secret points communed of with Suffolk, they promising the same to him in writing and declaring how they will use the King's subjects who shall attempt upon such as are not under assurance, Suffolk will undertake that the assurance shall stand until further notice and eight days after; and those of Tyvydale, binding themselves to keep the 15th day and do all the rest as those of the Mershe do, shall have like assurance. Desires answer with all diligence.

Thinks it strange that his brother and the King's friends sit so still and suffer their friends to be daily taken from them without advertising the King what the cause is. To be plain, the King does not like his being away from his brother and the rest, thinking that thereby affairs go slackly forward. Desires him to go with all diligence to his brother and the rest; and consult what to do and let the King know it, and, meanwhile, he may instruct certain of Tyvydale and the Mershe to arrange things with the Deputy Warden. [As to Mr. Sadler, pray see him safe where he is till I advertise further.]^o Has written divers letters to his brother, but has no answer. Prays him to show his brother that Suffolk doubts not but that he will remember the King's manifold benefits, and not regard the light promises of the Queen, the Cardinal and the Frenchmen, "who desire nothing more than his destruction"; and that, having ever been called a man of courage, he will so show himself and not sit still as he does, when, if he stepped up like a noble man, he could lack no aid. Marvels that, having written so often to his brother and ever demanded answer, he has had none. Being here as the King's lieutenant, thinks he might have had some answer, and he has not used Angus "with the like."

Copy, pp. 8. Endd.: Copie of the duke of Suffolkes lettre to Sir George Douglas, ij^o Decembris 1543.

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4 Dec. 452. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the P.
of Sc., II, 427.

Held by commission of Mary Queen of Scots, at Edinburgh, 3 Dec. 1543, by Gawen abp. of Glasgow, Archibald earl of Argyle, Patrick earl Bothwell, Wm. earl of Montrose, John abbot of Paisley, treasurer, George commendatory of Dumfermline, John lord Erskin, Sir Adam Ottirburn of Reidhall, provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Jas. Foulis of Colintoun, clerk register, and Mr. Thos. Ballenden of Auchnoul, clerk of the justiciary, commissioners. Business:—The deputy-marshal, deputy-constable, serjeant and judicator, named, took their oaths.

Lat.

At Edinburgh, 4 Dec. 1543, by Arran, as Tutor and Governor. Present: The Cardinal of St. Andrews and forty nine others (named). Business:—

Process (described) by James Colvil, son of the late Sir Jas. Colvil of Estwemys, for the reduction of his father's forfeiture, and of Robert Colvil, natural son of the said Sir James, for reduction of his own forfeiture, deferred to 10 Dec. next.

4 Dec. 453. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Received, on the 3rd inst., at 8 p.m., theirs of 30 Nov. showing that the King, in view of the difficulty of conveying the ordnance left at Douay, will leave it there until it may be conveyed to Calais. The ordnance is in the castle hall and the munitions in a merchant's house, "all under cover and locks." Commends the diligence of George Browne, master of the Ordnance, and Skevington in ordering these things. Perceives that Mr. Palmer, treasurer of the crew here, is to pay the men left at Douay. Begs them to write to him to pay "the poor men's wages here, the which were taken out of them that came from the camp and the crew ordinary, being unpaid for six weeks" and in great poverty, as Mr. Poynges and Sir Ralph Ellerkar report; who say, the said Treasurer has no money, and even if he had could not pay them without a warrant.

Mons. du Bees will shortly revictual Arde. He sent word by a trumpeter that came for prisoners, that he would come to see us soon and that although the Emperor's power had been great we had not yet gotten the realm of France, and "it was more meet for him and me to come home to the fire than to tarry so long in the field." I will answer that, although we have not yet gotten the realm of France, we have "seen so good experience" of Frenchmen that we reckon it easy to get, this next year, and are sure to have no battle, "seeing the French king was so strongly encamped and fled away (especially) by night." Learnt yesterday that the Frenchmen revictual Arde by night, once or twice a week, with 7 or 8 score footmen. Will see that these "shall not so easily return again as they have done hitherto." Since his return to Guisnes, his petty captain, Myddleton, has overthrown the tower of Rydlyngham church, which was one of the chief places to discover English enterprises towards Arde. Mons. de Lygnon lately came thither with 300 arquebusiers that were in the French king's camp. Commends highly one Spense, who was petty captain to Ralph Boulmer and was by the writer presented to the Emperor, for gallantry (described), who desires to have a petty captain's wages under Carrelton here. Begs letters to "the said Treasurer" to pay for making the way from Guisnes mill into the castle and town, for the carriage of things coming by water from St. Peter's. Will do it for 10l. or 20 mks. and it will be a great help to many "and a stately sight for the coming to the castle." The vaults of the new bulwarks in the castle are full of water, as the bearer, Yorke, can report, who in this journey did his office very honestly and was

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453. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

esteemed by the Emperor, "to whom he gave every night the watchword himself and would not the Viceroy nor any other to give it unto him." The Emperor remembered his (Yorke's) being in Spain. Speaks of Mr. Comptroller's discreet ordering of things here; who, as soon as Wallop arrived in Calais, discharged himself and his men, to save further charge. Guisnes, 4 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Endd.: "Sir John Wallop to the Counsail, iiij^o Decemb. 1548."

4 Dec. 454. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 562.

Wrote on 12 Nov. Barbarossa is returned to Tolon from Sardinia, where he was repulsed, with loss, by the Spaniards. It is reported that 12 or 13 galleotes of pirates have been "nawfragate by tempest," and that Barbarossa has sent to Algier for jannissaries. Guasto after taking Mondovi, took Carignan and follows up his victory. The Turks' ambassador lately departed with "divicious rewards" from the Signory, who have made Stefano Tepolo, late general, ambassador to the Turk; which makes men suspect some new practise with the Turk, for the Imperials suspect these men for their occupying of Maran, yielded to them by the Stroci with the French king's consent. They gave Stroci 85,000 cr. for it and took possession on 28 Nov. Ferdinando's men continue the siege, and the Imperial orator has protested in Ferdinando's name against their meddling. It is thought "the Bishop" has secret intelligence in this and other matters against the Imperials. Cardinal Farnesi shall go to France and thence to the Emperor, to practise an accord. "The Roman clergy maketh great cracks of Grimani, the Bishop's legate, arrived in Scotland with money, soldiers and munitions abundantly, whereby they imagine the rebellion of Scots against your Majesty"; but the writer hopes that, with his great power and the nobility in Scotland on his side, Henry's affairs there will prosper. Venice, 4 Dec. 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

5 Dec. 455. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

The King, by his letters to them, of 8 Sept., 33 Hen. VIII., granted licence to Philip Roche, of Kinsale, for grain (specified), on condition that Roche should build a castle beside Kinsale, marching upon McCharte Reagh and other Irish lords. Are certified, by Desmond and the commissioners they sent to view it, that the castle or pyle goes well forward, and beg renewal of the licence for three years to come. Dublin, 5 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Abp. Browne, Aylmer, Lutrell, Travers, Cusake, Bathe, Brabazon and Basnet.*

P.1. Add. Endd.

5 Dec. 456. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 568.

Since last general chapter of his order of the Golden Fleece, held at Tournay in 1531, twenty one of the knights are dead. To fill their places and transact other business of the Order, intimates a general chapter to be held at Utrecht on 8 May next; and desires Henry to send thither one of the knights as his proxy, with the names of 21 noble men whom he thinks worthy to be received into the Order. Desires answer by bearer. Bruxelles, 5 Dec. 1548. *Signed.*

French. Broadsheet, p. 1. Countersigned: N. Nicolai. Add.: confrere de mon Ordre du Thoison d'Or. Endd. Docketed: "Westmonstier."

1543.

5 Dec.

457. BONNER, BRIAN and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.R.O.
St. P. IX. 563.

On Thursday, at midnight, being St. Andrew's Even, arrived Francisco, the courier, with Henry's letters to Bonner and Brian, and a servant of Wotton's, with instructions to him from the Council and Henry's letters to the Emperor and Regent. Wotton then took leave of the Regent on the 1st; and, returning to his colleagues, they sent to Granvelle to know when they might have audience of the Emperor. Could not obtain it that day but "had it of this present," just before the Emperor's going to mass. Bonner there declared the King's pleasure to revoke Brian and him and appoint Wotton ambassador resident with the Emperor, desired licence to return, and presented Wotton. Wotton then presented the King's letters and declared his credence. Bonner then spoke of "the negligence of his ministers for the navy," and delivered a memorial thereon (sent herewith). Brian then rehearsed the contents of Henry's letter to Bonner and him, thanking the Emperor for his answer to the duke of Lorraine. The Emperor replied that it was natural for every man to desire to return to his own country, and therefore he could not but be content that Brian and Bonner should return; that Wotton was welcome; that his provision of ships had been hindered by other affairs and by misfortune at sea, but he had given order for its amendment; and that, as for the Duke of Loreyne, Henry's opinion was true, and also a prisoner coming out of France had affirmed that the Cardinal of Liningcourt ("whom he called the Cardinal of Lorraine's Cardinal") had expressed a wish for peace, but the French were mad to go about to deceive him always with the same means instead of trying some new craft. Brian thereupon showed how the French sought peace with Henry also; who, however, intended to make preparation against next year, and desired the Emperor to do the like. The Emperor approved this, and said he would send the Viceroy of Sicily to Henry, with power to conclude all things pertaining thereto; and willed them to repair to Mons. Granvell, the Viceroy and Mons. de Prate. Bonner and Brian then took leave; and, according to the Emperor's command, sent to Granvell, who replied "that it could not be for that day."

Brian then took Mons. de Herbes and other gentlemen to his lodging to dinner; and the ambassador of Ferrare came to Bonner and, "with an Italian circumstance and long process," told as follows:—That the Viceroy of Sicily should go to England; that Card. Fernesa should come, through France, hither for a peace and the duke of Cameryne return to Rome for the winter; that some thought the Cardinal's coming was for a marriage between the Emperor's daughter and Signor Oratio, brother to the said Cardinal and Duke, with Milan; that letters from Milan stated that the Emperor would marry his daughter with the King of Romans' son; that the duke of Ferrare solicited deliverance of his brother Don Francisco de Este in exchange for the marquis of Saluce; that it was thought that the French king used Don Francisco as a minister for peace.

On the morning of the 4th, were sent for, and found the Viceroy with Grandvele, who, in a long speech, rehearsed what the Emperor had said (telling nothing of the ambassador of Ferrara's news about Card. Fernesa, the duke of Cameryne, the marriages, or Don Francisco) and intimated that the Viceroy should depart in 3 days, so as to be back before the Emperor's departure for Spire on the morrow after Christmas Day, who had already sent the vicechancellor of the Empire, Dr. Navus, to signify to the Princes that he would be there on 10 Jan.

Sent, on receipt of Henry's letters, to Sir Thos. Palmer; but word was returned on the 4th inst. that he was at the point of death. Although Brian will make as good speed as he can, they think it best to send this

1548.

457. BONNER, BRIAN and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.—cont.

courier. Bonner will, as directed, leave with Wotton his cipher and copy of the treaties. Bruxelles, 5 Dec., at night. *Signed*: Edmond London; Franssys Bryan; Nicholas Wotton.

Pp. 6. *Slightly mutilated.* *Add. Endd.*: 1548.

5 Dec.

458. WOTTON to PAGET.

B. O.

Is now a suitor to the King's Council to remember what great charges he will be put to in following the Emperor's court. Things here are dearer than has been seen in many years past, and at Spires they are still dearer. What will they be at the confluence of such an army as the Diet will bring together? The very cost of carriage will eat up great part of his diets, as Paget knows by recent experience. Begs friendship herein. "Yf I had hadde enye hope that [my letters?] mighte have fownden Mr. Writthesley at the Cow[rt, I woul]de have been so [bolde] as to have desyridde his assistance lykewyse (?) herein; but, being yn despayre therof, I am dryven to comende the mater holelye unto yow." Bruxelles, 5 Dec. 1548.

Hol., p. 1 *Faded.* *Add. Endd.*

6 Dec.

459. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to CHAPUYS.

Span. Cal.,
VI. II.,
No. 265.

Their King orders them to represent the case of Wm. Bougins, whose ship is detained by the bailly of Flushing. 6 Dec. 1548.

(Original at Vienna.)

6 Dec.

460. G. SMYTH to JOHN JOHNSON.

B. O.

London, 6 Dec. '48.—Commendations to your wife and brother Otewell. Your letter from Polbroke of 25 ult. mentions 100*l.* as your share of this 280*l.* at Calais; but Mr. Cave writes that 200*l.* of it is his. I have to-day taken of Wm. Pere, mercer, 80*l.* st. to be repaid at Calis at 26*s.* 3*d.* Fl., of which I purposed to send you 50*l.* by Thos. Holand; but, as Mr. Cave is gone to Ashewell for eight days and will at his return home send for money, I will send it to you then. "There is robbing by the ways now at the coming home of the soldiers and therefore I stayed."

Hol. p. 1. *Add.*: at Bolbroke. *Endd.*: Answered 11 Dec. and "entered in memorial."

6 Dec.

461. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653. f. 149.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 129.

Have caused Wharton to take the order described in the Council's letters, of the 1st inst., for five of the Maxwells, prisoners to Jake a Musgrave. Sent the packet of letters for Brunston to Sir Wm. Eure, who shall forward a message to Brunston to send a servant for letters to him from the King. Put Sadler's letters in cipher and sent them. As to the Council's letter to Sir George Douglas; Suffolk had received a letter from Douglas, answering a previous letter of his, and had made answer again (copy already sent to the Council) very plainly touching his friends' assurance; and Douglas, when here, declared it impossible to get his and his brother's friends to lay hostages for their assurance, and also that many of them had kept the assurance, like as some Englishmen had broken it, and that their friends were not like the Armstranges, Crosiers and Nycsons (who were in danger of the laws of Scotland and lived upon ravin), but gentlemen living upon their own in no fear of the laws. For these causes Suffolk has forborne to send the Council's letter to Douglas, "lest it should put him in extreme desperation" and give him occasion to say that the demand of the hostages lost him all his friends. Albeit the assurance has not been best kept on either side, through it 600, and lately 1,000, in garrison have sufficed, and

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the Scots have taken far more harm than England; whereas without it double that garrison would scant have sufficed.

The Council write on the 2nd inst. that, if Douglas be within England, Suffolk shall entertain him there until it is seen what Angus will do, and likewise shall draw Robert Maxwell into England and entertain him, and shall also restrain the Master of Somervell and laird of Mowe. Douglas, Somervell and Mowe are already departed into Scotland; and Robert Maxwell keeps in Scotland amongst his power, and will not come to the Governor although sent for, whose going in might set his father at large, as appears by his letters last sent up. Albeit the slackness of Douglas and Angus and other the King's friends makes the King and all others mislike their proceedings, the reason of it is not known; for sayings of Scottishmen are not to be trusted, "the nation of them is so given to lying." Write the rumors which go abroad, so that the King may provide for the worst, but give no credence to them until proved. If the King will tarry a little the truth will appear; for, if his friends join not with the Parliament in Scotland and acts pass against them, it will appear that they are taken for enemies, and if they join, so that nothing passes against them, it will appear "that all do run one way, what face soever they make." Meanwhile it seems best not, upon suspicion, to treat them so that they may take occasion to join the French party; but if they step to the other party, "it shall appear to be their own falsehood" and shall be to their own rebuke. Where they write that, if the rumor of Angus's revolt is true, Suffolk should stay the money at Berwick; he has already stayed it. Angus's chaplain wrote that he would come into England if my lord of Winchester wrote to him. Had Winchester so written, Angus's determination might have been known ere this, for the said priest is his secretary and knows all, and has said he has many things to show the King. Darnton, 6 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Sealed. Endd.

6 Dec.

462. BRIAN to PAGET.

R. O.

Knowing that you will be privy to all our proceedings here, I refrain from making a long letter. I sent yesternight to the Viceroy for the names of the gentlemen that come with him (which he confessed before should number 30), but cannot get them. I have written to Calais, to the lord Deputy, of his coming. "I thought it good to despatch this courier afore, as I have done, unto the King's Majesty, because it was not possible for me to come myself so fast." I delivered him 20 cr., promising to make it 20 nobles if the letters be delivered to you on Sunday morning next. Bruxelles, "the vijth, at iiij^{or} of the clock in the morning." *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 6 Dec. 1548.

7 Dec.

463. CARLISLE.

Add. MS.
5,754, f. 86.
B. M.

Indenture of receipt, 7 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII., by Wm. Garfurthe (upon a letter of the King's Council, dated 17 Nov., to my lord of Carlesle) from the said lord, of 20l. 9s. 1d. for works at Carlesle. *Signed.*

P. 1. Sealed.

[7 Dec.]

464. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
28,173, f. 973.
B. M.

Begs credence for the Sieur Don Fernande de Gonzaga, whom he despatches to see what is to be done next year against the common enemy, in pursuance of the charge which Henry gave to the Sieur de Bryant.

Fr. Modern transcript from Brussels, p.1. Another copy is in No. 467 (2), § ii.

1548.

7 Dec.

465. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 266.]

Chapuis will learn from Don Fernande de Gonzaga and the instruction he carries the occasion of his going to the King of England. Desires Chapuis to lend him every assistance. Besides the letters in our own hand to the King, we have delivered him letters for the principal ministers, to be addressed and delivered by your advice. Bruxelles, 7 Dec. 1548.

French p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

[7] Dec.

466. CHARLES V. to ———.

R. O.
[Span. Cal.,
VI. ii.,
No 267.]

We are sending Don Fernande de Gonzaga to the King of England for causes which you will learn, and have charged him to make our recommendations to you and pray you to continue your good offices to render the amity between the King and us indissoluble. Bruxelles, 7 Dec. 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from the original draft at Vienna, to which is appended a note that four such letters began "Treschier et bien ame," two "Mon cousin," and four "Reverend pere en Dieu, treschier et bien ame."

7 Dec.

467. CHARLES V.

R. O.

Commission of Charles V. to Don Ferdenande de Gonsaga, duke of Ariano [, prince of Mol] fete, knight of his Order, and Eustace Chapuis, master of requests, ambassador with the king of England, to conclude and treat the common invasion of France, in this year next following, against the king of France, the common enemy. Brussels, "le de Decembre," 1544 r. Imp. 23 et R. 28. *Signed: Charles. Countersigned: Bave.*

French. Parchment, slightly mutilated. Seal broken.

Add. Ms.
28,593, f. 259.
B. M.

2. "Instruction a vous, nostre treschier et feal cousin, le Sr Don Fernande de Gonsaga, prince de Molfete, visroy de Secille, nostre capitaine general, etc., de ce que vous aurez a traicter et negocier devers nostre tres-chier et tres-ame bon frere et cousin, le Roy d'Angleterre, ou presentement vous envoyons."

To make convenient diligence to England, and, in virtue of letters of credence in the Emperor's own hand (after communicating with Chapuis) give the King the Emperor's thanks for affection shown to his prosperity against Juliers and the common enemy, the king of France (as learnt last by the Sieur Derbais), and for the praiseworthy office done by the King's general* and men of war who were here, and whose longer abode the King would have accorded had it been required; as evidence of the sincere and indissoluble amity between them. The King will know all that has passed concerning the army; but if he ask for any particulars they shall be given.

Then to thank the King for his care for next year's enterprise, as appeared by the charge of the Sieur Briant, his vice-admiral and gentleman of his Chamber, and by his speech to D'Herbais, and say that the Emperor has been unable to answer until now, having been busy about dismissing his army, affairs with the States of the Empire and consultation with the Queen of Hungary and the lords here; and that, having now examined all, he despatches Don Fernande (as the thing is so important and secret, and he is to be the Emperor's chief minister in the execution of it, and the Emperor wishes to defer to the King's wisdom, experience and clear

* Wallop.

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judgment in such things) to take full resolution about the preparations requisite. The King is right in desiring to make the invasion next year, seeing the perplexity of the common enemy, through the indignation of his subjects and the impoverishment and weakness of his realm, as he is so hated by all Christendom for breaking his oaths and for calling in the Turk (the Turk's army by sea being still in his realm) that he cannot get strangers to help him; and, by his last flight, he and his subjects have lost the Turk and driven other nations from his service. It is clear that the common enemy is mad and it is most important now to force him to give up his insatiable desire for war, and reduce him to such terms that he can no more lift up his head and trouble his neighbours.

For these reasons, the Emperor has resolved to make the attack and is making the requisite preparations, and has for this reason retained Don Fernande here notwithstanding his other charges and his private affairs; and, although the Emperor defers to the King's wisdom as aforesaid, he wishes to declare what seems to him requisite, not doubting but that the enemy will resist to the utmost, and will perhaps be assisted, covertly at least, by some potentates who fear that his ruin and the pacification of Christendom might lead to their chastisement.

Proposes, therefore:—

- (1.)^o That there should be two armies.
- (2.) That each army should number at least 86,000 foot and 6,000 or 7,000 horse, with good provision of battery and field artillery. Gives the composition of his own army and suggests that the King should have 12,000 High and Low Almans and 5,000 Almain horse, which may be easily obtained if procured early. He may also have 8,000 horse of these parts, but should make early provision for their pay. If he wishes to have some Walloons also, the Emperor will assist him therein, although there are long frontiers to be left provided.
- (3.) The designs of the said armies, will depend upon the enemy's measures; and the places for entering France have been often debated, and the King is the best judge therein.
- (4.) Is certain that the King would wish to be in person in the said army and that his presence would be most important, but dare not propose it. Intends to be personally in his own.
- (5.) In case the King insists upon being furnished, according to the treaty, with 2,000 horse and 2,000 lanzknechts at the Emperor's expence, gives reasons for excusing it.
- (6.) Although secrecy is requisite, it should now be settled where the armies are to enter; and, as the King, last summer, told Chapuys that the Emperor ought to march by Champagne (which he could not then do because of hindrance on the side of Cleves) he is content to enter France there, and thinks that the King should march by Picardy, and that the two armies should make for Paris.
- (7.) The armies should march as soon as possible, by 15 May at the latest, so as to keep the enemy from other enterprises and from getting men.
- (8.) As to artillery, reckons to have 60 pieces in all and 100 boats to make bridges; and is already providing 3,000 or 4,000 pioneers and seeing to the provision of victuals, wagons and horses.
- (9.) If the King should require assistance of victuals, wagons and horses, the Emperor will very willingly give what this country can bear, considering the labour of this last war, the devastation done by enemies and the sterility of the present year; trusting that the King will not seek what is impossible, but make some provision otherwise. And it will be well to send hither to see what can be done as soon as possible.

*These numbers are not in the original.

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467. CHARLES V.—cont.

(10.) As to the army by sea, Don Fernande has heard what was answered to Briant and other ambassadors for last year, and how the Admiral, the Sieur de Bevres, maintains that he did his part, and any default was due to the weather, to the Queen's regret. For next year there shall be no default; and if anything needs explanation, the King should send hither.

Has already advertised the King by Briant of his decision to go into Germany and the time of his departure. If need be, Don Fernande shall declare that it is to see to means for resisting the Turk, to provide for affairs of Germany, and to stop French practices. He must not omit to speak of the "quanthons des lighés"* and the means of preventing the King of France's raising men there. At the Diet the Emperor will get the States to write to the said "canthons" not to assist the Turk's confederate: but this practice will cost 25,000 cr. or 30,000 cr., and if the King will contribute his share the Emperor will do the like. This is to be insisted upon as important, and might incline those of the League (*des lighés*) to England. It will be well also to advertise the King, in confidence, of the enterprise on the side of Italy, which might be made about 4 June when the other armies were already in the field. The King already knows of the coming of the duke of Lorayne and his son the duke of Bar, and the answer which the Emperor made to Lorayne, at Valenciennes; whose ambassador,† whom he had sent to reside with the Emperor, has returned since the Emperor arrived here. Heard lately that the Cardinal de Beronacourt‡ had charged a gentleman now returning into France to propose to the Emperor that if he would treat there would be no talk of Milan. The Emperor refused to answer, and the King may be assured that he will fully observe the treaty.

Don Fernande must make all diligence so as to return before the Emperor's departure, which he cannot defer longer than the 1st or 2nd day after Christmas. He shall make the Emperor's cordial recommendations to the Queen and Princess (*madame nostre cousine*) and thank the Queen for her friendly treatment of the Princess, and must also, if possible, visit the Prince and bring news of his health. Bruxelles, 7 Dec. 1548.

ii. Draft of No. 464.

French. Modern transcript from Brussels, pp. 15.

Add MS.
28,593, f. 253.
B. M.

8. Spanish translation of the above instructions without § ii.
Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 12.

8 Dec.

468. SUFFOLK to HENRY VIII.

Add MS.
32,653, f. 155.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 131.

Begs leave to declare his opinion concerning the King's affairs of Scotland, as follows:—

Perceives by Dunlaneryke's letters that those who should be the King's friends are dull and slack to set forward his affairs, and that they count themselves not strong enough to act by force, but will keep in their own countries and give gentle words to the contrary party, so as to get their friends out of prison. Thus they are come to a new practice; and the King knows the effect of their practices hitherto. The practice now set forward by the sheriff of Ayre is more promising than any yet attempted, if Argile may be brought to it, for he is said to be a man of wit and force who will

* The Swiss cantons.

‡ Lenoncourt in § 2, which is right.

† Bonner.

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stick to what he takes in hand. The King might instruct the Sheriff to declare to Argile that the King desires nothing, whatsoever occasion has been given to the contrary, but the peace and marriage and laying of hostages for the same, according to the last treaty, which cannot well come to pass, while the present Governor and the Cardinal rule, without using force, to the destruction of his "proneptes lands and subjects," which he is loth to do, as is evident from his long forbearance; and that he (the King) thinks the best way to bring this good purpose to pass is that Argile and other wise noblemen take the ordering of the young Queen and choose out four Regents, to bring the realm to uniformity and the laws to be observed, and not suffer it longer to be governed "by such an innocent Governor" and the Cardinal, who, to retain his pomp and glory, cares not what damage may come to the young Queen and realm. Promising that such as shall take pain in bringing this purpose to pass and maintaining it, shall have their charges well considered. Although the giving of these pensions should be somewhat chargeable, the result would save much treasure, and the King would have this treasure and his subjects of these parts for the wars of France. "It must be need or dread, or both, that shall cause the Scots to do anything to your Majesty's contentation." The Sheriff might say further that the King doubts not but Argile will consider this honorable purpose with that of France, which is only to bring a continuance of war, "not caring for their destruction," with promises which, at need, will be found very slender, as heretofore; reminding him what the sequel of the war must be and desiring that the King may be advertised of his goodwill herein. Considering that at this Parliament the French ambassador is there in triumph, and the King's ambassador in a castle for safeguard, it should be most to the King's honor to send a letter to Sadler to be forwarded to the nobles at the Parliament, willing them to permit Sadler to come to them to declare instructions, and thereupon, to require safe conduct to return home. Thus, if Sadler be not already come away, he may be able to practise with the sheriff of Ayre and earl of Argile. The Sheriff might further declare to Argile that he, inclining to the King's devotion, may have aid from Ireland, the King having it "in such subjection" as he has, at all times if "they of the Ile shall chance to rebel." Anything in this should be done with diligence, during the Parliament, whereby the earl may practise with his friends there. Darnton, 8 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Sealed. Endd.; 1548.

8 Dec. **469.** WHARTON TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 153.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 130.

Appointed sundry exploits to be done in Scotland at this sitting of their Parliament, but the storms were such that the Borderers thought them not feasible. However, upon his command to his servant Robin Foster, called Hobes Robin, to get some of Bukcleugh's sheep in Atrik forest, on the night of the 6th inst., 80 persons burnt Syngley in Atryk forest, 30 miles within Scotland and brought away 1,400 sheep with two prisoners, slaying also two Scottishmen. They gave 100 sheep to the Scottishmen with them, and 40 to a Scottishman whose horse was slain, but those brought into England are worth 100*l.* As Bukcleugh reports having got much gold in rewards of the Cardinal, he may the better forego them. Describes how the same night the Armstranges of Ledisdaill burnt the town of Glenne, with a tower there of — (blank) Cokburn's (the town belonging to the laird of Trykware, sister's son to Bukcleugh, and standing 3 miles from Peebles), and Bukcleugh's town called Blackgray, 4 miles from Peebles.

1543.

469. WHARTON to SUFFOLK—cont.

Mr. Sandfurthe has received a letter (herewith) from Angus's priest^o and secretary, and says that the priest trusted ere this to have been sent for to the King; whereof both Sandfurthe and Alex. Apulby say that they informed Suffolk. Carlisle, 8 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. (as despatched at 3 p.m.). F. add.

8 Dec.

470. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the P.
of Sc., II, 429.

[Continued from 4 Dec.] *Sederunt*: The Governor and lords of articles. Business:—

A summons of treason decreed against the persons who subscribed "the writing direct furth of Douglas w^t the lord Somervell to the King of England." (*In margin*: "Cancellatur de mandato Domini Gubernatoris.")

8 Dec.

471. ARRAN to PAUL III.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 157b.
B. M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
II, 170.
Theiner, 615.

Although all things done here have doubtless been written by Marcus Grymanus, patriarch of Aquileia, who is both discreet and experienced, the writer thinks it his office to report the state of the commonwealth. Every hope and condition of peace being taken away, the King of England has determined to make war on us with all his forces, not only to destroy our liberty, than which nothing can be dearer to men, but also to overthrow our religion and the obedience paid for so many centuries to the Holy See. To meet this two things are needed, valour and riches. The first will not be wanting, but, against the wealth and power of so great a King, money must be sought elsewhere; and for it the commonwealth looks to His Holiness, as the Patriarch's letters will explain, whose residence here for some time to distribute it, we desire.

Another thing which we much desire is that the cardinal of St. Stephen (than whom your Holiness has no man more faithful, nor our republic or we a dearer) may be appointed legate of the Holy See. Edinburgh, 8 Dec. 1543.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

8 Dec.

472. ARRAN to the CARDINAL OF CARPI.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 158.
B. M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., II, 172.

Our state being in the greatest possible danger, by war made by the English King, who seeks to extinguish both its liberty and ancient religion, to the detriment both of the realm and the Holy See, we desire His Holiness, by the benevolence and paternal love which he has always promised, to grant aid of money for the defence of the realm. To grant it would bind the Scottish nation to His Holiness for ever. Begs him to procure this, and also that the Cardinal of St. Stephen may be legate in Scotland. Refers the rest to the letters of the Patriarch, Marcus Grymanus, who has been present at all things done in this realm since his arrival. Edinburgh, 8 Dec. 1543.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

9 Dec.

473. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 159.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II, No. 132.

The King has seen his letter of the 4th inst., and the copies of his letter to Sir George Douglas and Douglas's answer. When it comes to making the assurance of the Tyvydale and Marshe men, he should take their writing for it as well as Douglas's; as in his first letter he required, although in his second letter he seems to be content with Douglas's writing,

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"and he to keep their writing for his discharge." Upon Douglas's words, Suffolk appointed him to convey Mr. Sadler home from Temptallon, wherewith the King was pleased, as appeared by the Council's letter. Now, perceiving by Douglas's letter that he is of another mind, the King thinks that, if Sadler be not already departed, Suffolk should write to him to remain at Temptallon, unless he is in imminent danger; for the King would be loth to seem to fetch home his ambassador at the Governor and Cardinal's wills, and thinks that Sadler's departure would abash the rest of the King's friends and make them think Angus fallen from him. These two causes may be communicated in writing to Douglas. There are other two causes which Suffolk shall keep to himself, viz., that by Sadler's continuing at Temptallon the King shall have an instrument to "practise withal in Scotland," and that, if Angus revolt the King may, under pretence of sending a ship to convey Sadler home by water, send men furnished to take the castle, by Sadler's means. The King intends shortly to send his servant Rogers, to be conveyed to Temptallon, to view the castle secretly and bring a plat of it. Suffolk, upon evidence of Angus's revolt, shall make ready for that enterprise.

Copy, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, ix^o Decembris 1543.

9 Dec. **474.** PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the P.
of Sc., II., 429.

[Continued from 8 Dec.] *Sederunt:* the Governor and the lords of articles. Business:—

Act declaring that the prelates, earls, barons, &c., "that convened at Striveling and Linlithqw for the forth bringing of our Sovereign lady forth of the palace of Linlithqw," and those "that convened the said time with my lord Governor at Edinburcht," committed no crime.

10 Dec. **475.** SIR WM. EURE and EDW. SHELLEY to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 161.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 133.

Have examined the officers of this town, with the mayor and brethren and substantial men, touching the first point of his letters dated Darneton, 2nd inst. The occasion of the great plague which has so long continued here is "the great multitude of people and the straitness of the little church." Most people desire to have it re-edified where the old church was, because some walls and the foundation there remain, to be made with a low roof so as not to prejudice the fortresses; or else to be set in any other places shown in the master-mason's plat herewith. All the town desire the writers to require Suffolk's intercession to the King for the re-edifying of the church. The house of ordnance is in great decay, as Mr. Anthony Anthonys, who lately charged it with ordnance, can inform the King. Have underset it with "promps" and shores to serve for a time. Berwick bridge has been decaying many a day, because the office of master of the bridge has been appointed to men having no knowledge thereof, who take the revenues for its repair as their fees. Repaired it last summer at the cost of the King's works, or else no man could have passed; and it must again be seen to shortly "by reason of the great floods, and now the abundance of ice that lyeth upon it daily." Berwick, 10 Dec. *Signed.*

P.S.—Mr. Sadleyr has not sent for his beer, which had been with him ere this had he not promised to send for it.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

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10 Dec.

476. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.Acts of the P.
of Sc., II., 429.

[Continued from 9 Dec.] Present: The lord Governor with the Three Estates. Business:—

Process (described) of James Hammiltoun, son and heir apparent of Sir Jas. Hammiltoun of Fynnert, for reduction of his father's forfeiture, deferred to 12 Dec.; as also the processes of James and Robert Colville. Certain protestations upon these cases.

Petition of the bp. of Dunkeld to my lord Governor against the taking of his place of Cluny and steeple of Dunkell, as an attempt upon Haly Kirk.

The same day in the afternoon. Present: The Governor. *Sederunt*: The Cardinal, Glasgow, Orkney, Huntley, Bothwell, Montrose, Paisley, Cupar, Erskin, Fleming, the provost of Edinburgh, Simon Preston for Edinburgh and Walter Ogilby for Banff. Business:—

John Permanter, of Lynn, Englishman, who was taken at Leith, on 1 Sept. last, although he had the Governor's safe-conduct, discharged; and the action of his takers touching his ship and goods referred to the Lords of Session.

Process of the "Quenis grace" (*i.e.*, the Queen mother) against Oliver Sinclair for the castle of Kirkwall, deferred.

10 Dec.

477. ARRAN TO PAUL III.Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 158b.
B. M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., II., 175.

Wrote last June how not only was our liberty attacked by enemies but our privileges violated by our own citizens, because some men had dared, from the King's death, without consulting us, to whom the kingly offices pertained, to resign the bishopric of Dunkeld and to seek it from your Holiness. But, since, in the same letters, we committed the defence and administration of this realm to your Holiness, and then declared amply to Marcus Grymanus, the Patriarch, what aid we hoped for from your Holiness, we need write no more, if we have only obtained this of your Holiness, that you repel any suit for Dunkeld without our letters of commendation. Edinburgh, 10 Dec. 1548.

*Lat. Copy, p. 1.***478. ARRAN TO THE CARDINAL OF CARPI.**Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 158b.
B. M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
II., 176.

Although last summer we wrote to his Holiness that those who were endeavouring to violate the privileges of this realm, by their suit for the bpric. of Dunkeld without our letters, might not be heard, because the matter is said to be still vehemently laboured for at Rome, we renew our petition, and ask you not to rest until these impudent suitors are silenced. John Duncan will explain the whole matter, for whom we beg credence.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

11 Dec.

479. CHAPUYS TO GRANVELLE.R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
267*.]

Six days ago a worthy man named Maître Baptosard Guerche,* physician and surgeon, native of Le Bosch in the duchy of Milan, was made prisoner on suspicion of favouring the Pope's authority and, on examination, answered like a good Catholic, so that it is to be feared that, by the English statute, he may be despatched, unless the Emperor intervenes (by writing a letter of credence for Chapuys, and another to Chapuys to the effect that his subject Baptosard has not suborned any person to his opinion nor published it so as to cause slander, and should not be examined of his private opinion, since English subjects are not so molested there unless they sow some scandal, and that if he has erred it

* Called by the English Balthazar the Surgeon.

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may please the King to pardon him, and, if he may not live there, banish him). The thing is important for the Emperor's honor and the danger of his subjects who reside in or frequent this country. And as Baptoard and others who have spoken for him are Chapuys's friends he begs that despatch may be made at once, for there is danger in delay. With Baptoard are taken, for the same cause, two of the most familiar [friends] of the bp. of Winchester, the chancellor of the bp. of London and two other honest men, who have all avowed their opinion and affirmed their wish to die in it.

Received his letters in favour of Captain Chr. de Landenberg; who has been welcome, and one of Chapuys's men who accompanied him to Court was told that the King will retain 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot, pikemen. Great preparation is made for Don Fernando's coming, who will be as well received as any person who came hither for a long time. London, 11 Dec. 1543.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

480. LANDENBERG.

R. O.

Promise of Chr. van Landenburgh to serve the King with 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse, to be at Maestricht within two months after warning to be given him in April or May next, upon specified conditions as to pay, etc. Seventeen articles, concluding with his oath (in Latin) to serve Henry VIII against all save the Empire and the Emperor, he being come hither at the Emperor's command and commended by the Ambassador. *Signed: C. v. Landenberg.*

ii. Declaration of the cost of 1,000 horse. Nineteen articles. *Signed: C. v. Landenberg.*

French, pp. 9. Eudd.

11 Dec.

481. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the
P. of Sc.,
II., 431.

[Continued from 10 Dec.] Present: The lord Governor with the Three Estates. Business:—

◦ Declaration of the expiry of the peace and contract of marriage made with England in the beginning of July last, for which the seals were to be exchanged before 1 Sept.; because, upon proclamation of it, the merchants of Scotland put their ships to sea, which were seized as enemies long before 1 Sept., and so the King of England broke the peace, and because, although the Governor sealed both contracts and sent them to the King of England before 1 Sept., the King refused to make like ratification.

◦ Act, at the instance of Jacques de Labrossa, knight, and Master James Mesneige, councillor of Parliament of Rowan, ambassadors of the King of France (who offered aid to this realm against the King of England "quha actually invadis the samyn") for the renewal of past treaties with France. Commission to the lord Cardinal, earls of Ergile and Murray, lord of St. Jhone and Sir Adam Ottirburn of Reidhall to conclude this.

The same day in the afternoon. Present: The lord Governor. *Sederunt:* The lords of Articles. Business:—

Supplication of Patrick Hepburn of Boltoun (for reversal of an Act of Parliament made by the late King declaring that Angus, George Douglas, &c., committed no crime in burning his place of Boltoun 17 years ago) referred to the second day of next Parliament.

Continuation to 13 Dec. of the Queen mother's process against Oliver Sinclair for Kirkwall castle.

* The above Acts are printed in *Epp. Reg. Scotorum*, II. 311.

1543.

481. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 163.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 134.

2. Copy of the Act of the Parliament of Scotland annulling the treaty of peace and contract of marriage made with England. Certified as extracted from the records by Sir Jas. Murray of Philiphaugh, clerk register (A.D. 1702 to 1708).
P.1.

11 Dec.

482. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to DANDINO.

R. O.

The Queen and the greater part of the lords of the realm are here for this assembly, which began on the 3rd, but has not yet produced anything. The alliance of France is necessary if this realm is to be preserved. Has urged it both publicly and privately, and, yesterday morning, had public audience in the Council and spoke at length, persuading them to concord among themselves and to the alliance with France, and also presented a writing in Latin, with the copy in the Scottish tongue, which was read and well heard by all, and everyone seemed satisfied with the writer's zeal for the preservation of this realm and the service of the French king. Encloses copy of the writing. Moreover, desired licence to depart, having no more to negotiate for the Pope or the French king; and will leave at the first opportunity. All ways into France are full of difficulty and danger. Edinburgh, 11 Dec. 1543. *Signed*: M. Patriarca d'Aquilegia.

Italian. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS., pp. 2. Headed: Di Mons^r Patriarca d'Aquilegia al molto reverendo Mons^r Dandino, nunzio di Nostro Signore al Re Christianissimo.

12 Dec.

483. SADLER to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 165.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 135.
Sadler State
Papers, i., 348.

On Saturday night last, received Suffolk's letters for his revocation, with the letters and copies in cipher therewith, and with them a letter of Mr. Douglas mentioning that, whatsoever day he would appoint, Douglas would convey him from Temptallon to Berwick. Accordingly, Douglas came to him yesterday with 400 horse and has this day brought him hither in safety. Likewise, yesterday, came Jas. Dowglas of the Parkehedge with letters of credence both to Sir George and to Sadler, from Angus, Casselles and Glencarne. The credence was that Angus, Casselles, Glencarne, the Master of Maxwell, sheriff of Ayr and laird of Donelanerike were again assembled at Douglas and had devised to annoy their enemies. Jas. Douglas declares that Lenoux will join them; and that Argile and Murray have partly promised to join, they being with others offended at the Governor and Cardinal detaining the barons lately taken without trial, especially as they were taken by the only advise of the Cardinal, without the counsel of the noblemen. So it is thought that they agree not best at this Parliament, the majority of which are kirkmen. A meeting was appointed yesterday between Argile and Murray and Cassells and the sheriff of Ayr. If they agree together they will deprive the Governor, put down the Cardinal and choose Angus, Lenoux, Huntley and Argile "to be four regents of the realm." If Argile and Murrey will not join them they will, nevertheless, annoy the enemies, beginning by taking the abbey of Pasley and burning the Governor's town of Hamylton. For this they want nothing but money, and have sent the said Jas. Douglas to Sir George for the money that was sent hither, sending also the enclosed letter to Suffolk. Sir George desires to know whether the money shall be sent and how it shall be distributed. If they will do as they promise, they should lack no aid.

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Finally Jas. Douglas said that Angus, Glencarn and Cassells wished that the King would revoke Sadler from Temptallon, and rather command him to lie at Carlisle, which was nearer to them by 12 or 16 miles, and all the country between was their friends'.

Signifies these things by post, specially because of the money matter, and will wait upon Suffolk on Saturday night. Berwick, 12 Dec. at night.

Signed.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1543.

12 Dec. **484.** PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the P.
of Sc., II., 433.

[Continued from 11 Dec.] Present: The Governor and Three Estates. Business:—

Proceedings in the cases of James Hammiltoun, and James and Robert Colvile; with the reductions of their fathers' forfeitures.

Confirmation of the act of last Parliament (15 March 1542) in favour of Sir Walter Scott.

Parliament prorogued to 13 Dec.

The same day in the afternoon. Present: The Governor. *Sederunt:* The lords of articles. Business:—

Act appointing lords Fleming, Ruthven and St. John's and Sir John Campbell of Calder to be of the Great Council, which was chosen at the convention of Striveling, in place of the earls of Angus, Lennox, Glencairn, and Marischal who will not come to serve.

Exoneration of Wm. earl of Montrose and John lord Erskyn from other service while they remain in Striveling castle for the sure keeping of the Queen.

12 Dec. **485.** WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., IX., 547.

As the voice goes, and as Granvelle said yesterday, the Viceroy started for England on Sunday last^o; but, secretly, Wotton learns that only his company left on Sunday, and that the Viceroy tarried all that day with the Emperor and left on Monday. Besides his own family, 80 gentlemen accompany him. Encloses schedule of names of the gentlemen. They cannot be further than Newporte, for on the first day they went but to Alost and on the second to Gand.

Yesterday Granvelle showed Wotton that the Nuncio had, that day, said he had letters, of 27th ult., signifying that the bp. of Rome, in Consistory, had determined to send Cardinal Farnese, as legate, to labour for peace, who should depart on the 28th ult. towards the French king, and thence to the Emperor. At this the Emperor was not content; and caused answer to be made to the Nuncio that he marvelled at it, seeing that, before Duren and at other times, he had told the Nuncio that he would receive no ambassador for that matter, and that it was the Bishop's part to treat of no peace for him that brought the Turks into the midst of Christendom. The Emperor cannot but receive the Legate, but will give him short answer and inform Henry of all things he shall move; and do nothing without Henry's consent. Durst not say that he had already heard of this Legate's coming, lest Granvelle should think he suspected the Emperor's true dealing; but only said that he would advertise Henry and mistrusted not but that the Emperor would do as the league and amity required. Asked whether he would have Henry advertised of anything else. Granvelle replied that certain of the Duke of Cleves's council were come to treat of a

1543.

485. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

league for defence of the Duke's countries and agree with the Emperor for certain towns and lordships "engaged" by the Emperor's ancestors to the Duke's; also that a good number of Frenchmen were together, either to revictual Terwyn or Landressy or relieve Luxenburgh. The Emperor intended going to Gand, but now, having yesterday taken a catarrh, would keep Christmas here.

The common voice here is that the seneschal of Hainault, governor of Luxenburgh, with Count Guyllame of Furstenburgh and the Almains sent to Luxenburgh at the breaking up of the camp, and 3,000 Spaniards lately sent, so presses the Frenchmen in Luxenburgh that they would yield up the fortress if suffered to depart with baggage and arms, to which the Imperials will not assent. Bruxelles, 12 Nov. (*sic*)^o 1543. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "xij^o Decemb. 1543."

13 Dec.

486. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,653. f. 167.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 136.

Considering that Arren and the Cardinal, at this Parliament which they have assembled at Edinburgh, will labour to abrogate all things heretofore passed for the advancement of his affairs, and pretend that the not observing of things agreed upon proceeded by his default and not of their disloyal and crafty practises (and because he is loth that Sadler should depart as they would enforce him), Sadler is forthwith to signify to Arren and the rest that, having been in the beginning directed to the whole Parliament and now commanded to remain, as he has done, until it was eftsoons assembled, he forbore to repair to Arren when sent for, "having no commandment to commune with him alone, seeing that he failed in his word, honour and promise" to the King; but now he desires safe conduct from all the states (or else hostages to be laid at Berwick) to come and declare certain things tending to their honors, the preservation of the young Queen and the weal of the whole realm. Refusal of this will show to all the world that they mind the unquietness of both realms.

To the Parliament he shall say (speech prescribed *verbatim*) that he never thought to have cause to speak as he now must; for he knew the affection of the King to the preservation of his pronepte and the government of Scotland in peace, and saw here such an appearance of good will to embrace the same that he hoped for a pleasant end of his legation. Himself a poor man that ever loved honesty, he was sent from a Prince of great honor to them that should esteem honor; and, was the more grieved that any here should will him dishonorably to depart, and therefore desired to abide in a place of safety until the assembling of Parliament, where he might show the cause of his departure as he did that of his coming; and albeit the King means him not to dissuade them from the war they seek, his Majesty is content that he may declare what has passed since his coming, so that, by the truth, every man's doings may appear; whereby such as have been seduced may understand how they ought to work, and such as, with the trouble of this realm, work their own advancement may be ashamed. When God, after a great victory given to the King, took their Sovereign to His mercy, the Three Estates of this realm sued for peace and marriage between the Prince of England and the young Queen; and sent ambassadors who concluded the articles, rejoicing (with others here) that the King took not his advantage to press them therein, but passed the covenants indifferently. The covenants were here,

* Both the contents and the endorsement show that the word "November" in the date is a slip of the pen for "December."

1543.

by him that occupies the place of Governor, ratified, and sent by the laird of Fife to the King as the act of the whole realm. Albeit during the treaty, difficulties were devised by certain who seek their own glory rather than the common weal, all things proceeded thus far honorably; and if, with the ratification, the hostages had been delivered as the treaty of marriage purported, and other things done as agreed unto by their ambassadors, instead of war they might have had love. The King willed him to tarry here to declare to them as he has done; and he repeats the conditions which they promised and ratified, and that they have not caused the hostages to be delivered, although the King forbore certain days after the day appointed "and in a manner till the revolt of him which is your fugitive Governor." They all know by whose means the let has been; for the King esteems the fault in the Cardinal, who works only to please France; which pleasing of France some among them have cause to know how many lives it has cost them. Therefore, if they mind quietness, let them first render in the King's prisoners whom they detain and cause the others to return when demanded, put their Queen in safer custody, believe not the promises of France, perform the promises made in Parliament and lay in substantial hostages for them. Doing this, they may live quietly and have a more assured friend than "any other prince or potentate in the world." As to the arrest of their ships and not ratification of the treaties by the King; the ships were taken by their Governor's consent, who desired the King to suffer none of the Cardinal's faction to pass, nor none other without his safe-conduct, fearing that the Cardinal would steal away into France; and if it be said that the King denied the ratification of the treaties, the laird of Fife and the letter he carried from the King to him who calls himself Governor can testify the contrary, Fife having requested that, as his master was towards a conflict with the Cardinal, he might go to serve him and return in time for the ratification. If the hostages had been laid as the treaty required, the King would gladly have performed his part. Puts it to them whether it shall be better to preserve the credit of their Parliament, "imputing the default to such as have offended," or, else, for the satisfaction of a few, to allow the breach of that which by all their consents was concluded. Requires "an expedite and brief answer herein."

In case the Parliament will not grant safe-conduct as above, he shall not venture to repair to them, but remain at Temptallon until further instructed by Suffolk.

Copy, pp. 18. Endd. : Mynute to Mr. Sadleyr, xij Decembris, 1548.

13 Dec.

487. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 177.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 137.

The King has seen his letters to them of the 9th and 10th inst., and the letters addressed therewith out of Scotland, showing Dunlanrike's and the sheriff of Ayer's continued good inclination and their hope to win Argile; and also the order taken touching the forbearing of them of Tyvydale and the Marshe, which the King approves, thinking that their going or not going to the Parliament will show their disposition towards him. The King conceives from Dunlanrike's letter that, albeit he and the Sheriff have been at some charge, they are loth to take any pension until they have brought his affairs to better effect. Suffolk shall cause Wharton to signify to them that the King never knew till now, upon the view of Dunlanrike's letter, that they had been at any expense, or they should not have been so long unrewarded, and has appointed Wharton to deliver them each 500 cr. for a token, and will, upon some good effect of their service, give them pensions; praying them, in their treaty with Argile, to show him what commodity (or, else, what displeasure) he may receive from

1548.

487. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK—cont.

the King, to whose friendship that of France or any other is not to be compared, and to promise him, if he stick wholly to the King, a pension of 1,000 cr., yea! rather than fail, 2,000 cr., of which pension 1,000 cr. is ready to be delivered (and Suffolk shall send Wharton 1,000 cr. to be forthwith delivered to Dunlanrike and the Sheriff, and 1,000 cr. to be kept ready for Argile) and that, whereas he is often vexed with the wild Irish and "Keterel," he may always be sure of the King's aid out of Ireland "for the suppression of the said Catterelles," but if he neglect this gracious offer and continue with the King's enemies, the King will, by sending men from Ireland and entertaining Scots, burn his country when France shall have neither power nor leisure to aid him. And they shall warn him that if the King once determine to be revenged upon Scotland, for their dishonorable proceedings, he "will and is able to go through withal in such sort as it shall be spoken of whiles the world standeth, and so as all the friends Scotland hath shall not be able to resist him" though they had nothing else to do; from which hitherto he has refrained in respect of his young pronept and to save Christian blood. Wharton shall signify this to Dunlanrik and require knowledge of his proceedings with diligence. The 2,000 cr. Suffolk may take of the money he stayed in the receivers' hands, or of the 1,500*l.* at Berwick, as it may the soonest be brought to Wharton. The King requires to know with speed when the Parliament began at Edinburgh and how long it shall continue.

Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 6. Fndd.: The Counsaill to the duke of Suffolk, the xiiijth of Decembre.

13 Dec.

488. CHAPUYS TO GRANVELLE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 268*.]

After several disputes, the affair of Captain Landemberg has been resolved more advantageously than Chapuys wrote the other day, the King charging him with 1,000 horse (200 barded, 800 arquebusiers and the rest lances) and 4,000 foot, of which band he shall be chief and colonel.

Since his last, has sent again to Court to solicit the affair of the safe-conducts; but the Council will not consent thereto, alleging their former reasons, especially that no greater war could be made to the French than by interdicting commerce, and saying that 15 or 16 of their merchants who were detained at Rouen (and are lately returned hither on parole or in exchange for Frenchmen arrested here) advertise them that, if commerce is refused, there would shortly be revolt in divers parts of France, where already the cloth-makers, especially bonnet-makers, murmur because, for want of wool, they cannot work, nor, consequently, live. The Council maintain that it is contrary to the treaty (which says that the enemies are to be damaged by all means) to assist them with victuals like herrings and other merchandise; and have sent to pray Chapuys earnestly to beg the Emperor not to permit the safe-conducts. Has replicated and triplicated, most urgently, things which he will not weary him by relating; and begs instructions.

Nothing is heard of affairs of Scotland. London, 13 Dec. 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. endd.: receues a Bruxelles le xxvij de Decembre 1548.

13 Dec.

489. CHAPUYS TO THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 270.]

To the same effect as his letter to Granvelle (No. 488), taking the matter of the safe-conducts first, with the sentence about Don Fernande's coming in the letter of the 11th (No. 479). London, 13 Dec. 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern abstract from Vienna.

1543.

13 Dec. **490.** ANTHONY CAVE to JOHN JOHNSON.

R. O.

1543, 13th in Dec. at Tyckford:—Commendations to you and my cousin your wife. By your letters I perceive the clearing of my bills. I have appointed my money at Calais much as you write. Your gear that Cowper brought is delivered to your men, and weighs 664 lbs. Your letters for London "I will send as soon as I can."

P.S.—I trust you will keep your appointment for Christmas. There is delivered to your servant your mill with the implements, a fardel and a small chest mailed with Calais thread, and a little hamper for my cousin Otwell.

Hol. p. 1. Mutilated. Add.: merchant of the Staple at Calais: at Polbroucke. *Endd.:* "Answered by mowthe at X'pemes."

13 Dec. **491.** PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.Acts of the P.
of Sc., II., 442.

[Continued from 12 Dec.] Present: The Governor. *Sederunt:* The lords of Articles and Secret Council, viz., Cardinal, Glasgow, Orkney, Argyle, Montrose, Cupar, Erskin, Fleming, Ad. Ottirburn, Walt. Ogilby, Wm. Hammiltoun. Business:—

Oliver Sinclar to deliver Kirkwall castle to the Queen mother.

° The Cardinal accepted the office of Chancellor, at the desire of the Governor and lords of Articles.

Process of Wm. lord Crechton against John Leslie, parson of Kynnoule, referred to arbitrators.

Ib 443.

2. Parliament held at Edinburgh, 13 Dec., 1543, by the Queen's Commissioners, viz., Wm. earl of Montrose. John lord Erskin, John abbot of Paisley, treasurer, Alex. abbot of Cambuskenneth, Walter of St. John's, Mr. Jas. Foulis, clerk register, and Hen. Lauder, Queen's advocate. Prorogued to 15 Dec.

13 Dec. **492.** CHARLES V.Add. MS.
28,593, f. 267.
B. M.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI., II.,
No. 269.]

Secret instructions for Don Fernando de Gonzaga.

"Par-dessus le contenu en l'autre instruction que vous, etc., le Sr Don Fernande de Gonsaga, etc., portez et pourrez monstrez si veez, par l'avis de nostre ambassadeur, Messire Eustace Chappuis," to show confidence and obviate the scruples which the English are accustomed to make, it will be very requisite to conclude precisely concerning the enterprize of the present year, lest the whole war fall upon us through the King of England not providing his army in time, or withdrawing it on account of the Scots, or upon some other pretence. You must therefore enquire, especially by means of the said ambassador, whether there is likelihood of agreement with the Scots, and what the King means to do this year on that side; and show the King that this enterprize is necessary to prevent the king of France sending assistance next year to the Scots or traversing his designs there in the future. It must also be known who shall have charge of the King's army, in order that you may gain his good will for us. If after having insisted that the King discharge us of the pay of the 2,000† horse and 2,000 lansquenets mentioned in the other instruction, you cannot attain it, "fauldra regarder si le pourrez induyre de le faire en prenant a nostre charge l'autre emprinse d' Italie, dont aussi la dicte instruction fait mencion, mais il sera bien, avant que venir a ceste particuliere dispute des dits gens de cheval et de

* This article printed in *Epp. Reg. Sc. II.* 315.

† "dix m." in § 2.

1543.

492. CHARLES V.—cont.

pied, luy faire bien entendre, incorporer, gouter et approuver laditte emprinse, pour apres le resercher de ceste compensacion." Also you will try if possible to obtain some money for the Swiss. Brussels, 13 Dec.

French. Modern transcript from Brussels, pp. 2.

Add MS.
29,173. f. 946.
B. M.

2. Another modern transcript, but so faulty as to be of no value.

French, pp. 4.

14 Dec.

493. BISHOPRIC of WORCESTER.

See GRANTS in DECEMBER, No. 14.

14 Dec.

494. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653. f. 181.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 138.

Send herewith a letter of Angus, Glencarne and Cassels to Suffolk, letters of Sir George Douglas and Mr. Sadleyr, who is come to Berwick with Sir George before the Council's letters for his stay reached him; and copies of letters to Angus, Glencarne and Cassels and to Sir George, and of a schedule sent to Mr. Shelley and Sir George to deliver and receive the money. Considering that the King wrote that, if there seemed likelihood of his friends in Scotland doing service, Suffolk should employ the money among them, and considering also their credence to Sir George and the declaration to Sadleyr by James Douglas of the Parke Hedge, who was sent for the money, it was thought best to give it forthwith to be employed during the sitting of the Parliament, and not by delay to make them think themselves suspected and shrink back, where now they must needs show themselves noble men. Where the schedule shows that Suffolk has only appointed 200*l.* to Sir George who demanded 300*l.* (and had 200*l.* before which made up the 1,500*l.*); Suffolk stayed 100*l.* which was sent for Angus above his wages but not demanded, and asks whether to give this 100*l.* to Sir George if he demand it. The King's friends' device to have Sadleyr lie at Carlisle rather than at Temptallon is "to little purpose"; for no man can serve there better than Wharton, who might think some fault was found in his service if another man should lie there for what he himself could do. Suffolk has written (copy herewith) to Sir George to send in a book of the assurance of his friends.

This morning arrived the Council's letters of the 11th; and Suffolk has accordingly set forth, by Wharton, the practise for winning Argile by the sheriff of Ayre and Donelangrig, and has also written to Wharton to practise with them to win Huntley and Murrey also, as the Council wrote. Darnton, 14 Dec. *Signed.*
Pp 3. Add. Fnld.: 1543.

14 Dec.

495. SUFFOLK to ANGUS, GLENCARNE and CASSELLES.

Add. MS.
32,653. f. 183.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., No. 138(1).

Has received their letters, written at Douglas, 30 Nov., showing their intention to proceed against their enemies and desiring credence for Sir George Douglas. Doubts not but, like noble men, they will accomplish their promise; and has, therefore, delivered, to Sir George and James Douglas of the Parke Hedge, money to be distributed amongst them and the King's friends as in the schedule enclosed. Prays them to see the money paid, and send the bills of receipt to Suffolk for his discharge. Darnton, 14 Dec.

Copy, p. 1. Headed: Copie of my lord of Suffolk's lettre to th'erles of Anguisehe, Glencarne and Cassels.

1543.

14 Dec. **496. SUFFOLK TO SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.**

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 184.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 138(2).

Has received his letter of the 12th with one of Angus, Glencarne and Cassels dated 30 Nov. (which he marvels was so long in coming) desiring credence for him. Perceives that they mean to serve the King and desire aid of money, which a gentleman of Angus's is come to receive. Has written to Mr. Shelley to pay to him and James Douglas of the Hedge, sums of money contained in the schedule herewith; which is made in accordance with his letter, save that only 200*l.* is appointed to him (for 1,500*l.* was sent to Berwick for this purpose according to his device, whereof he has had 200*l.*, so that only 1,300*l.* remains). Prays him and James Douglas to give a bill of receipt for Shelley's discharge, and to see the money paid as in the schedule. As he lies nearest, Suffolk was the more bold to diminish his sum rather than that others should be disappointed. Prays him to get particular bills of receipt from each man and send them to Suffolk for his discharge, whereupon Shelley will return his bill; and also to urge the King's friends now to show themselves men of honor.

Where he writes that he will sign a book of the friends under his assurance in the Marshe and send it to Suffolk, he should get his friends to set their hands to the book. Until the book is received the assurance is but at Suffolk's pleasure. And where he writes that he has advertised his friends in Tevidale to keep the 20th inst. for making and taking redress; Suffolk desires word forthwith whether any of them will keep that day, and where (so that the wardens may be warned), and whom he (Sir George) will send thither. Encloses a letter to be conveyed to Angus, Glencarne and Casselles. Darnton, 14 Dec.

Copy, pp. 3. Headed: The copie of my lord of Suffolkes lettre to Sir George Douglas.

Ib. f. 186.

2. The schedule above referred to viz. :—

"To th'earl of Anguisshe two hundreth pounds sterling money of England." Glencarne 200 mks. Casselles 200 mks. The Master of Maxwell 100*l.* The sheriff of Ayre 100*l.* The laird of Drumlangrig 100*l.* The earl Marshall, John Charters and lord Graye's friends in the North, 350 mks. Sir George Douglas and his friends in the Marshe and Lowdyane 200*l.*

P. 1.

15 Dec.
Harl. MS.
283, f. 292.
B. M.

497. JOHN ROBINSON TO LORD COBHAM.

Petition from [John Robinson], baker, of London, for payment of a debt of 4*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, the world being "so sore decayed" that he can forbear it no longer. Durst not send for it before because the plague has been reigning in London all this year. London, 15 Dec. "in anno xxxv.^{to}"
Signed: "By youer Jhon Robinson."

Hol. p. 1. Add.: Unto the right honorable lorde Cobam.

15 Dec.

498. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the P.
of Sc., ii., 443.

Held at Edinburgh, 15 Dec. 1543, by Arran, as Tutor and Governor. Present: The Governor and fifty-four others named. Business:—

° Authority to prelates and ordinaries to enquire of and proceed against heretics.

Ratification of the institution of the College of Justice.

The Acts for the Declaration of them that came to Striveling and Linlithqw, Declaration of the peace and marriage with England, Answer

1548.

498. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND—*cont.*

to the ambassadors of France, and Ratification of the College of Justice, were read and published.

Ratification of a grant by Kilwynnyng abbey to the College of Justice of a pension out of the vicarage of Dunlop.

Parliament prorogued to 18 Feb. next.

Precept (recited) of the Governor touching the above pension from Dunlop, dated — (blank) Dec. 1548.

15 Dec. **499.** SCOTLAND and FRANCE.

Teulet, l. 137.

Treaty between Mary Queen of Scots and Francis I. made at Edinburgh 15 Dec. 1548, 2 Mary, confirming and renewing all the permanent obligations of certain treaties mentioned in the preamble and of all other treaties between France and Scotland from the time of King Charles of France and King Robert of Scotland. Commission (recited) of Francis I. to the Sieur de La Brosse and Jacques Mesnaige, of the Parliament of Rouen, to conclude this, dated at the camp of Marolles, 20 June 1548.

In the preamble Mary notifies that, her father having been dead a year and she still in her cradle, and Henry King of England, her great uncle, bent on subduing both her and her kingdom by war, Francis King of France, considering the love he bore to her father and the ancient leagues between their predecessors against the kings of England, their common enemies, sent James de Labrossa, knight, lord of the same and of Chattovene, his cup-bearer, and James Mesnage, doctor of laws, lord of Cagny, his Councillor, to her and the nobles of her realm. Which ambassadors, in Parliament held by her Governor and the Three Estates in Edinburgh, 11 Dec. 1548, announced that they were sent to aid her and her subjects, vexed in war by the King of England, and confirm the treaties between France and Scotland. And thereupon, after examining all the treaties made since the time of King Robert I. (especially the treaty made at Paris in 1[4]84, that made at Blois 22 May 1512, and that made at Rouen 26 Aug. 1517 and confirmed 18 June 1522) the Governor and Three Estates decreed that they should be confirmed.

Lat. Printed from the original at Paris.

R. O.
[R.T. 137
f. 157.]
B. M.

2. Modern copy of the above.

*f*p. 5.

3. Other modern copies are in *Harl. MS.* 1244, *f.* 189, and *Add. MS.* 80, 666, *f.* 207b.

16 Dec. **500.** ARRAN to the IMPERIAL COUNCIL at the HAGUE in HOLLAND.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 159.
B. M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., ii., 177.

Although there was no cause why either Hollanders should do anything offensive to Scots or Scots to Hollanders, considering their constant friendship through so many centuries and that the Emperor Charles V., four years ago, with our King, confirmed and increased the leagues between the Kings of Scots and the House of Austria; yet, last July, a Scottish ship under Andrew Buk, bringing from Danzig provisions and some small guns (*minutula tormenta*) for war, purchased by our command, is taken by two armed ships of the lord of Meemblic and led captive into a port of Holland. Reminds them of the effect of such an injury if not redressed; and begs them, as the Emperor's justices in Holland, to command restitution and permit free commerce between Scots and Hollanders. Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1548.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

1548.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 222b.
B. M. 2. Another copy.
Lat., pp. 2.

16 Dec. **501. LAYTON to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.
St. P.x., 569. Arrived on the 10th. On the 13th took Mr. Wotton (with whom he had had two days' conference) with him to the Regent, and delivered Henry's letter and declared his credence. She accepted them thankfully and promised him access at all times for Henry's affairs, and information of all matters concerning the great amity between him and the Emperor. She then asked how the Queen, Prince, and ladies Mary and Elizabeth did, and whether Henry and they "continued still in one household," and the like. Finally, she said she had no news other than Granvelle had, by the Emperor's command, declared to Wotton the day before, repeating some of it to show that Granvelle had been so commanded, and that, as long as the Emperor abode in the Low Parts, she would refer all to him. Bruxelles, 16 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

17 Dec. **502. SUFFOLK and SADLER to the COUNCIL.**

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 188.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
ii., No. 139. Received this morning letters to Suffolk from Wharton and from Angus, Cassells and Glencarne, with others (all sent herewith), showing how Wharton has proceeded with Donlanrick and the Master of Maxwell. Where Wharton writes that he has concluded with Donlanerick to offer 2,000 cr. pension to Argile, whereof 1,000 cr. to be paid in hand; this was Suffolk's advice, for, with the poverty among them, an offer of money in hand will sooner win him than that of a yearly pension. If the noblemen of Scotland accept these offered pensions, it is to be remembered how the money is to be paid to them presently, for here little remains. Darneton, 17 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

18 Dec. **503. [ARRAN] to PAUL III.**

Royal MS.
18 B., vi. 159b.
B. M. John Donald, when, in the Rota at Rome, he obtained the priory of regular canons of Blantyure, Glasgow dioc., against certain courtiers (*aulicos*), "confestim eundem prioratum cum omni suo jure in Thomas (*sic*) Hugonis coram certo Camere Apostolice notario transtulit, qui quidem Thomas simul atque prestiti consensus notulam ab eodem notario ac parvam datam (neutro enim ultra hec cessio dicitur progressa) signature confiende a vestro Datario recepisset, statim in patriam est reversus, ibique aquandiu (*sic*) asservatus. Rege deinde mortuo, iniqua et turbulenta subsequenta sunt tempora que impedimento fuerunt quominus dicta cessionis notula in Camere Apostolice libris possit explicari, parvaque data signature in formam solitam digeri." Begs him, on behalf of the said Thomas, to do what is just in this, upon the instruction of old Duncan, who knows the matter. Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1548.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

20 Dec. **504. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to CRANMER.**

Harl. MS.
283, f. 253.
B. M. As he will be unable, by reason of the fire^o which lately happened in his house, suitably to receive the Viceroy as he intended, the King thinks that he should be absent from Canterbury; and therefore requires him to leave the entertainment there of the Viceroy to lord Cobham and himself

* Stow's Chronicle records that "The 18 of December the Archbishoppe of Canterburie's pallace at Canterburie was brent and therein was brent his brother in law and other men."

1543.

504. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to CRANMER—cont.

repair hither to Court. Westm., 20 Dec. 1543. *Signed by Norfolk, Russell and Paget.*

In Paget's hand, p. 1. Add.: in Canterbury. Marked by Paget: "Haste, post, haste."

20 Dec. 505. THE SCOTTISH PRISONERS.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 207.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
II., 141.

"Answer made by my lord Governor of Scotland unto Harry Ray, officer of arms to the King of England, upon a writing brought by the said officer to be shown to the three Estates of Scotland in Parliament."

As the said writing was presented to the Governor on 20 Dec. inst. (touching the re-entrance of certain prisoners whom the King of England let home upon hostages, whereof part are now in ward), long after the Three Estates were departed, the Governor doubts whether his answer will be acceptable; but if the King desires answer of the Governor and Council, "tha salbe reddy to mak the samyn quhen it beis requirit." *Signed: James G.*

P. 1. Endd.: Th'erle of Arren's answer to Henry Raye, pursuyvant of Barwik.

2. Letter book copy of the above.

P. 1.

20 Dec. 506. SCOTLAND.

Royal MS.
18 B., VI. 159.
B. M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
II., 178.

Letters of Mary Queen of Scots in favour of Hans Andersoun and John Thomeson, her subjects, who are about to set forth with their ship, the *Mary*, to trade and to recoup themselves for the loss of all things which they suffered last year by the English enemy; that they may be received and aided by her allies, and not counted as pirates. *Signed by the earl of Arran, at Edinburgh, 20 Dec. 1543.*

Lat., copy, pp. 2.

Royal MS.
18 B., VI. 223.
B. M.

2. Another copy.

Lat., p. 1.

20 Dec. 507. ANTHONY CAVE to JOHN JOHNSON.

R. O.

1543, 20 Dec.:—Sorry to see, by his letter, that Cave's sister Chauntrell's weakness prevents him keeping his appointment here; but prays him to send his brother Otwell on Christmas Even, for there will be company enough at Sybbertoft. Sends his male, but has not heard of the saddle. Mr. Smythe has sent 200*l.* for him, by Geo. Graunte. Begg him, if he go to Sybbertoft, to speak with [Mr.] Pulteney, with whom he made the reckoning last year. Has provided a man for the meal of his "milnes grinding." Prays him to come hither soon that they may have some leisure together. Commendations to him and his wife from Cave and his wife.

Hol., p. 1. Slightly mutilated. Add.: at Polbroke. Endd.: "Answered by mouth at Tickford."

20 Dec. 508. HENRY SUDWYKE to JOHN JOHNSON.

R. O.

Calles, 20 Dec., 1543:—Has received his of the 26th ult. Wm. Gifford writes that he has received the "specialties" and can content John Calthrop and others. I intend to be at the finishing of your affairs myself. Has here sold lace to Carle Pantin, of Bruges, and also made

1543.

sales (specified) of Mr. Coop's and Mrs. Fayre's wool. In my last I wrote "the account of your good host of Donckerke."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: at Polbroke.

21 Dec. 509. CHESTER.

Harl. MS.
2057, f. 158b.
B. M.

Writ to mayor and sheriffs of Chester to make proclamation of a decree made by the King, with the advice of his Council, and contained in certain schedules^o annexed. Walden, 21 Dec., 35 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

21 Dec. 510. SUFFOLK TO SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 209.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 142.

Thanks for advertisement of occurments by his letters of 19 Dec. Much notes his delay in sending his book, subscribed by such of his friends as desire assurance. At his request, has forborne when it had been facile to destroy them; and yet it is unknown whether they are the King's friends or enemies. Prays him to use more seriousness with them, to prove whether they will join for the furtherance of the treaties lately concluded with Scotland, and if so to cause them to subscribe; which if they refuse, neither Suffolk nor Douglas can take them for friends, and Suffolk will take such order for their chastisement as will constrain them to offer what is now required of them, "like as the Carres and Scottes did lately offer it full largely if it could have been accepted." Unless the book is sent shortly, Suffolk cannot grant longer assurance without exceeding his commission. Where Douglas refers to Suffolk the appointment of a day of meeting for redress with his friends of Tividale, forbears until Douglas certifies of the conformity of his said friends of Tividale and the Marshe; for, unless they promise in writing to join in setting forth the treaties, it is vain to appoint a meeting or treat them as friends. Reminds him that they promised to use plainness with each other; and in this he is the rather plain because it is said that the King's enemies are "bolstered" betwixt them by means of this assurance.

Is certified that lord Home and his son, the Master of Home, are come home from Edinburgh ill content with the Governor and Cardinal. Now is, therefore, the time for the practice which Douglas said he had in hand to win them to the King.

Copy, pp. 3. *Headed*: "Copie of my lord of Suffolkes lettre to Mr. Douglas," 21 Dec. 1543. *Endd.*

21 Dec. 511. JOHN UVEDALE TO SUFFOLK.

R. O.

On receipt of his letters this night, at midnight, made enquiry for Hilyerde and Riveley, and this morning finds that they departed out of Tyne, southwards at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, upon the report of some fishermen that they "heard a great peal of guns towards the south." It is reckoned that they are now on the Norfolk coast. Will divide among the garrisons, to every captain of 100 men 50*l.* and to every captain of 50 men 25*l.*, being about 14 days' wages, and then will be almost destitute of money. Begg Suffolk to take no displeasure that he and his retinue are not considered at the same rate; which cannot be done till more treasure comes. Newcastle upon Tyne, 21 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Lieutenantes Grace, at Darneton.

1548.

21 Dec. 512. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS. 32.653, f. 227.
B. M. Hamilton Papers, II. No. 148 (1).
St. P., v., 353.

Understanding that weighty matters concerning the weal of both realms have been overlooked "and otherwise given your Grace to understand than was indeed finally handled," so as to pull away all hope of quietness if it be not remedied, we would despatch towards you some notable personages, to treat the whole affairs; and the bearer comes for a safe-conduct for them, viz., the bp. of Orkney, Schir Johnne Campbell of Cauder, Schir Adam Otterburne of Reidhall and Schir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugus, or any two of them. Edinburgh, 21 Dec. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*

Royal MS. 18 B. vi., f. 160.
B. M.

2. Contemporary copy of the above in a letter book, from which it is printed in the State Papers. *Dated*: Edinburgh, 22 (*sic*) Dec. 1548.

P. 1.

21 Dec. 513. ARRAN to ROSS HERALD.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi., f. 160.
B. M. St. P., v., 352.

Having gotten your despatch to the King of England you shall take with you a servant of the lord Patriarch's and his writings to the King and Council of England for a safe-conduct, which we hereby license you to procure. And if the safe-conduct is granted we give you power to "inbring" a herald or officer of England to this town to convey the said Patriarch. Edinburgh, 21 Dec. 1548.

Copy, p. 1.

22 Dec. 514. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

See No. 512 (2).

22 Dec. 515. ANTHINORI and SIMONETTI.

R. O.

Certificate of Maximilian de Bourgogne [Seigneur de Beures] similar to that calendared in No. 486 (4), witnessing a similar safe-conduct to Anthinori and Company and Simonetti, dated Mons, 1 Nov., and a similar consent dated Sandembourg, 26 Nov.

Sealed with the seal of the Admiralty, 22 Dec. 1548. *Seal broken.*
French. Parchment.

23 Dec. 516. THE QUEEN'S RELATIONS.

Add. MS. 6,113, f. 113.
B. M.

Creation, Sunday, 23 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII., at Hampton Court, of Lord Parr as earl of Essex and Sir Wm. Parr as Baron Parr of Horton.

When the King was come to his closet to hear high mass the above named went to the pages' chamber which was strawed with rushes, and after sacring of high mass when the King was come into the chamber of presence under cloth of estate, the earl of Essex was led in by the marquis of Dorset and earl of Derby, Viscount Lisle bearing the sword and Garter the letters patent, which were read by Mr. Wriothesley. Usual ceremony described briefly, (*as in Part I., No. 803 (2)*). The baron was afterwards led in by lords Russell and St. John, Clarencieux (in default of a baron) bearing the robe and Garter the letters patent, which were read by Mr. Pagette. The earl and baron afterwards dined in the Council Chamber and their styles (given) were proclaimed.

Pp. 2.

1543.

24 Dec. **517. THE ORDER of the GARTER.**Anstis,
Order of the
Garter, ii. 427.

Chapter of the Order of the Garter held at Hampton Court on Christmas Eve, 85 Hen. VIII. by the King, the duke of Norfolk, &c., who nominated knights as follows:—

Sir Ant. Wynkfeld:—Princes: Marq. Dorset, and earls of Derby and Shrewsbury. Barons: lords Delaware, Matrevers, Parre of Horton. Knights: Sir John Wallop, Sir Wm. Sydney, Sir Thos. Wriothesley.

Sir John Gage:—P.: earls of Shrewsbury, Worcester and Cumberland. B.: lords Delaware, Matrevers, Parre of Horton. K.: Wallop, Sydney, Sir Giles Strangwishe.

Sir Ant. Browne:—P.: Shrewsbury, Worcester, Dorset. B.: Delaware, Parre, Matrevers. K.: Wallop, Sydney, Sir Thos. Wharton.

Earl of Essex:—P.: Dorset, Shrewsbury, Derby. B.: Delaware, Cobham, Matrevers. K.: Wallop, Sir Thos. Semer, Sir Hen. Knevet.

Lord St. John:—P.: Dorset, Shrewsbury, Derby. B.: Delaware, Matrevers, Parre. K.: Wallop, Sydney, Wriothesley.

Viscount Lisle:—P.: Dorset, Derby, Worcester. B.: Matrevers, Delaware, Parre. K.: Wallop, Semer, Sir Fras. Bryan.

Lord Russell:—P.: Dorset, Derby, Shrewsbury. B.: Delaware, Cobham, Matrevers. K.: Wallop, Strangwishe, Sydney.

Earl of Surrey:—P.: Dorset, Shrewsbury, Derby. B.: Matrevers, Cobham, Parre. K.: Wallop, Bryan, Semer.

Duke of Norfolk: P.: Dorset, Shrewsbury, Derby. B.: Delaware, Cobham, Parre. K.: Wallop, Bryan, Semer.

The schedule of the nominations being brought to the King, Sir John Wallop was made a member of the Order, to the joy of all present.

Harl. MS.
6,074, f. 40 b.
B.M.

2. Warrant to Sir Rauff Sadleyr, master of the Great Wardrobe, to deliver to Sir John Wallop, who is now elected a companion of the Order of the Garter, 18 yds. crimson velvet for a gown, hood and tippet, and 10 yds. of white sarcenet for lining.

P. 1. *Copy.*

24 Dec. **518. COLDSTREAM.**Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii p. 713.

Licence by Charles duke of Suffolk, lieutenant general in the North, to Robert Pringle, Scottishman, and twelve servants whose names he shall deliver to the captain of Norham, with 16 oxen, 8 kine, 300 sheep, and 8 labouring horses and geldings, till Easter next, to remain upon the town fields of Caldstreame in Scotland. Darneton, 24 Dec. 85 Hen. VIII.
Signed.

Names of Adam Hoppryngill and eleven others; with memorandum that on surrender hereof a new licence was granted 11 April, to endure until midsummer.

Sealed.

27 Dec. **519. SUFFOLK, TUNSTALL, and SADLER to the COUNCIL.**Add. MS.
32,653, f. 211.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No 143.

Enclose letters received this day from Sir George Douglas. As Sir George writes that the herald who is now come out of Scotland is to repair to the King "for safe-conduct for ambassadors to treat upon a new peace," and gives his opinion; the writers give their opinion that, as the herald is directed by private authority (most of the nobility not being privy thereunto), he should not be admitted; for his admission would seem to allow the Governor's authority, and the acceptation of such ambassadors would discourage the King's friends. It is no time, now that the King's

1548.

519. SUFFOLK, TUNSTALL, and SADLER to the COUNCIL—cont.

friends are beginning to stir, for a herald addressed without their knowledge to be admitted. Darneton, 27 Dec. *Signed.*

P.S.—In case the King's friends in Scotland shall proceed to fulfil their promise, they should lack no reasonable aid; for which, nor for the ordinary payment of the garrisons, here is no money. As Parliament begins shortly, Suffolk desires to know whether the noblemen, knights, and burgesses within his lieutenancy are to repair thither or not, that he may give them notice.

Enclose a letter from the Master of Maxwell to Wharton, received this morning.

In Sadler's hand, pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1548.

28 Dec. 520. RICHARD BRIDGES and JOHN KNIGHT.

R.O.

Modern office-copy of the grant to Ric. Bridges and John Knight, dated Walden 28 Dec. 85 Hen. VIII. See GRANTS IN DECEMBER, No. 29.

Very mutilated. Bears two impressions of a stamp of a rose surrounded with a scroll bearing the words "Honi soit qui mal y pense," crowned, and with the letters below "F. VI PENCE."

28 Dec. 521. TWO MEMBERS of the PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 213.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii. No. 144.

The King received his letters of the 26th, with those from Wharton and Sir Wm. and Sir Ralph Eure, late this night; and, therefore, commanded "us twain" to answer as follows:—

1. Touching the herald and the Patriarch's man, the King approves his determination; albeit, if the herald bring answer to Henry Raye's credence, "or any other convenient matter," he should be sent up and the Patriarch's man stayed. 2. By Lindesay's credence, it appears that lord Maxwell has found how he may kill as many in Edinburgh castle as he lists, and so depart. Wharton must forthwith advise him to keep the castle, by the help of such as work his enterprise, until he can "get a greater company of sure folks unto him." 3. By Lindesay's credence it appears that Argile is gone home, purposing to return to Court at New Year's tide, when Dunlanerick and the sheriff of Ayr intend to break with him according to their instructions. As they seem not contented with the division of the money last sent into Scotland, and may not proceed earnestly, it might avoid further expense if Suffolk sent some wise fellow direct to Argile with like instructions, adding specially what aid or hurt he may receive out of Ireland, as in the letters of the 13th. Suffolk shall send such a person now at his repair to Court, and another with like instruction to Hunteley; with this addition, that the King thinks his labour for those noblemen who are in prison beseems his honor and prays him to continue in it; for all except earl Rothes and Hen. Bennaves are the King's prisoners and cannot lawfully be detained from entry when they shall be called for. By the answers the King shall perceive how the games are like to go with these two earls; and the persons sent should learn occurrences. Those sent to the Earls must so handle the matter as in no wise to hinder the practice of the Sheriff and Donlanerick, or give them cause of mistrust. And the instructions which Mr. Sadleyr should have had and those which Henry Raye carried shall therewith be declared to both earls.

P.S.—The King likes his device for keeping the prisoners lately taken and calling in those who were taken before.

Copy, pp. 7. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suffolk, xxviii^o Decembris 1548, at night.

1543.

28 Dec. **522.** SUFFOLK, TUNSTALL and SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 217.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 145.

This night arrived Henry Raye, who, having been in Scotland with commission and instructions to demand the entry of the prisoners, brought the answer sent herewith. He "read his message upon the book" to the earls of Arrayne, Murrey and Rothers, in presence of the Cardinal and others of the Council, at Edinburgh; but Parliament was dissolved and most of the great men departed. The Cardinal answered that he came too late to declare it to the Three Estates, but he should have such answer as the case required. Afterwards the Cardinal told him apart that no man desired more than he did the peace and unity of the realms, and they intended to send a herald for safe-conduct for ambassadors to treat thereupon, for the last treaties took no effect, because passed by private persons who sought their own profit. A sergeant of arms was appointed to see that Raye spoke apart with no one in Edinburgh. With Raye are arrived the Scottish herald and the Patriarch's man mentioned in last letters; whom they have appointed Raye to keep as he was kept in Edinburgh. As the herald told Raye proudly that he had nothing to say to Suffolk, but only to the King, Suffolk will not receive him until the Council reports the King's pleasure. He appears to have only a letter from Arran to the King for safe-conduct for ambassadors to treat a new peace. The Patriarch's man has a letter requiring safe-conduct for the Patriarch, who has "seen almost all the world and, hearing so much honor and goodness of the King's Majesty," desires much to see him.

Enclose letters from Captain Borthuyke, "who showeth himself singularly dedicate unto the King's Majesty." Darneton, 28 Dec., at night.
Signed.

Pp. 3. Add. Fndd.: 1543.

30 Dec. **523.** SUFFOLK to SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Add. MS.
32,653, f. 219.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
ii., No. 146.

Is glad to perceive, by his of 18 Dec., that his brother and the rest of the King's friends, after assembling at Glasco on 8 Jan., will repair to Edinburgh, meeting Douglas and his friends by the way. Albeit they are of such wisdom as to need no advice, Suffolk thinks it good to give his opinion, which is, that, at Edinburgh, they first make proclamations setting forth the false practices of the Cardinal and his adherents to interrupt the peace and marriage, which the pretended Governor and Three Estates ratified, and which the Governor and others are now dishonorably slipped from, by the subtle practices of the Cardinal, who, to please France, cares not into what danger he brings the nobility of Scotland; and how they go about to steal away the young Queen into France; and therefore his brother and the rest are now assembled to see to the preservation of their Sovereign and the observance of the late treaties with England, adding thereto such matter as may best satisfy the common people. Thereupon, they must proceed to deprive the Governor and choose four regents (according to their former determination) with a substantial Council, and also devise to put the Queen in surer custody, get the strongholds into their hands, deliver the prisoners whom their enemies have put in ward, and act like noble men to the annoyance of the adverse party; so that, at least, the treaties may be observed and hostages laid for them. In their just and honorable quarrel God will assist them; and they may be sure that the King will not fail them so long as they show themselves forward to perform their promises. Prays him to communicate this to the rest at their assembly.

Will devise for the chastisement of Buckleugh, Cesforde and lord Home, according to his letter. Where he writes that Fernyherst and others of Tividale who will take his brother's part may be assured; they shall

1543.

523. SUFFOLK TO SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS—cont.

receive no damage, if Douglas will send their names. Doubts not but Douglas will take order with them to show themselves friends, and not (as heretofore) annoy Englishmen going to do exploits in Scotland. Will do the like for preservation of Douglas's friends in the Mershe, of whom he says he will send a book; trusting that that book will be subscribed by them to show their conformity to the treaties, as he has before written.

Writes to Mr. Shelley to deliver him 100*l*.

Copy, pp. 4. Endd.: Copy of the duke of Suffolk lettre to Sir George Douglas, xxx^o Decembris 1543.

80 Dec.

524. REMOND McRORY McMAHON.

Lamb. MS.
608, p. 46 a.

Indenture made by the lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, at Kilmainham, 80 Dec. 85 Hen. VIII., with Remond McRory, chosen, on the death of Hugh Roo McMahon, to be captain of the county of Ferney.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2. See Carew Calendar, No 184.

525. THE VICEROY OF SICILY.

R. O.

Memoranda for the Commissioners' conference with the Viceroy of Sicily, as follows:—

"First to remember that the King's Majesty hath declared unto us his discourse, and sent us unto him to have conference with him of the same, according to his desire. Item, to require him to repeat the same." Item, to "allow" (approve) the Emperor's device for his own entry into France by Champagne, and "the distance between both armies" in marching. Item, to show that, as the Emperor, for his commodity, has determined to pass through Champagne, so the King minds to pass the river of Som at such place as he sees most commodious [*altered from* to show that that way is dangerous for us, the country being already devastated and "the passage that way lying by strait causes"]. Item, to agree that each army should act as it sees best, either besieging towns or devastating the [country]. Item^o, if he "stick upon the meeting of both armies at Paris," to know wherefore, and "to confute that point and to induce him rather that both armies may be at liberty." Item to know the time for setting forth of the armies, the numbers to be no less than the treaty appoints; and remind him that the 2,000 horse and 2,000 foot which the Emperor is bound to furnish to the King must be at Calais, Graveling or St. Omers before the marching of the King's army. "Item, for the order of sea matters according to the treaties."

Draft in Papst's hand, mutilated, pp. 2. Endd.: "Discourse [with the] viceroy of Cetele."

R. O.

2. Fair copy of the above.

E. 1. Endd.: "Discourssed with the Viceroy."

R. O.

3. "A note of articles concluded^o with the Viceroy and th'Emperor's ambassador concerning the common invasion to be made the next summer into the realm of France by the King's Majesty and th'Emperor with their several armies."

Each prince to invade in person (or, if sick, by lieutenants), with his complete army, before 6 June next. The Emperor shall invade by Champagne and the King by such passage of the Somme as seems easiest: both marching towards Paris, but not hereby bound to make other diligence

^o This item struck through, as if cancelled.

^o So in the heading: but the document, being a draft, was evidently drawn up before the conclusion, and the provisions differ somewhat from the final agreement.

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thither than convenient for obtaining victuals and eschewing danger. Each prince shall have in his army — (blank) footmen, — (blank) horsemen, and — (blank) pieces of great artillery; in which number of the King's army shall be accounted the 2,000 horsemen and 2,000 footmen which the Emperor is, by treaty, bound to send the King, "which is eftsoons promised to be observed and performed in such wise that" they shall be ready at Gravelines or St. Omer's. The Regent shall provide, in Flanders, hoys and other transport vessels, lymoners, carriages and victuals for the King's army at reasonable prices. By the treaty each prince must send to sea as many ships as can carry 2,000 soldiers and mariners; and these, it is agreed, are, by the midst of March next, to meet in the Narrow Seas, and to keep together, the Flemish admiral being under the English, unless it be necessary to detach some ships for the repression of pirates; and^o victual is to be brought to them, so that they need not resort into ports for it, but still remain in guard of the seas till the beginning of December next ensuing.

Draft, pp. 9. Endd.: Articles concluded between the Viceroy and the King's Highness' commissioners.

31 Dec. 526. THE WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

R.O.

Declaration[†] by the Imperial ambassadors Fernando de Gon[zaga, duc de A]riano, prince de Melfete, viceroy of Sicily, and Eustace chapuys, master of requests ordinary, authorised by the Emperor Charles V., that they have treated and concluded with Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Cheyney, Browne, Wriothesley and Paget, commissioners of the King of England, as follows:—First, that each of the two Princes in person or (if ill) by a lieutenant shall assail France, with separate armies, before 20 June next at the latest. (2) The Emperor shall invade by Champagne, and the King by the passages of the river Somme, and both shall march with diligence towards Paris, as strategy, victuals and the enemy shall permit. (3) The Emperor's army shall be 85,000 foot and 7,000 horse, and the King's the same, provided that he can have the Almans which he has decided to have (and for which, if he provides money, the Emperor will furnish the men) and may also substitute horsemen for footmen at his pleasure. And in the King's number shall be counted the 2,000 horse and 2,000 foot which the Emperor is bound to furnish him (and to pay for) by the treaty; which is again promised in such sort that they shall be about Gravelinghes ready to join the King's army. (4) The Regent shall in the Low Countries provide hoys and other vessels requisite for the transportation of the army, and limoners and other necessary carriages, as chariots, wagons, &c., and shall order the furniture of victuals for the army at reasonable price. (5) As the treaty provides that each prince shall equip ships furnished with 2,000 men, it is agreed that the said ships be together in the Narrow Seas at the time of the said transportation, both going and returning.

Commission of Charles V. to Gonzaga and Chapuys to treat the above. Brussels, 7 Dec. 1543, imp. 28, reg. 28.

Commission (in Latin) of Henry VIII. to Thos. duke of Norfolk, Great Treasurer, lord John Russell, Privy Seal, Edward earl of Hertford, Great Chamberlain, Stephen bp. of Winchester, Sir Thos. Cheyney, Treasurer of the Household, Sir Ant. Browne, Master of the Horse, and Sir Thos.

* This last clause appears to have been drafted first in French and the last half of it may be intended to be cancelled.

† This seems to be the document inaccurately described by Rymer (XIV., 777) as "Declaratio pacis conclusæ." and wrongly assigned by him to the date 31 Dec. 1542 and said to be missing.

1543.

526. THE WAR AGAINST FRANCE—cont.

Wriothesley and Wm. Paget, prime secretaries, to treat the above. Hampton Court, 26 Dec. 1543, 35 Hen. VIII.

Signed and sealed by the Commissioners the last day of December, 1543. *Signature and seals (injured) of Gonzaga and Chapuys.*

French. Parchment. Mutilated and faded.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 571.

2. The same declaration as made by Norfolk and his colleagues, the provision touching the Almains (in the third article) being inserted in the margin in Paget's hand. Dated 31 Dec. 1543. *Countersigned: Godsalve. But not signed or sealed.*

French. Large parchment.

R. O.

3. Modern copy of § 2.

Pp. 5.

R. O.

4. Contemporary English translation of the articles of the above treaty. *Pp. 3. Headed: "The capitulacions concluded with the Viceroy and Monsr. Chapuys. Endd.: Treatie wth th'Emperour in Englishhe.*

527. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.

Has received by Don Fernande de Gonsaga the Emperor's letters of 30 Nov. and learnt his charge, upon the execution of which he himself now writes, and will shortly recite the circumstances.

From what he can learn, affairs of Scotland do not prosper for this King; for he who called himself Grand Governor has re-allied himself with the Cardinal, as also have some others who held for the King, and certain of the others have been made prisoners, among whom is lord Machvell, one of the most important persons of Scotland, governor and captain general of the frontiers, who was fraudulently taken by an abbot,* brother of the former Governor, notwithstanding that in passing this way in his (the abbot's) return from France he was well treated and presented, and promised to do great things for the King. The earl of Lynus (of the name, arms and house of the late king of Scotland and captain of a part of the Scots in France) who, as Chapuys wrote before, for some discontent with the King of France for not observing some promise, was about to take this King's part (because of the good "traicement" offered him, together with the marriage of the King's niece, daughter of the late Queen of Scotland and Earl Douglast) has had an answer to his satisfaction, broken off his practice with this King and turned against him once more.

Eight days ago was made a proclamation prohibiting the bringing of French merchandise into the realm, even though it had been already bought and carried into other countries; which is no sign that they will wink at any passports. True, I think this prohibition made partly to extract money for the licences that will be given. London,

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna Archives.

528. CHAPUYS TO THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

It would be too long to write the honorable reception made everywhere to the Viceroy of Sicily—and superfluous, since she will shortly be advertised of it by himself. *As to his charge, after several disputes and altercations, it has been concluded and capitulated that this King shall invade France in person by way of Picardy with 35,000 foot and 7,000 horse; but they could*

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 272.]

* John Hamilton, Abbot of Paisley.

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not be got to bind themselves that the said army should be all in France before 20 June, not that they did not wish to hasten the enterprise, but for the impossibility, especially because of forage; and also, to avoid a rupture, it was necessary to make one concession (accorder ung cas), viz., that, during the transport of their army, the Emperor's ships, with the number capitulated in the treaty, should join the King's ships in the Narrow Seas for its surety. Also the King has agreed to contribute 20,000 ducats for the enterprise on the side of Piedmont, conditionally, however, on the sending hither of 1,000 Spanish arquebusiers for three months to guard the frontiers of Scotland, 600 of whom should be paid by the Emperor. The practice for gaining the Siciss was laid before them, but they account it absolutely nothing.

From what he can learn, affairs of Scotland, etc. (repeats his letter to the Emperor from this point to the end). London, _____ (blank).

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna Archives.

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GRANTS IN DECEMBER 1548.

1. Nic. Rokwode, chief prothonotary of the Common Bench. Licence to alienate Brettenham manor, Norf., and Shadwell mill, with carrs and pightels in Brettenham and Shadwell in the parish of Rushworth; to Sir Ralph Warren, alderman of London. Walden, 1 Dec. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 3, m. 1.

2. Robt. Ryché, of London. Licence to alienate Hospital grange in Bury St. Edmunds, Suff., with lands in Bury St. Edmunds and Fornham All Saints, a compasture of faldage in the fields there and an acre of land at le Frithe in _____ (blank), Suff., which belonged to Bury mon.; to John Donyngton, salter, of London, and lady Margaret Long, wife of Sir Ric. Long, of the Privy Chamber, for life, with remainder to Kath. Kytson, one of the daughters of the said lady Margaret, for life, with remainder to the right heirs of the said lady Margaret. Walden, 1 Dec. *Pat.* 35 Henry VIII., p. 3, m. 1.

3. Robt. Touneshende, sergeant at law, and Giles Touneshende, of Lincolns Inne in the suburbs of London. Grant, in fee, for 436*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* of the rectory, manor and church of Whitewell next Refeham Market, Norf., which belonged to Penteney priory, in tenure of Ralph and Hen. Danyell, with the advowson of the vicarage of Whitewell; Barwyke rectory, Norf., which belonged to Buckenham priory, in tenure of Sir Roger Touneshende, with advowson of the vicarage and appurtenances in Barwyke, Barmere and Stannowe, Norf.; rent and service due from Sir Roger Touneshende for land in Testerton, Norf., and from Ric. Gottes for lands in Testerton, Helloughton and Est Reynham, Norf., and lands (specified and numerous tenants named) in these places, which belonged to Hempton priory; the manor, the rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage of Gayste, Norf., which belonged to Waltham Holy Cross mon.; the manor of Parva Righborowe, and the manor,

rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Helghton, Norf., which belonged to Horsham St. Faith's mon. Bisham, 1 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans, 3 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 17, m. 19.

4. Jevan Vayne, of Llanbadaron Vaure, co. Radnor, yeoman. Pardon for stealing a white sheep worth 24*s.* out of the close of Watkyn Arode, at the common hill of Stanney, co. Radnor. Bissam, 30 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans, 3 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 18, m. 25 (dated 30 Nov.).

5. Hen. Bradshawe, Solicitor General. Grant, in fee, for 360*l.* of the inappropriate rectory of St. Mary in Wendover, Bucks. and the advowson of the same rectory, which belonged to St. Mary Overey priory, with a messuage called "the personage place" and all appurtenances in Wendover, Berton, Hampden Magna and Ellesborowe, Bucks. Dunstable, 25 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans, 4 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 17.

6. Robt. Tounesend, serjeant at law, and Giles Tounesend. Licences to alienate:—

i. The rectory of Whitewell beside Refeham Market, Norf., which belonged to Penteney mon., in tenure of Ralph and Hen. Danyell, with the advowson of the vicarage of Whitewell; to Robt. Cooke and Winifred Knyghtley, one of the daughters of Wm. Knyghtley, and the heirs of the said Robt. St. Albans, 4 Dec. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 26.

ii. The rectory of Barwyke, Norf., which belonged to Buckenham priory, in tenure of Sir Roger Touneshend, with the advowson of the vicarage, and appurtenances in Barwyke, Barner and Stannowe, Norf.; rents and services from Sir Roger Touneshend for lands in Testerton, and from Ric. Gottes for lands in Testerton, Helloughton and Est Rayneham, and lands (specified and tenants named) in these places which belonged to Hempton priory; the manor, rectory and advowson of the

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GRANTS IN DECEMBER 1548—*cont.*

vicarage of Gayst, Norf., which belonged to the mon. of Waltham Holy Cross; and the manor of Parva Righboroughe, and the manor, rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Helghton, Norf., which belonged to Horsham St. Faith's mon.: to Sir Roger Tounesend. St. Albans, 4 Dec. *Ib.*

7. Wm. Hobye, of Barland, co. Radnor, yeoman. Pardon for receiving David ap Thomas, of Llan Yrdryndot, co. Radnor, labourer, who had stolen a bay horse worth 40*s.* out of the close of Wm. Gryme, of Homaston, co. Radnor. Bissam, 30 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans, 4 Dec. P.S. *Pat.* p. 17, m. 18.

8. Diego de Cayas, the King's servant, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Licence to export 600 dickers of leather. Woodstock, 9 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* St. Albans 4 Dec.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 17, m. 23.

9. Hen. Thomas *alias* Kyllvyons, the King's servant. Fee of 4*d.* a day out of the issues of the Duchy of Cornwall, payable in the exchequer of Lostwythyell, Cornw. Grafton, 6 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 11 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.*, p. 17, m. 15.

10. Sir Mich. Dormar, alderman of London. Grant, in fee, for 293*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*, of the reversion of tenements granted for life, 8 Sept. 30 Henry VIII., to George Cely, viz., the two tenements of John Beeston, haberdasher, in the parish of St. Vedast in le Old Chaunge, and the tenement of Steph. Mason, vintner, adjoining the other two in le Olde Chaunge, which belonged to Elsingspittle mon. Also grant of the said tenements, and the tenement of Marg. Sales, widow, in the same parish, which belonged to Elsingspittle; also four acres of land in Wendover, Bucks, in tenure of Robert Hill, which belonged to Missenden mon.; lands (named and tenants named) in Kenyngton parish, Berks, which belonged to Abendon mon., and in Charlton parish, Ntht., which belonged to Dunstaple mon., Beds; the rectory of Newbotell, Ntht., a tithe grange in Charlton and the advowson of Newbotell vicarage, which belonged to Dunstaple; a messuage, &c., in the parish of St. Lawrence in Old Jewry, London, in tenure of Edw. Billing, which belonged to Barking mon. Oking, 8 Dec. 35 Henry VIII. *Del.* Walden, 12 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.*, p. 16, m. 31.

11. Wm. Sharington, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 1,160*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*, of the manor of Lyddyngton *alias* Ludyngton, Wilts, in tenure of Thos. Bristowe, and the advowson of the rectory and of the vicarage of Lyddington, which belonged to Shafton mon.; the rectory of Boxe, Wilts, which belonged to Farleigh

Monachorum priory, with certain lands (specified and tenants named) in Waddeswike and Rydlawe in the parish of Boxe, Wilts, and the advowson of Boxe vicarage; three "saulthouses" or "wychehouses" in tenure of Gilbert Dutton in Northwiche in the parish of Budworthe, Chesh., which belonged to Vale Royal mon.; rents and services due from several persons named (including the warden of the hospital of St. Bartholomew in Gloucester) to Malmesbury abbey for lands (named) in Cloteley in Hankerton parish and Escote, Wilts; and numerous lands (named and tenants named) in Cloteley, Laycrofte, Hankerton and Charleton next Malmesbury Wilts, which belonged to Malmesbury abbey. Bisham, 1 Dec. 35 Henry VIII. *Del.* Walden, 12 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 17, m. 16.

12. Fras. Mallet, S.T.P., King's chaplain Grant of the canonry or prebend within the collegiate church of Windsor void by the death of John London. Oking, 10 Dec. 35 Henry VIII. *Del.* Walden, 13 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 5.

13. Edw. Graunt. Lease of Snytterfelde manor, Warw., for 40 years at 11*l.* rent. On his surrender of a lease, made 20 June 20 Hen. VIII., to John Elmyz or Elmes, of Alceter, Warw., of the said manor (which was then in tenure of Thos. Robynz. in right of his wife, late the wife of Ric. Graunt, to whom it was leased for 21 years by pat. of 9 Oct. 7 Hen. VIII.) for 21 years from Mich. 1536. Oking, 8 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 13 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.*, p. 17, m. 14.

14. Bishopric of Worcester. *Congé d'élire* to the dean and chapter of Worcester cathedral on the resignation of John Bell, bp. of Worcester. Oking, 10 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 14 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 11, m. 17. *Rymer*, XV. 11.

15. Thos. Bull, clk., S.T.B. Grant of the prebend or canonry in Rochester cathedral void by the death of Robt. Salisbury. Oking, 10 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 14 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 5.

16. John Robyns, King's chaplain. Grant of the prebend which was Dr. Rauson's in the collegiate church within Windsor castle, void by death. Oking, 8 Dec. 35 Henry VIII. *Del.* Walden, 14 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 29.

17. Wm. Milward, the King's servant. To have the office of receiver of moneys assigned for payment of expenses of the King's household, specified in an act of the Parliament of 22 Hen. VIII. as amounting to 19,394*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and now appointed to the survey of the treasurer of England by an act of 32 Hen. VIII.; with a fee of 20*l.* a year, and profits as

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enjoyed by a teller of the Exchequer. The preamble states the effect of the above two acts of Parliament, and also that by pat. of 22 April 19 Henry VIII. Ric. Trees, late dec., was appointed to the said office. Oking, 10 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 14 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 17, m. 15.

18. Francis Haec, the King's servant—Licence to export 300 tuns of beer. Oking, 8 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 14 Dec.—P.S. *French Roll* 36 Hen. VIII., m. 4. *In English.*

19. Cuthb. Gardyner, customer of Berwick. Pardon for the murder of Robt. Cokram. Oking, 10 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 14 Dec.—P.S.

20. Chr. Willoughby, of Wilton. Licence to alienate the manor and advowson of the rectory of Foffaunte, Wilts, which were granted to him by pat. of 18 (*sic*) Dec. inst. the substance of which touching the premises is recited; to Sir Edw. Baynton and Isabella his wife, in fee to the said Isabella. Walden, 15 Dec. *Pat.* 35 Henry VIII., p. 6, m. 31.

21. Sir Michael Dormer, alderman of London. Licence to alienate messuages, &c., in tenure of John Beeston, haberdasher, and Stephen Mason, vintner, in Le Olde Change in the parish of St. Vedast, and of Margaret Sales, widow, in the same parish, which belonged to Elsyngspytte priory in London; to the said John Beeston. Walden, 15 Dec. *Pat.* 35 Henry VIII., p. 6, m. 32.

22. John Rowlande, a page of the Wardrobe of Robes. To be keeper of the great park of Hunden, Suff., with the usual fees, and the herbage and pannage. On surrender of pat. 7 June 34 Hen. VIII. granting the office to Michael Stanhop. Oking, 10 Dec., 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 18 Dec. P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 5.

23. Ric. Andrewes, of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Licence to alienate a message and lands (specified) in tenure of Wm. Durant in Wolston, Warw., which belonged to Coventry Charterhouse; to the said Wm. Durant. Westm., 18 Dec. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 18.

24. Thos. Johns, a page of the Chamber. To be master of all the King's tennis plays within the palace of Westminster and elsewhere in England, *rice* Oliver Kelly, dec., with 8d. a day. Oking, 9 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 18 Dec.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 17, m. 1.

25. Chr. Wyloughbye, of Wilton, Wilts. Grant, in fee, for 84*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved on the following: (1) 7 May 31 Henry VIII., life grant to Cecilia Bodenham, late abbess of

Wilton, of the house or message of Foffaunte and certain firewood weekly in the wood of Foffaunte; (2) Lease to Geoff. Bromefeld, of Westminster, yeoman of the Crown, 10 March 31 Hen. VIII. of tithes in the demesnes of Brynkenoll manor, Wilts, which belonged to the manor of St. Denis next Southampton and were lately leased to Tho. Aleyn, for 21 years, at 6*s.* 8*d.* rent. Also grant of the said house, etc., of Foffaunte and the said tithes of Brynkenoll in the parish of Brodehenton; and of tithes specified in Chesbury, Wilts, on demesnes of Chesbury manor, in tenure of John Man, clk., which belonged to St. Denis mon. Also the lordships and manors and advowsons of the rectories of Foffaunte and Babberstoke *alias* Babbestoke, Wilts, and four woods (names and extents given) in Babberstoke and four in Foffaunt, which belonged to Wilton mon. Oking, 8 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 18 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 17 m. 13.

26. Wm. lord Parre. K.G. Creation as earl of Essex, with succession in tail male, and place in Parliaments and Councils as Henry Burcher, late earl of Essex, had; also an annuity of 20*l.* *Del.* Hampton Court, 23 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

27. Sir Wm. Parr. Creation as baron Parr of Horton, Ntht.; with succession in tail male. *Del.* Hampton Court, 23 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

28. Baldwin Willoughby, the King's servant. Lease of the site and demesnes (including warren) of Oviston manor, Ntht., and the agistment of the park of Oviston, and of certain acres of wood lying in Sywell Wood next lands formerly of Sir Thomas Grene and now of Lord Vaulx, parcel of Richemond landes; for 21 years at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent for the manor and agistment and 10*s.* for the warren. Westm., 20 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 24 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 17, m. 35.

29. Ric. Bridges of West Shefforde, Berks, and John Knyght, of Newbury, Berks. Grant, in fee, for 304*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, of two messuages, etc., in Stratton, Wilts, which belonged to Braddestoke mon., in tenure of John Squyer; the manor or chief mansion in Buddesdon *alias* Buddesden in Lurgarshall parish, Wilts, which belonged to Ambresbury mon., in tenure of John Mundy, with appurtenances in Buddesdon and Burfeld. Also all the lands in Stratton St. Margaret's and Swyndon, Wilts, and in Walkott, Wilts, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, in tenure of Wm. Stevens; and the manor of Templeton in Kyntbury, Berks, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, in tenure of Robt. Vasye, and all lands in Kyntbury which were parcel of Sampford preceptory Oxon.; as fully as the late prior of St. John's or preceptors of Anstye,

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GRANTS IN DECEMBER 1543—*cont.*

Wilts. and Sampford, Oxon., held them. Also a garden, etc., in Newbury, Berks., which belonged to Witham priory, Soms., late in tenure of Hen. Bridges. Also a messuage, etc., in Northbrekestrete in Newbury which belonged to the Crossed Friars of Donnyngton, in tenure of Thos. Dolman, and another in Chepstrete in Newbury in tenure of John Saunderson. Also lands in Aldeworthe parish, Berks., called Bowres and Aldemores, which belonged to Goring priory, Oxon., in tenure of John Knappe and Plesana his wife and John their son. Bissam, 30 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 28 Dec.—*P.S. Pat. p. 1, m. 22.*

30. Sir Mich. Dormer, alderman of London. Licence to alienate lands specified in Queynton and Grendon Underwood., Bucks, in tenure of Ric. Robyns, which belonged to Notley mon.; and in

Charleton, Oxon. in tenure of Thos. Barker, which belonged to Catesby mon., Nht.; and lands called Payneslandes in Charleton parish, Bucks (*sic*), Newbotell rectory, Nht., with a tithe grange in Charleton, Nht. (*sic*), in tenure of Peter Dormer, and the advowson of Newbotell vicarage, which belonged to Dunstaple mon., Beds.; to the said Peter Dormer. Walden, 28 Dec. *Pat.*, 35 Hen. VIII. *p. 12, m. 15.*

31. Edw. Harrys. Lease of the herbage of the park of Tregruk, co. Monm., and certain parcels of land (named and tenants named) in Tregruk, in the parish of Kylygoygam, and in the lordship of Uske; for 21 years; at stated rents. Bisham, 1 Dec. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 28 Dec.—*P.S. (torn). Pat.*, *p. 17, m. 26.*

530. THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

R. O.

“Rotulus nominum officiariorum omnium officiorum hospitii Domini Regis Henrici VIII^{ti}.”

[Giving in columns the wages attached to each office, the names of the holders, and the number of dishes to which they are entitled.]

Le Grande Maister. “Custus Magn. Gard. Hospitii”: Sir Thos. cheyney; “to sit in his own chamber and with him the master of the Hamper and other of the King’s Council and to be served with his own servants and to have 2 dishes of meat.” Comptroller of the Household: Sir John Gage; “to sit in his own chamber, and with him Mr. Hare, Mr. Deane, Mr. Almner and others of the King’s Council and to be served with 2 dishes of meat.” Cofferer of the Household: Sir Edm. Peckham; “to sit in his own chamber, and with him such gentlemen as repair to the Court, and to be served with one double dish of meat.” Masters of the Household for the King: Thos. Weldon and Wm. Thynn; “to sit at one table, and with them the King’s chaplains, daily waiters, with other gentlemen, and to be served with 2 dishes of meat.” Masters of the Household for the Queen: Edw. Shelley and Jas. Gage; “to sit at one table, and with them the clerks of the Closet and other gentlemen waiters, and to have two dishes of meat.” Clerks of the Accounts: Jas. Sutton and Robt. Pakenham; “to sit at one table, and with them the under-almoner and confessor and such other gentlemen as shall resort to the Court, and to be served with two dishes of meat.” Clerks of the Comptroller: Ant. Berkes and Thos. Curson; “to sit at one table, and with them ———— (*blank*), and to be served with 2 dishes of meat.” Yeoman usher: John Tyrrell; “the groom and the Cofferer’s clerk, 1 dish” Groom usher: Hen. Temple, “utes” (*misreading* of “ut supra”).

The Pastry: John Heth, sergeant, and 12 officers named (of whom the four conducts have “nothing but wages”), 2 dishes.* The Pantry: John Jasslyn and 24 others named. Buttery: Edw. Creswell and Thos. Wallcot, yeomen, and 6 others. Pitcher house: Edw. Bird and Wm. Ayre, yeomen, and 1 other. Wardrobe: Hen. Birkenhed, chief clerk, and two others. Wafery, Candellaria and Confectionary: three or four officers in each. Aquaria: Geoff. Villers, serjeant, and 7 others. Laundry: John Whitskale,

* The number of dishes in many of the offices following this has been lost in the binding.

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yeoman, and 4 others. Kitchen: Edm. Stonehouse, chief clerk, Ant. Weldon, 2nd clerk, John Brickett, master cook, and 33 others. Larder: Jas. Mitchell, serjeant, and 8 others. Boiling house: a yeoman and two others. Emptoria: Roger Moore, serjeant, Thos. Horden, clerk, and 14 others. Pulleria: Edw. Brisley, serjeant, Wm. Hatton, clerk, and 7 others. Scalding house: Ric. Boughton, yeoman, and 5 others. Pastry: Ant. Weldon, clerk, and 10 others. Scullery: Geo. Stonehouse, clerk, and 12 others. Hall and Chamber: John Guylanyne (*for* Guylmyne?), serjeant, Thos. Ashby, clerk, and 7 others. Harbingers: Thos. Oldney, gentleman harbinger, and four yeomen harbingers. Almetry: Dr. Heath, great almoner, John Butt, under almoner, and 5 others. "Janitor ad Portas": Wm. Knevitt, serjeant, and 4 others. Provisor of Carts (*bigarum*): a yeoman and groom.

In a modern hand, pp. 12, with reference at the beginning to an older MS., viz. "libro vet. pag. the 40." See Vol. XVI. No. 394 note.

531. FRANCIS GOLDSMITH to QUEEN KATHARINE.

Lansd. 97,
f. 43.
B.M.

If the Queen of the South and Esther will be always remembered, much less will her name be lost by time or the ungrateful oblivion of men. God has so formed her mind for pious studies, that she considers everything of small value compared to christ. Her rare goodness has made every day like Sunday, a thing hitherto unheard of, especially in a royal palace. Her piety cherishes the religion long since introduced, not without great labor, to the palace. Cannot express his thanks to her for admitting him to her household, "ubi quotidie christus celebratur."

Prays God to feed her with heavenly food, that she may daily grow stronger in Him by whom are all things. Begg for the smallest coin out of her rich treasure of grace to enable him to serve her.

Hol.,^o pp. 2. *Lat. Headed*: "Katherinæ Angliæ vere Ser. Reginæ et dominæ suæ munificentissimæ."

532. NICHOLAS WITHERS.

R.O.

"Money laid out for Nicholas Wyther[s] and Anne his wife in apparel and othe[r] things, anno Domini 1543 anno rr. H. viij^{vi} xxxv^o."

Payments (*some mutilated*) for a trental of masses, "to poor people in the parish and abroad," "for making the answer against Sir Thomas Palmer," "at his burial and at month mind," "concerning Mr. Stamford's business in the King's Bench," "for a stone to lay upon his grave and the laying of it;" house rent, clerk's wages, Midsummer to Christmas 1543, tithes, Mr. Ergall's clerk, &c.

ii. An inventory of napery, dishes and kitchen furniture; and of jewellery and bed furniture delivered to the use of Mrs. Wethers.

iii. Further list of payments, mostly for Mrs. Wethers, including "Item, her beyng here and her folkes me at Hame were xxvij wykes."
Signed(?) Barker(?).

Pp. 5. Mutilated.

533. TEMPLE HURST.

R.O.

Allowances asked by John Kyng, bailey of Temple Hurst in anno 35 Hen. VIII., to which he is sworn, viz.:—expenses of the King's courts held there 18 Oct. and 29 March 34 Hen. VIII., 8s. and 6s. (*altered to 2s. each*); taking down tile and plaster of the great chamber by command of

* The MS. is called a copy in the Catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS., but has every appearance of being an original.

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533. TEMPLE HURST—cont.

Mr. Surveyor and Mr. Auditor, 24s. 4d.; mending a "clowe" between the orchard and the cow pasture, 10s. (*disallowed*); making a "stay to the brick wall in the garden betwixt the tower and the great stable" and making up a piece of wall that was fallen, 2s. (*disallowed*).

P. 1, with figures altered in another hand.

534. SETTRINGTON, Yorkshire.

R. O.

Bill of payments by John Thomlynson, a^o r.r. H. VIII. 84^{to}, for various repairs to "the milne of Sederyngton." Total 37s.; marked, in another hand, "inde allo^r xxxs."

P. 1. Headed: "Settryngton. D. anno Regis nunc Henr'. viij^{vi} xxxv^{to}."

535. A HOUSE OF LAZARS.

Harl. MS.
364, f. 22.
B. M.

Form of a licence to W. B., proctor of the house of "poor lazars and impotent people" of W., who have nothing but alms to live upon, to gather alms of the King's subjects within the counties of S. L., provided he set forth no pardons granted by the Bishop of Rome, and make but one deputy. Westm., — (blank) day of — (blank) 35 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

536. THE CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to the QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarres MS.,
Adv. Lib.
Edin., n. 127.

You will see by what the King has written to you and by the charge of the bearer the love the King bears you, and his desire to promote your interests and those of your realm. If you were his own sister he could not love you better.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add. Fudd.

537. THE CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to the QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarres MS.,
Adv. Lib.
Edin., n. 131.

Has received her letters by her gentleman domestic, intimating that she holds him one of her most obedient kinsmen, and that she trusts in him. She is quite right, for no one loves her better. Wrote just after receiving her letter with his own hand to the King to recommend her business, "et luy manday ce que je dois mander pour une telle personne que vous estes." Would be happy if he could only show her *par bon effect* what sort of a man he is.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.

538. EAST and MIDDLE MARCHES.

R. O.

[A paper showing the distances between the places along the East and Middle March, etc., viz. :—]

Towns betwixt Harbottell and the water of Bremyche, viz. :—Harbottell to Clennell 2 miles, Byttilsden 1, Scrinwood $\frac{1}{2}$, Ingram $1\frac{1}{2}$, Roddom 1, Ilderton 2, Myddleton 1, Myddleton Hall 1.

Towns betwixt the waters of Canegate and College along the Cheviot hills:—Myddleton Hall to Yerdell $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Woller 1, Hommelton 1, Akeld 1, Yeving 1, Kyrk Newton 1.

"Townes and sheves rakes alongest the watter of College from Bowbent to the Hangingstone":—West Newton to Hethpole 2 miles; thence to the way called Wackrige Waye, which enters Scotland at White Swyer, being the head of Elterburne; thence to the way called Dowson's Rodde, which comes over College water $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Hethpole and enters Scotland at

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the White Swyer; thence to Cawdburne Rodde, which goes over College water at Sothoronlawe 3 miles above Hethpole and enters Scotland at the Pete Swyer, two miles from the entry of the aforesaid roads; thence to Hunt Rode which goes over College water at Platengrene near Sothoronlawe, 3 miles from Hethpole, and goes up Fleup and enters Scotland at the Pete Swyer; thence to "the most occupied way of all," which comes down Preston Swyer and down Lamden water and over College water at the Hollinge Busshe, 5 miles above Hethpole and enters Scotland by three ways at the Cribhede, Smalden Rodde and Roughtside Rodde. From Hangingston to Hexpeth Gate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence to Harbottell 5 miles.

Towns on the south side of Bowbent water along the foot of the hills of the White Lande:—West Newton to Kyllom 2 miles, Pauston 2 miles.

Towns standing betwixt Bowbent water and Warke castle along the Dry March:—Myndram to Presfen $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Carrham 2, Warke castle 1.

If it please the King to make any buildings along "the daye of merche" (*qu.* "the Dry March"?) there are certain red marks at Tevershowth, 2 miles from Warke, and at Heddon Walles and Butterden, 3 miles south of Tevershowth (supply of building stone at each place described).

The ingates and passages forth of Scotland upon the Middle Marches:—The Middle Marches begin at the Hanging Stone; thence to the Hunte Rode head is 1 mile, Hexpeth Gate $\frac{1}{2}$, Mayden Crosse 1, the Blacke Bray 1, Hyndmers Well 1, Hewghen Gaite 1 (from Blacke Bray), Kemmylspeth $\frac{3}{4}$, Almond Rode $\frac{3}{4}$, Reediswyre $1\frac{1}{4}$, the Bells^o, the Carter^o, the While or Whele Caussye^o, Kirkshop Hed^o.

The chief fortress, which of old strengthened the whole country, is Harbottle castle, in Redisdale on the water of Cockett, now in decay. There is no fortress in Tyndale against the Scots till they come to chipchays, 16 miles from Rediswyre. If Harbottel castle is built and garrisoned it shall distress the thieves of Redisdale, and the garrison may cut off the Scots if they come through Cheviott to burn any place from Chillingham castle to Morpeth, which is 18 miles. *Signed by Sir Cuthb. Radlyff, Jasper Owen and John Bednell.*

Copy in the hand of Suffolk's clerk, pp. 4.

539. JOHN ELДАР TO HENRY VIII.

Royal MS.
18 A. 38.
B. M.
Bannatyne
Miscellany,
i. 1.

Would have refrained from writing for lack of learning and wit but for the miserable state the realm of Scotland is in for need of a wise governor since the death of James V., being ruled now, as it was in his time, by advice of the Cardinal and proud papistical bishops who, "with their false, flattering and juggling boxes," alienated him from Henry his uncle. Considering also what ease and quietness Scotland might have after Henry's decease if Prince Edward now married the young Queen, by which the foresaid bishops, and David Beton their cardinal, with Beelzebub's fleshmongers the abbots, being expelled, both realms might be joined in one, with Henry as superior; and further knowing what true hearts the commons of Scotland beyond the Forth, if they durst speak, bear to Henry if only the said pestiferous Cardinal, his blind bishops and other "false craftie bores" who have drunk the French king's wines, playing leger-de-main with both hands, were tied up in ropes and halters; and moreover hearing what love the Irish lords of Scotland, otherwise called the Reddshankes (except the Earl of Argyle, who is ravished from the opinion of the rest by the Cardinal and his bishops, because he is brought up in their bosoms and lies under their wings) bear to his Majesty, of whose princely magnanimity and wisdom they continually

* Distances not given.

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539. JOHN ELGAR to HENRY VIII.—cont.

converse, knowing how he has pardoned the rebel lords of Ireland, creating them earls and lords, bestowing riches upon them and sending them home in gorgeous apparel; also, seeing what dissension we shall have in Scotland unless your Highness hunt this wretched Cardinal and his bishops out:— I can do no less than offer this plot of the realm of Scotland to your Majesty, wherein you will see a description of all the notable towns, castles and abbeys as they stand in each county, the Isles of Orkney and Shetland and the out-isles called the Sky and the Lewys, but also “the coast (coast?) of the same, the dangers lying thereby, with every port, river, loich, creke and haven there, so truly drawn and set forth as my poor wit and learning can utter and discern. Which plot I have not made by relation of others, but in so much, and please your Highness, I was born in Caitnes, which is the North part of the said plot, marched with the East Isles of the same called Orknay, educatt and brought up, not only in the West Isles of the same plot, namely the Sky and the Lewis, where I have been oftentimes with my friends in their long galleys, arriving to divers and sundry places in Scotland where they had ado, but also, being a scholar and a student in the South parts of it called St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Glasgow for the space of 12 years, where I have travelled, as well by sea as by the land, divers times; by reason whereof, knowing all the notable places there everywhere, with their lords’ and masters’ names, and from thence unto the said country where I was born, I am the bolder (pardon craved) to offer the said plot unto your excellent Majesty.” Has written in it the principal earls’ and lords’ names annexed to their common habitation; and as he has written those of “the Irish lords of Scotland commonly called Redshanks and by historiographers Picts,” will here explain their names in Latin. Scotland, a part of your Highness’s empire of England before the coming of Albanactus, Brutus’s second son, was inhabited by giants and wild people who spoke Irish, and was then called Eyrin Veagg or Little Ireland. But Albanactus reduced it to order and the name was changed to Albon, the people being called (from him) Albonyghe, though the papists will not admit that there was ever such a king as Albanactus. Gives the names of Irish clans before Albanactus, the meanings of “Mak” and “O” (*filius* and *nepos*), and the reason “we” are called Redshanks in Scotland, and “rough-footed Scots” in England; as we go barelegged and barefooted, and so can best of all people bear cold; and our delight is hunting red deer, wolves, foxes, and “graies,” whereof we abound, and in running, leaping, swimming and throwing of darts. In winter when frost is most vehement, which we cannot suffer barefooted, though snow even to our girdles cannot hurt us, we hunt, and, having slain red deer, flay the skin and for “need” of cunning shoemakers, “play the swtters,” measuring a quantity to reach to our ankles, pricking the upper part with holes to let out water when it enters, “and stretchide up with a stronge thwange of the same, meitand above our saide ancklers;” so we make our shoes, the rough hairy side outward, for which we are called roughfooted. Nevertheless when we come to the Court (as in the late King’s days), waiting on our lords and masters arrayed in velvets and silks, we have as good garments as those who attend daily. And though the Babylonical bishops repute the Irish lords wild, rude and barbarous, brought up without learning and nurture, they pass them a great deal in faith and honesty, in policy, wit and civility; for where they promise faith they keep it truly, by holding up their foremost finger; “and so will not they with their seals and subscriptions, the Holy Evangel touched.” So, as the bishops think us barbarous, we think them false, flattering, fraudulent, subtle and covetous. Your Grace has many good hearts among the Irish lords of Scotland who know how liberally you have

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ordered the lords of Ireland. Therefore I have written these Irish lords' names of Scotland in the "plotte" as you will see, and where I have failed in my cosmography I will gladly declare all things therein contained to any you appoint. If my late Sovereign, James V., were alive, or had left us a prince lawfully begotten of his body, I would not presume to declare the privities of Scotland "to no prynce Christen." But as he has left a Princess whom you wish to marry with Prince Edward, whereby hypocrisy and superstition may be abolished, the French king plucked out of our hearts, and England and Scotland may live henceforth in peace; which the papist priests oppose, as they seduced our late Prince and prevented his meeting with your Majesty whenever it was proposed, causing invasions and roads, and now intend "to drounde all Scotland in bloude," I cannot but study, in duty to your Majesty, whom all honest stomachs in Scotland ought to love for our noble Prince's sake; to bring them to utter ruin. For there is no people so perturbed with "bishops, monks, Rome-rykers and priests" as those who inhabit Scotland, "a cardinal, a carlis-birde, a common cluner, and a hen-kyller, sometymes in France, now being their captain." And so they will continue till your Highness, who has just cause to invade them, hunt, drive and smoke the said false, papistical foxes out of their caves. At which hunting "would God that I and every hair of my head—were a man with your noble Grace," with Hercules' strength, Hector's manhood and Achilles' subtlety and wit "to invent gynns and traps for the false bishops of Scotland and all their adherents."

Signed: Johne Eldar, clerk, a Reddshancke.

Hol., pp. 84.

- R. O. 2. "The Out Isles of Scotland lie much more near to the North parts of Ireland than Scotland. The people be hardy, called Red Shankes, great succourers to the Scots of the main land. They be naked folks, without harness, ordnance or artillery, having only short bows and arrows and bastard swords." The islands lie apart, so that (upon invasion) one cannot rescue the other. Their "simple long boats named galleys wherewith they go into Scotland and sometimes into Ireland," 500 men might burn or carry off by night; or else hostages might be taken of the best of them to take the King for their sovereign. That done, the same 500 men might burn 20 miles within the mainland and return safely to their ships, for the "chevallry" of Scotland in time of war always draw to the Marches, because enterprises upon parts adjoining the Out Isles "were never attempted."

P. 1. Endd.: The Oute Iles of Scotlande.

540. AGAINST SCOTLAND.

- R. O. "Md. of order and articles for the defence and common wealth of England, and wasting and destroying of Scotland."

To expel all Scots beggars and vagabonds. Such as have Scottish servants to lay sureties for them according to the King's statute; and these servants to have none coming to them from Scotland. Garrisons to be laid "endlonge" all the Marches, and to ride once a month into Scotland. Four warden raids at least to be made yearly with aid of the Bishopric and Westmoreland. "No safe conducts to be given but to such as be espials and no Scots to come to their entries but by an order." To stop all entry into Scotland of corn, iron (thus depriving them of horse shoes and plough irons) and mill stones (thus wasting the mills of Teviotdale). The King's navy to lie in the Firthe, victualled from Holly Elande, and stop all passage of Scottish ships.

Thus in one year, for want of corn, and the garrisons keeping the Borders from sowing, and burning the hay and corn that is won, Scotland

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540. AGAINST SCOTLAND—cont.

shall be glad to "give over and yield, and specially all them on this side the Firthe." This order continued for a year shall do double as much harm as 40,000 men in an army, "as I think."

Four warden courts to be kept on every March, for punishing traitors, executing maintainers of Scots and trying such as break orders made by the King, "my lord Lieutenantes and wardens."

The Scots live by their corn, fishing and merchandise. The English ships shall stop the merchandise and the fishing, and there are no granges of corn on this side the Firthe but "they may be brent by Scots for reasonable money." The chief tillage of corn is in the Marse, Lowdean and Fyef; whereof that in the Marse may be destroyed by garrisons, that in Lowdean burnt as aforesaid and that in Fyef destroyed by men from the English navy. *Signed: Will'm Eure.*

Copy in the hand of Suffolk's clerk, pp. 3.

541. L'ARTIGUE'S OFFER.

R.O.

"To know the commodities of the West side of Scotland, you must pass by the foreland of Saynt George and the first town that you shall find is called Saynt Jhon Deer^o." Four leagues thence is Mellache.† Describes Mellache (a port which can float 100 great ships and is only defended by two small towers, one beside the haven and the other on the isle that makes the port) and Guarlott (Gare loch), four leagues from Donbarrtrang, where the Wild Scots must arrive to join the other Scots. The earl of Arguill is lord of the country of the Wild Scots. "He that exhibiteth this memorye" has made seven voyages to the said west coast. The last was 18 years past, when he was captain of 60 ships for the passage of the duke of Albany now deceased, then regent of Scotland. That fleet carried 5,000 footmen, 100 men of arms, 600 horses, 8,000 mariners and much ordnance, powder and victuals to remain in Scotland, which was landed at Sant Jhean Deer and Dombertraym, which is the strongest part on that side and stands on a rock like St. Michael's Mount. The Duke then went to Glascou, "a big city standing without any fortress upon a river that falleth into the sea about Dombertrang," and there met the princes of Scotland. "I that write this memorye" led 2,000 footmen and accompanied the Duke to Edinburgh, and thence to where the whole army of Scotland was encamped at a village called Fans, halfway between England and Edinburgh. The ships tarried at Guarlott and the writer ultimately conveyed the army back to Brittany. When the Scottish army was assembled the Wild Scots kept no order, "but were in continual mutineries and did more hurt by their presence than in manner so many enemies. They are of extreme poverty, and for money I think a man should make them do what he would." The writer nourished for 8 or 10 years two brethren of Don John Cambell, whom the King delivered out of the Tower of London, and who are now with the Wild Scots in great credit, and of the lineage and surname of the earl of Argyle. A fleet sent by this coast would do more hurt than by Berwick. The only ships there are Bretons, of whom the King might have as many pilots as he desired. The writer knows well all that went with the Duke and have haunted thither since. The galley which the King has made would serve well, "and here should be a man found in this country that well could govern the same." The writer in his youth was always in the company of his

* Ayr. Evidently the original in French had St. Jean de Ayr.

† Lamlash in Arran. No doubt the original called it La Mellache.

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uncle, Captain Prejant,* in the French king's galleys, as lieutenant. He has since made galleys for the French king and his said uncle; "and hath been always traded on the sea and hath been vice-admiral of Britaygne and all this while never committed anything worthy of reproach." Could furnish six galleys for four months.

Translation in Mason's hand, pp. 4. Endd.: "Lartiques memorie."

542. VAGABONDS.

R. O. Proclamation enforcing within the Court the act of the Parliament of 16 Jan. 93 Hen. VIII. for the punishment of mighty beggars and other idle persons after the feast of St. John Baptist last. All such persons who haunt the Court are to depart in 24 hours; no person is to keep more servants within the Court than appertains, nor suffer vagabonds to resort to their chambers; no person of the Court is to keep any hound or greyhound without the King's licence or to hunt with them in any place without licence, "and furthermore the King commandeth that no person keep any firretts."

Modern copy, pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Proclamation commanding "all vagabonds, masterless folks, rascals and other idle persons" who follow the Court to depart thence within 24 hours; also that no person keep more servants within the Court than appertains, nor keep any page or boy contrary to the King's ordinance; that no officers or other persons lodged within the King's house suffer vagabonds, &c., to resort to their chambers; that no officers but such as by the King's ordinance are appointed to have servants keep any servants within the King's house; that no persons suffer any of their servants to come within the gates but such as "be like men, and to rest in good order, excluding from them in any wise all boys and rascals"; that no person make any assault or fray within the Court or verge of the same; that no officer support any Court follower, whether craftsman, rascal or launder; that no officer or chamber keeper lodge any person other than is appointed by the King's ordinary and statutes of his household.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 227. B. M. 3. Proclamation for the enforcement of the statutes against sturdy beggars by the justices of the peace, constables and other officers.

Modern copy, p. 2. The order is addressed to the sheriff of Kent.

543. [SEA CAPTAINS.]†

R. O. Unpaid:—Sir Rix Manxell, 45*l.* Mr. Genyns, 13*l.* Mr. Lutterell, 20*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Cary, 10*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Flamoche, 3*l.* 10*s.* Total, 92*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Paid:—Sir N. Poyntz, 77*l.* 10*s.* Lord Clynton, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Lord Cobham, 66*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Willoughby, 8*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Bluntt, 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Conduct money for 220 men to be brought from Dudley and Warwick, 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Sir Rix Manxell, 22*l.* 10*s.* [Remain (?) of my Lord's conduct money and for coats, 66*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*]‡ Conduct of 80 men from Warwick to London, 4*l.* 10*s.* Conduct of 50 men to be brought 20 miles by the Lord William, 43*s.* 8*d.* For coats, 10*l.* To Nyc. Nevill, 40*l.* To Mr. Blunt's servant, 10*s.* To Harman, 15*s.* To Mr. Snowes clerk, 10*s.* To Matew Aygro, 5*s.* To Mr. Grevill, 10*l.* That my lord§ took forth of a white paper 5*s.* Borrowed 10*s.* (?) Total, 811*l.* 10*s.*

ii. On the back are calculations of the cost of conduct from Dudley and Warwick, and the note, "taken forth by my lord" 12*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 2.

* Prigent de Bidous, prior of St. Gilles, who commanded the galleys of France and was killed in the year 1528. See Anselme's *Histoire Généalogique*. Several references to him will be found in Vols. I.—III. of this Calendar.

† See Part I., No. 701. ‡ Cancelled. § Lord Lisle.

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544. [DU BIEZ^o to VENDOME.]

Calig. E. II.
195.
B.M.

“ Monseigneur, ung homme de Monstreul . . . double dunes lettres quil dit avoir veues . . . Et pource que je nay point veu loriginal je vo[us] envoye le double, affin que vostre plaisir soyt [me] mander si lentendez ainsi, car jauroys gros re[gret] destre en votre malle grace et que mes gens fussen[t] prins par ceulx de Monstroeuil ou autres pour avoir s[i] expres commandement du Roy, et par lettres que jay, sig[nes] de sa main, depuys le derrenier jour de Juillet . . . navoir point contrevenu a la lettre que mavez escript. Car je nay jamais eu lettre de vous, Monseigneur, portant actente ne defence de riens commencer, [ne] mavez escript feire equipper du navire pour alle[r a] la guerre et en autre lettre ne me fut jamais par [le] de vitaillement de Therouenne. Pourquoy en ce je [ne] pense en riens avoir offence.

“ Monseigneur, il vous plaist de mectre sembla[blement] que en avez adverty le Roy. De ma part jenvoye [aussi] devers luy, et luy supplie quant a quant, v[ous les] termes de rigueur que me portez par voz lettres s . . . mavoir oy quil luy plaise menbesoigner ailleurs [en] son service ou il y en a de plus dangereux que icy . . . dy demourer en vostre malle grace et estre ainsi trai[cte] jy pourroys recevoir une honte et le Roy ung tresgros do[mmage]. Car je voy bien que en tout je suys defavorise de vous et m . . . quil avoyt pleu audit seigneur mescripre que je prensisse les mu[nitions] d’Ardre, et au capitaine de les me bailler, toutesfoys Monsei[gneur] vous les faictes porter ailleurs. Et si vous prometetz que s . . . desservy ne merite envers vous.

“ Monseigneur, quant a ce que dictes des parolles et menas[ses] que jay faictes a ceulx de Monstroeuil je croy que vous trouve[rez] que je ne me suys adresse a nul qui soyt serviteur du Roy. Et affin que cognoissez que ne veulx es[crire] audit Seigneur que la verite il vous plaira veoir le doub[le de] l’original des lettres que je luy escriptz.

“ Monseigneur, je prie a Dieu quil vous doint bon [ne vie] et longue. A Boullongne ce ——— (blank) jour de”

Fr., pp. 2. Mutilated.

545. NICHOLAS UDALL to [WRIOTHESLEY].

Titus B. VIII.,
371.
B. M.
Ellis' Letters
of Literary
Men, 1.

Although his labor for the writer's restitution to the room of school-master at Eton has not taken effect, is bound to thank him no less. Never desired that room but only to discharge his debts by little and little. Hopes Wriothesley will not think him past amendment. No man is always wise, but Udall owns he has deserved his displeasure. Trusts to avoid excesses and abuses in future. Begg him to consider his extreme distress. If Wriothesley cast him off, no man of honor will look at him. Has not offended since Wriothesley, at the intercession of friends, promised to be his good master. Wriothesley would not believe the sorrow in which he has lived since his coming from Tichfield. No sickness, loss, imprisonment, torments or death could have pierced his heart more. Believes Wriothesley's severity is only to cure his folly and that he will be better master to him when his vices are "extirped." Begg that he may have one more trial. Refers to the riotous youth of Scipio Africanus, C. Valerius Flaccus, &c. Begg him to accept his change from vice to virtue, prodigality to frugal living, &c. Hopes with his mastership's favour to shake off his debt within two or three years at the utmost.

Hol., English, interspersed with Latin and Greek quotations, pp. 5.

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546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT.

[The papers of which a condensed abstract follows form the bulk of the MS. Volume No. 128 in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. As they are all connected, though not all capable of precise dates, it has been thought best to place the abstracts together nearly in the order in which the documents stand in the MS. For convenience, they have been divided into twenty-five parts.]

Corp. Ch.
MS. 128, p. 5.
Strype's
Cranmer, 765.

Part I.—Interrogatories for Dr. London:—Whether he commanded Serles, on Palm Sunday, to write “such articles erron[eous] as had been preached in Kent” and required him to go with him to the Council to present the articles or else sign them; and threatened Serles for refusing? How he found out Serles? Whether he penned the articles anew in Serles's presence, who said to Dr. Willoughby (who had agreed to go to the Council) that they could not be proved as Dr. London now penned them? Whether, “beside the book subscribed by divers prebendaries and others of Canterbury, Dr. London made another great book of many more articles, where it is and who instructed him? What he knew against the abp. of Canterbury and others before Palm Sunday last, when he had the articles of Serles, and of whom he had such knowledge before that day.”

In Cranmer's hand, p. 1.

II. A paper headed: “Serles.”

Ib. p. 7.

1. What number of evil preachers he knows within the diocese of Canterbury, and what they have preached amiss. 2. Whether the Commissary in his visitations commanded that the wax candles blessed upon Candlemas day shall not be delivered to the people, and whether he heard him so command; also that holy water should not be borne and cast in men's houses. 3. Whether in some churches, by the Commissary's command, all the images were pulled down and hewed with axes. 4. Whether the Commissary be most conversant with abjured persons and others suspect of heresy, aiding and supporting them. 5. Whether Johanna Bochier were delivered by favor of the Commissary or by the King's pardon. 6. Whether Giles were a layman or a priest, and what sedition or error he preached. 7. Whether, upon our Lady day the Assumption was 12 months, he came to Canterbury in a courtier's coat and a beard and there lodged 10 days, and Mr. Harges, a justice of peace, complained of him to the Commissary but the Commissary did nothing. 8. Whether a tailor in Canterbury do read and expound the Bible in his own house, to which the Commissary knowingly permits open resort. 9. Whether the master of St. John's, Canterbury, refused to receive and despised the Sacrament, and yet, by the Commissary's sufferance, was buried like a true Christian man, “and also is of very many praised for a good and holy man.” 10. Whether Mr. Blande, in communication with Mr. Sponer, vicar of Boughton, denied auricular confession to be necessary and delivered his opinion to Mr. Sponer in writing; which writing the Commissary desired Mr. Sponer to let him see, swearing he would not keep it, but when he had got it he put it in his purse. 11. Whether the Commissary resigned a benefice to Mr. Blande binding Blande and his successors, by writing under seal of the Abp. and Chapter of Canterbury, to pay to him and his assigns the greater part of the clear value for many years. 12. Where and when he took his oath to the supremacy, renouncing the Bp. of Rome. 13. In what places, when and how often he has preached against the Bp. of Rome's usurped supremacy. 14. Where and when he took his oath for the King's succession.

Pp. 2. In Cranmer's hand.

III. Depositions against different clergymen, &c.:—

Ib. p. 9.

i. “Serles.

“The 26th of August last past in the Chapter house.

o “There be some sins that cannot be forgiven but by fasting and prayer.

* These passages are marked in the margin.

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546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT (PART III.)—*cont.*

◦ "Good people, you have been deceived with preachers, but if you have received any poison and learned any false doctrine, and believed by ignorance, you be not to blame, neither God is discontent with you.

◦ "In hell is burning of brimstone, wildfire, gunpowder, sudden heat, sudden cold, and we may be sure thereof because that David, Moses, and the prophets which taught us those things, were in the pains of hell, or in a kind of hell, which is Limbo."—*In margin*: "At Ashforth, 12 Augusti, 1543."

"At Layname.

"In the house of Mary or Martha He found a certain man very sick, and sore diseased, whose name was Lazarus, brother to these 2 virgins. Magdalen was a fair fingered gentlewoman.

◦ "Christ said to Martha, Thy busyness shall have an end, but thy sister's busyness shall last and never have end."—*In margin*: "Religion."

ii. "Sandwich *alias* Gardiner in sermon in Christ's Church the 3d Sunday after Twelfth day.

◦ "The people have not had hitherto the good wine of God's word, but a day would come that they should have good wine again. But, good people, be content; for *nondum venit hora*, the time is not yet come that you should have good wine."—*In margin*: "Seditious."

◦ "Of late days you have had here so many waterlagers, which have turned your good wine into water that you could have no good doctrine taught ne preached unto you but the phantasies of their own brains." *Margin*: "Slanderous."

◦ "People may kneel before images with their books or beads, kiss their feet, sence them and offer to them, so that they direct all this honour to the Saints in heaven." *Margin*: "Images."

◦ "As Christ was accused by 2 or 3 false knaves, so a man may be accused by 2 or 3 false knaves, and the judge as false a knave as the best, and so be condemned." *Margin*: "Seditious."

"The next Sunday after.

◦ "I did prove by Ezechiel, Hieremy, St. Paul and Origen that an image was none idol." *Margin*: Images.

◦ "You are grieved with me because I called them waterlagers which have changed our good wine into water. Truly I could invent no fitter name for them; but even as I said then, so I say again. I beshrew their hearts for me. They are come hither and have corrupt our good wine. I would they would get them home again thither from whence they came. But they must be smoked and purged round about with fire, or else we shall never be rid of them." *Margin*: "Seditious."

◦ "Some of you thought that some should have been hanged, but if you had deserved no more to be burned than they have to be hanged you should both do well enough." *Margin*: "Seditious." "Prima quære fo. sequente."

iii. "Shether, 23 Aprilis, in the Chapter house.

◦ "Nowadays, good Christians, they teach nothing but carnal liberty, no man doth teach you the Commandments of God; no man doth preach unto you God's laws; yea, no man dare do it, or rather will not." *Margin*: "Slanderous."

"15 Maii, at St. Stevyns.

◦ "He made the people believe with a great multitude of words that they had preachers here which had preached against vocal prayer, and had called vocal prayer nothing but babbling and lip labor." *Margin*: "Slanderous."

* These passages are marked in the margin.

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◦ "Upon this text, 'You must pray without intermission,' he said 'Some fellows say that this is impossible, but I shall tell you, good Christians, how to perform this. It is a common saying in the law, That a man doth by his proctor he doth it by himself. Wherefore, when thou art in the field at thy labour or otherwise occupied, hire the Church to pray for thee (the Church he called the priests) and so shalt thou continually pray.'

◦ "He counselled laboring men to divide their labor into 3 parts; to give one penny to the poor, another to the priests to pray for them, and the third to keep for themselves and their households.

◦ "He did discourage men from praying in the mother tongue, saying 'Some of you say that men cannot pray in an unknown tongue because they understand not what they say. But I say that no man understandeth what he prayeth, as St. Paul saith, *Nescit homo quomodo orandum sit, sed spiritus hominis docet quomodo orandum sit.* And therefore, though you do not understand what you pray, yet pray so still.'

"16 Septembris in the Chapter house.

◦ "All the constitutions decrees and ordinances of our Holy Mother the Church are most godly, most holy, and therefore are to be observed of all her children, Christian people, without disputing or reasoning of any of them." *Margin*: "Decrees."

◦ "God did engrave the whole power and wisdom of the Trinity in Lucifer.

iv. "Sandwich *alias* Gardiner at Wye in Lent was 12 months in the fair.

◦ "He plainly affirmed the state and condition of the souls departed.

◦ "Upon Palm Sunday last past he did execute in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury and hallowed the Palm and sung high mass without declaring the ceremony." *Margin*: "Ceremonies."

"*In festo Pasche.*

◦ "He said, 'There be some that be no priests that do take upon them to minister the Sacraments.'

"2^o Septembris.

"Only love grafted Paul and Magdalene in Christ.

◦ "He moved the people to take again matins, evensong, their beads and 7 psalms, which of late they had cast away by them that preached against all vocal prayer."

v. "The Vicar of Feversam.

◦ "He did not declare to his parishioners upon Candlemas day the true use of bearing candles as that day, neither of Palm Sunday or Good Friday the true use of those days' ceremonies, in bearing of palms and creeping of (*sic*) the cross, neither at any time he hath declared the true use of holy bread or holy water, as he is bound to do by the King's Majesty's proclamations." *Margin*: "Ceremonies."

"2. He commanded the wife of one Newman, a tanner in his parish, that she should not lie with her husband during the time of Lent." *Margin*: "Lent."

"3. He commanded the crysom cloth with a bell to be hanged out upon the Dedication day, which heretofore was hanged out to put the people in remembrance of pardon that they should have that time." *Margin*: "Crysom cloth."

"4. He moved in confession John Tacknal to use his paternoster in English no more, for he knew not how soon the world would change." *Margin*: "Paternoster in English."

"5. To like effect he moved Deacon's wife and Lambe's wife, when they were confessed.

* These passages are marked in the margin.

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546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT (PART III.)—*cont.*

"6. He was taken suspiciously with a woman by 4 men, so that he promised to 3 of them 20 shillings to hold their peace." *Margin*: "Incontinency."

"7. He said that if the King were examined, he would confess that he gave no leave to eat white meat in Lent but unto sick persons." *Margin*: "Lent."

vi. "The Parson of Westbere.

"He hath not declared the use of holy bread, holy water, hallowed candles, ashes, palms, and creeping the cross." *Margin*: "Ceremonies."

"He said that there were 3 heavens, one for very poor men, the second for men of a mean state and condition, the 3rd for great men.

"He is a common diceplayer, and a common haunter and resorter to taverns and alehouses.

vii. "[Sir Humphrey Cotton, chantry priest at Tenterden.

["He said that there be heresies in the Bible.

["He said that every Christian man being baptised and holpen by the grace of God, is in as full state of free will as Adam was before his fall.

["He hath a book of prophecies.

["Memorandum, to examine the doctor of Chilham, Dundy that was an Observant friar, Mr. Sentliger, Mr. Parkehurst and other, Gardiner, a bricklayer called Burgrave, Browne of Chartam, of articles contained in a sheet of paper written with mine own hand, beginning 'The Doctor of Chilham'."]†

viii. "Sandwich before Candlemas was 12 month.

° "He made 2 very seditious sermons in the Chapter house, calling the preachers that were lately come hither waterluggers, and that they had taken away God's word from them, and that they should never be rid of them till they purged them with smoke and fire." *Margin*: "Slanderous."

° "Upon Easter last past he did again inveigh against preachers, beating into the people's heads that some had called Our Lady a saffron bag, and that they would Our Lady to have no honor, and that some did take upon them to minister which were no priests, and that some did utterly deny absolution; and then he made such exclamations, crying out 'Heretics! Faggots! Fire!' as though these things had been committed here indeed.—D. Thornden." ‡ *Margin*: "Slanderous."

"The second day of September last past he did again inveigh against preachers that had, as he said, preached against vocal prayer, by whose means the people had laid away their beads and Latin primers, but he counselled them to take them again." *Margin*: "Slanderous."

ix. "Milles.

"In a sermon made in the Chapter house before Easter last past, did inveigh against the preachers that they did preach against vocal prayer and fasting." *Margin*: "Slanderous."

x. "The Commissary.

"Complaint was made to him that the Holy Sacrament of the Altar was not renewed in the church of Buckland near Feversham by the space of 2 years, but he passed over the cause without reformation." *Margin*: "Ceremonies."

* These passages are marked in the margin.

† The whole of these bracketed entries are crossed out.

‡ The preceding paragraph and the next are not in Cranmer's hand like most of this document; but the name "D. Thornden" is added by Cranmer.

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xi. "Sandwich, Milles, Shether and Serles.

◦ "None of them have preached against the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome and set out the King's Majesty's supremacy according to the King's Majesty's letters, injunctions and proclamations." *Margin*: "The Bishop of Rome."

xii. "Mr. Parkehurst, Prebendary.

"He hath not made yearly the ten sermons in the country, which he is bound to do by that he is prebendary.

"He hath not in his own person preached in his church at Ashford against the usurpation of the Bishop of Rome, and set out the King's Majesty's supremacy according to his Majesty's letters, injunctions and proclamations; neither hath he declared to his parish the difference between ceremonies and works commanded by God; neither hath he showed the right use of the said ceremonies and the superstitions used heretofore by them, according to the said letters, injunctions and proclamations." *Margin*: "The Bishop of Rome."

"He hath not declared in his parish that the Evens of such Saints as be abrogated to be no fasting days." *Margin*: "Proclamations."

xiii. "Henry Laurence of Rayname.

"He commanded the clerk to bring no holy water to his house, and said it was good to fray the spretes of the buttry." *Margin*: "Ceremonies."

xiv. "Bartilmewe the surgeon.

"He said to William Burges, general apparitor, 'Thou art he that would have pulled down our St. George, but your master lyeth by the heel, and we have showed the taking down thereof to the King's Council and were bid set it up again.'" *Margin*: "Images."

xv. "Blande, the 4 of February last at Boughton.

"Fasting profiteth nothing one time more than another.

"He railed of the light before the Sacrament and the cloth that lay before the Altar, of the ornaments of the Church. He defaced a chapel at Ospringe, pulled down the images and sold all the stuff." *In margin are the following names (of course witnesses)*: "Tho. Hawkins, Tho. Porrich, Raynolde Smith, Sir John Legate, and the vicar of Boughton."

xvi. "Thomas Gymlot *alias* Barbour.

"The parish of Buckland complaineth that he, being a layman, hath the vicarage there given unto him under the King's broad seal, and he causeth not the cure to be served as of right appertaineth, but they be fain of their own charges to find a curate.

xvii. "The Vicar of Chillam.

"The fame is that he keépeeth another man's wife:" *Margin*: "Incontinency."

"He hath not declared to his parish that the Evens of abrogate holydays be no fasting days, as the King's commandment is, neither he hath declared the good use of the ceremonies, bearing of candles and palms, creeping of the cross on Good Friday, giving of ashes on Ash Wednesday; neither he hath declared the ceremony of holy bread and holy water, according to the King's Grace's proclamation.

xviii. "Mr. Parkehurst, Prebendary.

"Upon Palm Sunday was 12 months he did execute in the Cathedral Church and hallowed the palms and sung high mass, and did not declare the use of that ceremony according to the King's Grace's proclamation."—*Margin*: "Ceremonies."

◦ "He hath 2 benefices with cure, Ashforth and Limmynge, and hath no dispensation. The institutions will declare this matter. He may dispend in benefices and other small promotion 100*l.* by year and above, and yet

* These passages are marked in the margin.

546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT (PART III.)—*cont.*

he doth find no scholar at the universities according to the King's Majesty's injunctions.

xix. "Sir Laurence, Curate of Chalcocke.

"He will not christen childer until he have taken the midwife aside, and there doth make her to swear upon a book to answer to certain questions; neither he nor the midwife will show the questions but to the ordinary." *In margin*: "Md., to examine him upon a bill presented by Andrew Rayne, and to examine these witnesses:—Henry Hawker, William Gibbes, Tho. Worciter, William Horden, Roger Hal, Henry Reg and the mydwife."

xx. "The Vicar of Tenterden.

"He hath not put out of the manual which he daily useth the Bishop of Rome's name, his usurped autoritie and pardon expressed in the rubric and last absolution of extreme unction." *Margin*: "The Bishop of Rome."

xxi. "The Parson of Ripple.

o "He said openly in his parish 'I am commanded to show you the paternoster in English; you may do as you will in learning of it, but it is against mine opinion. For I liken the paternoster in English to the hard shell of a nut and the paternoster in Latin to the sweet kernel.'" *Margin*: "Paternoster in English."

"He did not declare the use of hallowed palms, ashes, candles, holy bread and holy water." *Margin*: "Ceremonies."

xxii. "The Vicar of Betrisden.

"He did send a letter to a woman of his parish that sent to him for counsel for a disease, that she should take holy water and say certain words, with other sorcery." *Margin*: "Holy water."

xxiii. ["John Thatcher the younger.

["He said that the Bible was made by the Devil."][†]

xxiv. "The Vicar of St. Paul's in Canterbury.

"He did dissuade one Cruse, of his parish, from eating of white meat in Lent last past, and rebuked him therefor." *Margin*: "Lent."

"He hath not declared the use of good ceremonies used of Ash Wednesday, Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Cand[le]mas day, &c." *Margin*: "Ceremonies."

o "He said 'This is now the 3d time that England hath been out of the faith.'"[‡]

xxv. "Estwell.

"There is in an image of Our Lady at Estwell yet standing, whereunto was continual oblation in times past of money; which image had also a coat fixed with pence." *Margin*: "Images."

xxvi. "William Quilter of Staple, gentleman.

o "Whatsoever was done in the name of God was well done.

"The same William, being churchwarden and head of the parish, hath neglected the King's Majesty's injunctions given the 28th[§] year of his reign and is not yet fulfilled, whereas every parish is commanded to prepare a chest with two locks and two keys, of the common goods of the church, for the same (*qu. safe?*) keeping of a book or register of the names of all them that be married, christened and buried." *Margin*: "Injunctions."

* These passages are marked in the margin.

† This deposition is crossed out.

‡ The remainder of this document is not in Cranmer's hand.

§ Meaning the 30th.

1548.

xxvii. "The Parson of Milton besides Canterbury.

o "He had in his church of Milton an image of St. Margaret, to which was a common pilgrimage, and caused it to be taken down. And upon St. Margaret's day last past Mr. John Cros, sometime cellarer of Christchurch, came to the same church and did set the same image again with a garland of flowers on the head of it, and did strowe the church and said mass there." *Margin*: "Images." *In another hand*: "His chaplain was a Observand and he a mungke."

Pp. 8. Mostly in Cranmer's hand.

Ib. p. 17.

IV. Deposition of John Parkehurst, of Leneham in Kent, that, at London, about Whitsuntide last, he showed a roll of articles to Sir Thomas Moile and Mr. Henley against the parson of Witcheling and others; "which afterward being declared unto Sir John Bacar and by him advised to be delivered unto the commissioners when they should come into Kent, was nevertheless delivered unto my lord of Norfolk out of hand. The articles, for the most part were matter commenced before the last general pardon. Item, he saith that, about the Assumption† of Our Lady last past, there met at his house to make merry Mr. Richard Parkehurste his uncle, Dr. Leffe, master of Maidstone College, Dr. Mugg, parson of Harisam, Mr. Serls, the vicar of Charing, Mr. George Loys of Winchilsea, and his brother, the parson of Boughton Malarde, John Pers of Charing, and divers mo whose names he cannot remember, in which assembly was nothing entreated then concerning these matters in Kent, but of mirth and good cheer as he saith."

P. 1. The following is in Archbishop Parker's hand on the back of the sheet: "Memorandum that King Henry, being divers times by Bishop Gardiner informed against Bishop Cranmer, and the said Gardiner having his instructions of one Dr. London, a stout and filthy prebendary of Windsor, who, there convicted, did wear a paper openly and rode through the town with his face towards the horse's tail, and also had information of Mr. Moyle, Mr. Baker and of some others promoted by the said Cranmer, whose tales he uttered to the King, who, perceiving the malice, trusted the said Cranmer with th'examination of these matters; which he did of divers persons, as by this doth appear."

Underneath this is written in another hand: Vide pag. 418; referring to a passage in the brief memoir of Cranmer at the end of the Volume.‡

Ib. p. 21.

V. Interrogatories.

"First, what communication by word or writing you had with Mr. Roper, Balthasar the Surgeon, Heywode, Mr. Moore, Jermen Gardiner, Mr. Bekensale, or with either of them, and to what effect such communication hath been."§

1. Whether you came to Serls, and said to him "Take heed to thyself or else those art like to be undone." 2. Whether you procured of Anthony Hussey the copies of Sandwich's and Serls' articles and caused them to be delivered to the said Sandwich and Serls before they were called to examination, or sent either of them word that they ought to have them.|| 3. Whether you said that the articles of Serls and Shether are not sufficiently proved, for which they were committed and continue in prison. 4. What communication you have had with Dr. London touching me or the new opinions and enormities in Kent. 5. Whether you said that Dr. London

* These passages are marked in the margin.

† August 15th.

‡ This memoir has been printed by J. G. Nichols in his "Narratives of the Reformation" (Camden Soc. 1859) pp. 238-272. The passage in question is at p. 252.

§ This is written over the interrogatories which follow.

|| Underlined and noted in margin.

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was at the Court for promotion at the King's hand, and what knowledge you had thereof and by whom.^o 6. Whether you said that if every man were so handled as Dr. London was, there would be many papers worn,^o and to what intent you said so. 7. Whether you know or heard that Dr. London, [or] that Dr. Barbour and Mr. Talbote, which w[ere] of my lord's counsel and chamber, can tell a shre[wd] tale if they were examined, for it was not for n[ought] that they were put out of service; and of whom [you heard] the same. 8. Whether you have told anyone "My lord's Grace said in his privy chamber that he could defend Ridley's and Scorie's articles if they had an indifferent judge; but he would have his judge out of Germany." 9. Whether in talking of my lord's Grace you said "An solus ipse potest cœlum ruens sustinere" and what you meant by it. 10. What communication you have had, at Paul's in London or elsewhere, with the Chancellor of London, Dr. Cole or Dr. Clement, and my lord of Winchester's chaplain, Mr. Medowes, touching my Lord's Grace, Dr. London, these new opinions or enormities in Kent. 11. What communication you have had with Mr. Forde, clerk of the Privy Seal, and to what effect. 12. What communication you have had touching these matters in Kent, since the beginning of this examination, with Mr. Smyth of Canterbury, Mr. Talbote vicar of Westwell, Mr. Collens, sometime commissary here, or with Anthony Hussey touching Dr. London or the matters in Kent. 13. What communication you have had with any persons touching new opinions, these enormities in Kent, my lord's Grace, his household or any of his servants or any of the preachers, or what letters you have written or received about them. 14. Whether you were ever moved to be a doer or a witness in the premises, and by whom and when. 15. Whether you have heard say that you have been suspect, both in the Court and in the country, to be one of the conspiracy against my lord, and by whom. 16. What communication you have had openly of the princes of Germany, "and whether amongst other things you had this, 'That they were robbers and thieves,' saying 'You may see now whereunto the Gospel is come,' and what moved you so to say." 17. Whether you said "The congregation of Hadley is a worshipful congregation. If one of them were hanged against another it were not a half-penny matter," and what moved you so to say. 18. What communication you have had at London or elsewhere of Dr. Legh's being with me, and with whom you have so communed. 19. Whether you know who wrote the bill of the clergy put up against the Commissary in executing ecclesiastical jurisdiction," and who was of counsel and making thereof."

Pp. 4. Some articles marked in the margin.

Ib. p. 25.

ii. A second set of Interrogatories.

First what communication you have had by word or writing with Mr. Roper, Balthasar the surgeon, Heywood, Mr. Moore, Jermeyn Gardyner or Mr. Bekensall, and to what effect. 2. What, at your last being here, with Milles the prebendary. 3. Whether you said to Milles "Here are many matters complained on, and they are greatly delayed and goeth not forward, that I am weary of altogether." 4. Who should be the cause of such delay that no more good was done, as you thought. 5. What communication you had with Killygrewe at Bekisborne; 6. What with the Chancellor of Rochester. 7. Whether you said to him "I would all ambitious knaves were hanged. I would all maintainers of new opinions were hanged. I would all knaves that breaketh orders were hanged. I would all knaves that be against the Commonwealth were hanged." Whom you meant by each of these kinds of knaves. 8. Whether you said "What

* Underlined and noted in margin.

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should we do with my lord's Grace, seeing that Serls and Shether be in ward; for we have nothing to do there." And what moved you so to say. 9. Whether you said "Thinks my lord's Grace that is a way to a quietness in Kent to have Dr. Legh there?" and what you meant thereby. 10. Whether you have said to divers persons that you were suspect in these matters, and wherein and by whom you thought yourself suspect. 11. "Whether you said that Dr. Tailor was a man of evil judgment and noselid and brought up in the same;" what moved you so to say, wherein his judgment is evil, and by whom he was so "noseled and brought up." 12. Whether you wrote a letter to Hungarforde of Sandwich, and to what effect. 13. What communication you had with Thomas Moile about the last sessions, and whether you gave or sent him any writing, and to what effect. 14. Whether you would have had Serls and Shether to come to you secretly with their articles, and helped them to the best of your power; and to whom you said these words. 15. What writing you have received of any man, and whom, &c., touching these matters in Kent. 16. What communication you had at London, and with whom, touching Legh's being with me. 16. Who made the bill put up in the clergy's name against the Commissary for exercising jurisdiction ecclesiastic. What communication you have had touching these matters in Kent with the Chancellor of London, Dr. Cole, or Dr. Clement the physician.

Pp. 2. In the same hand as the preceding. Some articles marked in the margin.

Ib. p. 29.

VI. Depositions against the following persons:—

i. The Parson of Pluckley:—Steph. Giles said that he blessed himself daily and nightly saying *In nomine Patris, &c.*; "and then he said, in the honor of God and Our Lady and all the Company of Heaven and for all Christian souls that God would have prayed for, a *Paternoster*, an *Ave* and a Creed. To whom the parson of Pluckley said that if he knew it of truth that the said Stevyn used the same form of prayer, he would not accompany him, nor once drink with him."

ii. ° "Sir Humfray Chirden parson of St. Elphins ye first Sunday in Lent last past:"—"If Judas had gone to God and confessed his fault, saying *Peccavi* as he went in to the priests, he had not been damned."

iii. ° Vincent Ingeam:—(1) He commanded, on Easter Monday 33 Hen. VIII., that no man should read or hear the Bible read on pain of imprisonment, and cast two in prison, the one for speaking against him therein, the other for showing him the King's injunctions concerning the same. Witness, the whole parish of St. Peter's.—*In margin*: "Injunctions." (2) He repugned against the doing of the Commissary in taking down the image of St. John by the King's commandment. Witnesses, Mr. John Master, Thomas Pynnocke, Peter Holam, Daniel Cranmer, "and al Christmas men" (*sic*). *Margin*: "Images."

iv. ° "Sir Thomas Curat of Sholden [and] Thomas Sawier" have set up again 4 images taken down by the King's commandment for abuses by pilgrimages and offerings, viz., the images of St. Nicholas, St. Stephen, St. Laurence, and Our Lady. Witnesses, Thos. Southowsand, Wm. Kenerdale, and Wm. Norres. *Margin*: "Images."

v. ° Thomas Bleane of North Mongeam, when the images should have been defaced, commanded the priest and churchwardens to let them alone, "saying that such ways should continue but a while, and that they should see shortly. And an image with three crowns standeth near unto his own seat till this day. [Witnesses,] Wm. Norres and Wm. Kenerdale. *Margin*: "Images."

* These passages are marked in the margin.

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vi. ° Edw. Dyngleden of Rolwynden (1) has forsaken his own parish church at Easter for two years together and gone to Walsingham, refusing always to show the vicar a certificate that he had received the Sacrament at the accustomed times. *Margin*: "Pilgrimages." (2.) He obstinately refuses to learn his *Paternoster*, *Ave*, Creed and Ten Commandments in English.—Witness, the curate of Rolvenden, and he can declare others.

vii. ° Sir Edw. Sponer, vicar of Boughton, (1) has not declared to his parishioners the right use of ceremonies, nor shown the difference between them and works commanded by God, as required by the King's proclamations. *Margin*: "Ceremonies." (2.) Has not preached against the Bp. of Rome and set forth the Supremacy. (3.) Has not preached his quarter sermons, either at Boughton or at his benefice in the Marsh; and never declared the Evens of Saints whose days be abrogated to be no fasting days. Witness, Mr. Hawkyns, with other of both his parishes.

viii. "Archidiaconus Cantuariensis,†" the morrow of Ascension was three years, took out of the ch. of St. Andrew's in Canterbury, 3 lamp tapers burning before the Sacrament, and a coat from a rood, "and did violently break the arms and legs of the rood."

ix. Sir William Kempe, vicar of Northgate, (1) has not read the Bible since Pentecost as commanded by the Ordinary; (2) does not declare to his parishioners the right use of holy water, holy bread, bearing of candles upon Candlemas day, giving of ashes, bearing of palms, "creeping of the Cross," "for lack whereof the most part of the parish be as ignorant in such things as ever they were, and many of them do abuse holy water; insomuch that against tempests of thunder and lightning many run to the church for holy water to cast about their houses to drive away ill spirits and devils, notwithstanding the King's Majesty's proclamations in the same." 3. He has not read to them the King's injunctions "by reason whereof the parish be blind and ignorant in them. Witness, the parish."

x. Bartilmew Joye confessed to his curate in general "I am a sinner"; and, when the vicar asked him wherein, said he had confessed himself to the Lord already and would make no other confession. Wm. Kempe, vicar.

xi. John Toftes, Chr. Levenysh and Bartylmewe Joye, 17 Nov., a° 80. They pulled down all the pictures in the ch. of Northgate in Canterbury except the rood, Mary and John, the 12 Apostles, the pictures of Our Lady and St. John Baptist. (2.) On 2 Dec. 34 H. VIII., John Toftes pulled down the picture of Our Lady "and had her and the tabernacle home to his house, and there did hew her all in pieces." (3.) On 15 July *ult. preterito*, "John Toftes openly and with loud voice read the Bible in English in the church to his wife, Sterkey's wife, George Toftes' wife, to the midwife of the same parish, and to as many other as then were present."

xii. Johanna Meryweder of St. Mildred's parish, "for displeasure that she bare to a young maid named Elizabeth Celsay and her mother, made a fire upon the dung of the said Elizabeth and took a holy candle, and dropped upon the said dung 7 times; and she told her neighbours that the said enchantment would make the cule of the said maid to divide into two parts. Presented by the old schoolmaster." *In margin*: "Superstition"; and *in another hand* "She did it not, but said she would do it."

xiii. "Rauffe, the bellringer of Christchurch, at the burial of Dr. Champion, after the priest had censured [the] grave, and a boy was bearing away the censers and the coals, called again the boy and took the censers and poured the hot coals upon him in the grave, to the great slander of the said Dr. Champion, as though he had been an heretic worthy burning. Witness, all the quere that were present." (2.) "He said the King was

* These passages are marked in the margin.

† Edmund Cranmer.

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content that all images should be honored as they were wont to be. Filpot."

xiv. Mr. Shether, when he made his recantation or declaration added, "Good Christians, I take God to record that I never preached anything to you in my life but the truth.—Mr. Nevil, Mr. Scory, Mr. Toftes, Peter Kelsame, George Toftes." (2.) He preached that, by the law of God, no man ought to excommunicate, but only a priest.

xv. Coxsom, petty canon of Christchurch, made his testament by advice of Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Sandwich and Mr. Milles, and bequeathed "to every vicar of Christchurch 20*d.* that had a pair of beads and would say Our Lady's psalter for his soul; which is thought to be against the King's book last set forth in the article of prayer for the souls departed. And this was executed according to the will."

xvi. The parson of Alyngton^o "never preached in his church of Alyngton^o nor Smeth against the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome, nor set forth the King's supremacy." (2.) He has been a great setter forth in his parish of the Maid of Kent, pilgrimages, feigned relics and other superstitions, and yet never recanted or reprov'd the same. (3.) He has not declared to his parishioners "that the Eves of such holy days as be abrogate be no fasting days." (4.) On the Sundays, Candlemas day, Ash Wednesday, Palm Sunday, and Good Friday he has not declared the true use of the ceremonies used those days according to the King's proclamations.—Jas. Blechynden and Wm. Benefelde, gentlemen, Mr. Everynge, John Knyght, Jas. Toft with other.

xvii. Orphewe, curate of Lyd, has preached many times, but never against the Bp. of Rome and set forth the King's supremacy, "or at the least every quarter of a year, according to the King's proclamations and letters." (2.) He has been a great setter forth of pilgrimages, feigned relics and other superstitions, and never recanted. (3.) He has not declared in going of procession that better it were to omit the litany than the other suffrages following, according to the King's injunctions. (4.) On the Sundays, Candlemas day, Ash Wednesday, Palm Sunday and Good Friday, he has not declared the true use of holy bread, holy water and other ceremonies for those days, according to the proclamations.—Thos. Strogles, Eve Bat, Thos. Atye, Mr. Barowe town clerk, Mr. Moore and others of Lyd.

xviii. The curate of Strodmersh dissuaded men from eating white meat last Lent and rebuked them for doing so. Witness, Godfray, with others of the parish. (2.) Upon Candlemas day, Ash Wednesday, Palm Sunday and Good Friday he did not declare the true use of the ceremonies for those days. (3.) About All Hallowtide was twelve month he preached in St. Dunstan's beside Canterbury that men should love and fear God, but not trust Him too much. Wm. Laslynge, Mich. Wryght, Wm. Reve, John Bodwarde, Chr. Henry and others of the parish.

xix. Turnour. When at Chartam "he did cast no holy water, neither before the Sacrament nor upon any altar in the church, nor also before the crucifix in the rood loft, according to the laudable ceremonies, &c." (2.) "He christened 3 children upon one day and did not anoint them with holy oil, neither upon the back nor belly." (3.) "He neither incensed the crucifix in the rood loft nor any altar in the church, except the high altar, nor distributed any holy candle among his parochianes as hath been accustomed. Will'm Saunder, John Browne, Edmunde Purdue, Will'm Sacre, John Browne."

* The place is apparently Aldington, not Allington. Richard Master, the parson of Aldington, though attainted in Parliament as an accomplice of the Maid of Kent, received a pardon on the 8 July, 1534. See Vol. VII. No. 1026 (10). Smeth is only three or four miles from Aldington.

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xx. Sir James Newname and one Laurence, brother to Mr. Mores, "took down an image of Our Lady, to the which there was no offering (except candles at the purification of women) nor noted to be done there any miracles by the said image. Will'm Saunder *cum aliis qui supra.*"

xxi. The curate of Chartam that now is "casteth no holy water upon the crucifix in the rood loft, nor upon any altar in the church except the high altar. Saunder *cum aliis qui supra.*"

xxii. Scory. "He said that such superstitions were used in the church as making of crosses upon Palm Sunday, setting up of them and blessing them with the holy candle, ringing of bells in the thunder. For, think you, said he, that the Devil will be afraid or flee away cross making, hurling of holy water, ringing of bells and such other ceremonies when he was not afraid to take Christ himself and cast him on his back and set him on a pinnacle?—These things that be good of themselves may not utterly be put away, although they be abused; for then the holy Sacrament of the altar should be set aside, which is daily bought and sold." Rich. Parkhurst present; Bradkirke, priest, Mr. Shether, John Marden and Robert Colman, witnesses.

xxiii. "Serles, Dominica 8 post Trinit.—If the preacher preach error and erroneous doctrine, the simple man, though he receive it and believe it, it doth not infect or corrupt him. And this he repeated twice."* (2.) "He said also that Moises sent letters from Hell to teach the state thereof, and how men should live, and another likewise out of heaven." (3.) "Item, they say, said he, that only faith justifieth and that it maketh no matter how we do live. Christ died for us and by his blood hath washed all our sins away. Therefore what needeth us to fast or pray?"

xxiv. Sandwiche. "Do. in 70 (Septuagesima Sunday) Anno Domini 1542." "Whereas I, good Christians, have ever preached unto you truly the word of God, as I report me to the conscience of you all, yet some that have evil ears did evil report of me. But if their ears were cut off as Malchus' was and set up where every man might wonder at them, I think therein a man should not wish much against charity."

"Do. 4^a post pascha A^o Dⁿⁱ 1543.—Some, if they see other given to goodness to follow the decrees of the Holy Church, to kneel before the Blessed Sacrament, they will counsel them from the same and say *Deus in manufactis templis non habitat.* They will have none of the holy doctors. They will not have St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. Hierome, St. Gregory, Basyll, Gregory Nazianzene, &c." "Since the time that we have been given to newfangells the spirit of newfangells hath brought in the spirit of error. But what remedy then, said he, to obtain the spirit of truth again? Of that, said he, I spake last time that I preached, and showed you that we must return where we went out. We must return to our dog, to our conscience again, and that will certify us where is the truth.

"Do. 3^a, A^o D^o 1533 (*sic*).—Populus Judaicus pronus erat ad idolatriam, unde a Domino, inquit, prohibiti sunt facere ymagines; at nunc, cessante causa, viz. studio idolatriæ, cessat effectus."

xxv. Shether. That there was one straight way to the truth, which all men have gone a long time, saving a few now of late, who have wandered in divers pathways to seek a nearer way. These were like one who being clean lost continually asked his way and was told "You be clean out of the way and must turn back again to where you left." Nothing at all admonishing the people of the way which men had lost by defending

* So far the whole of these depositions are in Cranmer's hand. They are continued in another hand, but with a few interlineations now and then by Cranmer.

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and retaining the usurpation of Rome; nor of no mention that the King's majesty hath reformed the abuses of superstitious religion"; but bidding them revert to their superstition and blindness.—D. Nico. Rydley, D. Lancelot Ridley, Mr. Drumme, Mr. Scory, Mr. Broke, Mr. Nevil, Toftes, Kesham.

xxvi. Browne of Chartheham promised a lease to Jas. Terry and after the indenture was drawn discharged him because the King's title of Supremacy was left out.—Sir Ric. Tur[ner], Jas. Terry and Badcocke. (2.) At Candlemas was 12 month he, for him and his wife alone, offered candles to the rood against the King's injunctions. Witness, the whole parish. (3.) He will not pay his tithes as in times past (Turner). He repines at the collection for the aid against the Turks. Witnesses, Mr. Evias and Mr. Hedde.

xxvii. The Vicar of Chilham named Dr. Willoughby. Why he, having special commandment by the King's letters from Hull,^o "doth yet keep in his church a certain shrine gilted named St. Austin's shrine; which shrine was conveyed from St. Austin's in Canterbury unto the parish church of Chilham at the suppression of the monastery of St. Austin's." (2.) "A rood there, which had shoes of silver, being a monument of pilgrimage or offering, standeth yet still, being only spoiled of the monument. Mr. Commissary can tell of it." (3.) "Item, he said that images had power of God to help sick people vowing unto them, the communication then being of Our Lady of Cutupstrete between the said vicar and one Dawson of Chartham, miller, being present Mr. Petite, the chantry priest of Chiham (*sic*) and the parish priest of Chilham." (4.) "Md. of his incontinency, to examine Stryngar and his wife and the curate of Molishe." (5.) "Md. that Potter's wife was banished out of Feversham for her suspect living with Dr. Willoughby, and also was compelled to forsake Chilham for the same about 2 or 3 years past, and yet she remaineth in the company of the said Doctor." (6.) "Wherefore he reported in Canterbury and Chilham, about Whitsuntide last past, that 2 or 3 of my lord of Canterbury's servants would have bett him and how they knew that they were my lord of Canterbury's servants."—Friderick's widow of St. Elphies, Leonard Stryngar. (7.) "Whether he did not imagine that they were his servants, to bring him and his servants into slander."

xxviii. Burgrave, a bricklayer. To examine him of these words:—"That my lord of Canterbury preached like a worshipful prelate that prayed 7 years before the Bishop of Rome fell that the said Bishop might be expelled this realm."—*Margin*: "Mr. Evias of Chartheham, Maistres Dartenall." (2.) Whether he said that 20 in Canterbury would say as much as he had said, adding that it became my lord of Canterbury to preach as Mr. Hadley did, and other mo of the old fashion." (3†.) "To examine Sir Anthony Browne's chaplain what words he spake of me at Wickam in the presence of one Gybbes of Westbere. Examine first the said Gibbes, young Toftes and Anthony May of Fordich." (4†.) "To examine Kempe what treason he knoweth by Toftes Starkey." (5†.) "Item, Mr. Crosse for keeping of Advent fast." (6†.) "Item, to examine Sir Thomas Bynge, parson of Milton, by whose means the image of St. Margaret, taken down by the virtue of the King's letters sent from Hull, was set up again, and how many of Chartam were of counsel thereof." (7†.) "Md., to examine the complaint of Bridge and Barton."

Pp. 10.

1b. p. 39.

VII. Further depositions.

Against Serles for a sermon made in the chapterhouse of Christch. in Aug. 1543 on the text *Ex fructibus &c.* and other sermons elsewhere. He

^o Dated 4 Oct. 1541. See Vol. XVI. No. 1262.

† Nos. (3) to (7) are all in Cranmer's hand.

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warned his hearers against preachers who said no matins, mass nor even-song once in a quarter and never confessed nor "occupied" porteous or mass-book, or used vocal prayer.—(Witness D. Thornden.) At Leneham on the feast of Assumption of Our Lady last he said, as the moon was full at 14 days, even so Mary was conceived fully with Christ when she was 14 years old; also, that if one had looked in Mary when she was full conceived with Christ he should have perceived him in his mother's womb with a bush of thorns on his back; that Mary bore Christ poorly for she had no fire, but begged a coal of one and a stick of another to warm her child; that she nourished her son with milk, not material milk but milk that came from heaven; for no woman can nourish her child with material milk but she that is conceived by knowledge of man; that all the faith of the world remained in Mary only for 3 days and 3 nights from the death of Christ till his Resurrection, and her sorrows were more painful than Christ's but for death only; that when Christ ascended into Heaven many ascended with him, to bear witness of it. (Witnesses, Sir Rauff Post, clk., Robert Burges, John Colier, John Furner, Jas. Perry.) On 12 Aug. he preached in the parish ch. of Ashford that prayer was not acceptable to God but in the church only, alleging the text *Domus mea domus orationis vocabitur*; he also discouraged men from reading the Bible, saying "You fellows of the new trickery that go up and down with your Testaments in your hands, I pray you what profit take you by them?"* He also said, as Adam was expelled from Paradise for meddling with a tree of knowledge. "even so we for meddling with the Scripture of Christ." He also preached that there were some who said "that part of the *Ave Maria* was made by a strumpet." In one sermon he preached "that Christ in the gospel confounded Mary Magdalen with 2 parables, likening her to an alestake and to a poor woman whom an Emperor had married and in his presence did lie with a leporous lazar man." He preached in Kennington ch. on Good Friday 1542 "that as a man was creeping the cross upon Good Friday the image loosed itself off the cross and met the man before he came at the cross and kissed him." "He preached at the burial of Mr. Boys that by the receiving of the Sacraments and penance all a man's deadly sins were forgiven clearly, but the venial sins remained; and for them they that died should be punished except they were relieved by masses and diriges after their death." "He preacheth no sermon but one part of it is an invective against the other preachers of Christ's Church."†

20 Sept. 1543.—Scorye.

He preached at St. Elphie's on Ascension Day 1541 that there is none in Heaven but Christ only. (*Note by Cranmer*: "Bradkirke priest, Mr. Shether, John Marden, Rob. Colman; these four be witness against all the articles of Ridley and Scory in the first detection made to me 2 years past.") "He preached in August last in the Chapter house of Christ church that no man may pray in anywise in Latin or other tongue, except he understand what he prayeth; adding that priests and clerks do offend, taking any money or reward for saying *Dirige* and mass." (*Note by Cranmer*: Dr. Thornden.) He says that some preachers brought in their sermons *Gesta Romanorum*, persuading the people that it was the Gospel or the Bible. (*Note by Cranmer*: Dr. Thornden.) He preached the 4th Sunday in Lent 1541 in Christchurch, Canterbury, that only faith justifieth, and he that doth deny that only faith doth justify would deny, if he durst be so bold, that Christ doth justify. (*Note by Cranmer*: Gardiner, Hunt, Cockes

* This latter charge is inserted in Cranmer's hand.

† This sentence is in Cranmer's hand.



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of Christchurch.) He preached at Christchurch "that the supper of the Lord which is *Sacrificium et hostia* is not *hostia pro peccatis* but *hostia laudis*." "He preached at Faversham *in festo Dedicationis ecclesie* Anno 1542 that the dedications of material churches was instituted for the Bishops' profits, and that he could not see by Scripture that they might use any such fashions for that purpose; for they use conjurations and then they must conjure the Devil out of the ground, or out of the lime and stone; and if so, then it were as well necessary for every man's house to be consecrate or dedicate. Item, admit, quod he, that the dedication of the same were lawful, yet the Bishops should always preach, for that is their office, and other men might and may consecrate them as well as they. Item, he said This sumptuous adorning of churches is against the old fashion of the primitive Church. They had no such copes or chalices nor other jewels, nor gildings, nor paintings of images as we now have, and therefore if I were curate I would sell all such things, or lay them to pledge to help the poor." (Note by Cranmer: John Seth, Rich. Dryland, Lawrence Manby, John Hampton, Nich. Burdwast, Joseph Beverslay, T. Transham, John Pellayne, Clement Norton, Tho. Dove, Tho. Okinfelde, Raynold Becke, Will'm a Moore, Ro. Fynes, Rich. Sticknay.)

[“Item, at Christmas last there was a general procession by the King's Majesty. Mr. Scory preached these words: Every country hath a custom to choose a patron, as England hath chosen St. George, Scotland St. Andrew, thinking rather by intercession of Saints to obtain the victory of their enemies. But, good people, quod he, for as much as Saints be circumscrip, it is not possible for that Saint that is in the North to hear the prayer that is made in the South, nor that Saint that is in the South to hear the prayer that is made in the North.”]°

Most of the above sayings of Scory are noted by Cranmer in the margin as “Error,” “slanderos” or “seditious.”

20 Sept. 1543.—Shether.

He preached at Sandwich, 23 June 1542 that Baptism takes away only original sin (Cr. “Heresy”); and on the 29 July 34 Hen. VIII. that every man since the Passion of Christ has as much free will as Adam had in Paradise (Cr. “Error”); also that the new preachers with the liberty of the Gospel have caused our living to be worse than the Turks; that Zachary and Elizabeth his wife kept all the commandments, and that it was a light thing for every man to keep them if he would; that if a man sinned after baptism he must purchase remission by penance like Mary Magdalen; also of a king that had a leprosy and had a vision to go to Jordan to wash and be made whole; but in going he thought the well waters of his own country would be as good and turned back and washed in them, but, not being cured, went to Jordan and so was made whole. He compared a man's conscience to a dog, and said “Beware of these false preachers, which preach to you new fangells. Will you know how to discern a true preacher from a false? You have a dog, which is your conscience. Whensoever you shall come to any sermon ask your dog what he saith unto it. If he say it be good, then follow it; but if your dog bark against it and say that it is naught, then beware and follow it not; adding these words: If you will ask your conscience what she thinketh of such new fangles as is brought into the Church of God, she will say that they be naught.”—“He also preached that no men nowadays sayeth that holy water signifieth of Christ's blood. O, these are very glorious words; but it is not fit, good Christians, that such new fangles and phantasies of men should be brought into the Church of God.

“Item, in all his sermons he commonly useth to make invections against

* This item is crossed out.

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the other preachers of this Cathedral Church, making the people believe that the preachers of the Church preach nothing but a carnal liberty, new-fangle errors and heresies against the blessed Sacrament of the Altar, against free will, auricular confession, prayer, fasting and all good works.—D. Thornden." (This article and three of the preceding are inserted in Cranmer's hand.)

22 Sept. 1548.

Broke preached on Palm Sunday was 12 month that masters and mistresses were bound to eat eggs, butter and cheese in Lent to give example to their households and he depreciated the ceremonies of the Church. (Ws., Gardner, Milles, Bul, Thos. Wod.)

24 Sept. 1548.—Thomas Carden vicar of Lynne said in Selling church two or three years ago that he supposed St. Katharine was rather a devil in Hell than a saint in Heaven; that it was wrong for people to say they should receive their Maker at Easter, but they should say We shall receive our housel. In his own church he preached that the water of the font is no better than other water. (Ws., Sir Rob. Browne, vicar of Selling, Ric. Poole and Th. Dilnot—C. in a separate note makes the first "dom. Rich'us Browne.")

22 Sept. 1548.—Mr. Ridley, prebendary, preached at St. Stephen's in Rogation week 82 H. VIII. that "auricular confession was but a mere positive law, and ordained as a godly mean for the sinner to come to the priest for counsel; but he could not find it in Scripture." (Ws., Parkehurst, Hunt, the vicar of St. Paul's); "that there was no meeter term to be given to the ceremonies of the Church than to call them beggarly ceremonies." (Ws., Parkehurst, Hunt, Gardiner.) The *Te Deum* has been commonly sung in English at Horne where he is vicar. (Ws., Mr. Seth, Wm. Lee, Steph. Sayer and others of the parish.)

24 Sept. 1548.—Joan Froncho denied the Sacrament of the Altar, saying it was but a figure or memory of Christ's Passion and has spoken against the ceremonies of the Church.

Henry Tillet is suspected to be of evil opinions, has spoken against the ceremonies of the Church and has read the Bible contrary to the King's injunctions.

Nich. Hugot, Ric. Pemyll, Geoff. Bayle and Rob. Tofte are vehemently suspected of evil opinions.

26 Sept. 1548.—Drumme preached in Christchurch against praying in an unknown tongue, and said the psalmody in the Church, if not understood, was taking God's name in vain; so those who do not know Latin should pray in the mother tongue; that "the material Church" was a thing to satisfy the affection of man, not that God required it, like a toy which a father gives to his child, not to please himself. [He preached in Christchurch on Whitsunday last that images were very dangerously permitted in the Church, and that they who went about to take away the reading of the Bible went about to pluck Christ's words and the Holy Ghost's from the people; that the Holy Ghost was neither in this place nor in that, as Christ was never in Italy nor spoke of Italy; "but if thou wilt have the Holy Ghost, said he, seek him in His word and in thy heart."]^o

26 Sept. Lancaster, parson of Pluckley, uses no holy water in the church porch and great part of his parish do not receive holy bread. In going

* Crossed out.

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on procession he does not rehearse *Sancta Maria* or any other Saints' names. When told that Stephen Giles in his presence and that of Henry Giles and others said that he blessed himself daily and nightly *In nomine Patris*, &c. and that he said a *Paternoster*, an *Ave* and a Creed in honor of God and Our Lady, &c., the parson said that if he knew that Giles had used that form of prayer he would never accompany him or drink with him. This Giles has acknowledged to be true before Sir Thomas Moyle.

The curate of Much Mongeam, 24 Sept., 1543.—In going on procession he will sing no litany.

Rob. Newington, 24 Sept. 1543.—Refuses to come to the Sepulchre at Easter "unless there were bread and drink there," and has rebuked others for doing it. "He hath refused and resisted against making of lights about the rood loft;" says "it is idolatry to the Sepulture," and refuses to go in procession.

Thos. Makeblyth of Canterbury, barber, 26 Sept. 1543.—Did not bear palm last Palm Sunday, but read the Bible in procession time. On Easter day he went into a corner at the Resurrection time and went not a procession as others did.

Mr. Isaac took a priest named Sir Thomas, put him in secular apparel and made him a horsekeeper.

21 Sept. 1543.—Margaret Toftes the younger said, 25 July last in Northgate parish, that images in the church were devils and idols, and wished the church and they were set on fire. She also said "that her daughter could piss as good holy water as the priest could make any." She warned the parish clerk's servant not to bring any holy water to her house and said the water in her well was as good. "She said that it cannot be read in Scripture that Our Lady should be in Heaven." She has not crept to the Cross on Good Friday or Easter day for three years past, nor any of her house. She said openly in the Church on Good Friday that it was abominable idolatry to see it.

Marg. Toftes senior has not crept to the Cross for three years, nor any of her household; said it was abominable idolatry and she would creep to the Lord in her heart, which was the right creeping.

Mrs. Starkey said it was idolatry to creep to the Cross.—On examination she denied this. (*Cr.'s hand.*)

Marg. Toftes the elder, among other words, said "When my lord of Canterbury's Grace comethe down to Canterbury we trust to have a day against you," and divers other "threpenyng" words. She said she would speak to Mr. Commissary to command all the curates in Canterbury to read the Bible as they have of late done. "Bradford saying, he shall then do contrary to the King's ordinances, Act and injunctions, she said again, It is the more pity that God's Word shall so little be set by that it may not be read openly."

Tho. Hasylden of Elmestede spoke contemptuously of the King's injunctions, saying "A fart for them;" asked why he should do more reverence to the Crucifix than to the gallows; said he knew his words would be disclosed and he would come to his answer; also, "that and he could live without sin he were as good as God." *Added by Cr.* "He was commanded by Sir Thos. Moyle to set up images which he had taken down and to garnish them. He hath set them up but not garnished them."

Hamond Bett said that when he died he would neither have ringing nor singing nor any manner of alms deed to be done for his soul, and cared not whether he were buried in a ditch. He repented that ever he did so much good deeds for his father's soul.

22 Sept. 1543.—Humfray Cotton, priest, "said there be heresies in the Bible" and "that every Christian man being regenerate by the Sacrament

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of baptism and holpen by the Grace of God is in as full state of free will as Adam was before his fall. (*Cr. interlines*: "Upon Good Friday last the collect for the Bishop of Rome was remaining in his Mass book, with this word *Papa*.") He has a book of prophecies.

26 Sept. 1548.—"Thomas Cawby, parson of Wicheling, said openly in a general (*sic*) kept at Tonge for the deanery of Sittingbourne at dinner that he said no matins these four or five years; which words are offensive to many persons, both spiritual and temporal."

23 Sept. 1548.—John Riche denies that God ever made fasting days. "Item, that the Imberying days were made by the intercession of one Emme, the Bishop of Rome's concubine, and therefore he will not fast them, nor none other."

"John Castelen for sale of images not abused, as Our Lady, St. Anne."

"George Wyborne did head and quarter St. Stephen, and also burned him."

"John Chapman of Appuldore said that Henry Geldyng and other honest men there caused him to commit idolatry, because he did creep to the Cross more for company than for devotion."—"He repugneth against the lights of the Crossbeam."

22 Sept. 1548.—Swan, vicar of Sheldewyche, preached to his parishioners about twelve months past "Christ did not die, neither for you nor for me, nor your fathers nor my fathers, but for the fathers of the old law, and left us to be saved by our works."

John Thatcher, younger, "on Candlemas Even was Twelve-month told unto one Starkey, a barber of Canterbury, that the Bible was made by the Devil."—*Added by Cr.*: "He said that my lord of Canterbury was a maintainer of heretics.—[Witness] Fysh of Canterbury."

22 Sept. 1548.—Norton, vicar of Feversham, in Lent last dissuaded his parishioners from eating white meat, and rebuked them that did eat, contrary to the King's licence. He has taken away the Bible out of the church, contrary to the King's injunctions. He bade one Young wife take holy water and other sorcery for the piles.

22 Sept.—Mr. Drumme, preacher of Canterbury, preached on Whitsunday last that images were dangerously permitted in the church, alleging Deut. iv "*Ne errore decepti adoremus et colamus ea*; also "that they which went about to take away the reading of the Bible did even go about to pluck Christ's words and the Holy Ghost's from the people, as the Bishop of Rome hath done in time past; which, by restraining the people from reading the Bible, took first an occasion by that mean of his usurped power." Also that the Holy Ghost was neither in this or that, &c. (see above).

Mr. Scorye. "About Christmas last when there was a general procession commanded by the King, Mr. Scorye, preacher of Christ's [church] in Canterbury, said these words: Every country hath a custom to choose a private patron, as England hath chosen St. George," &c. (see p. 305).

21 Sept. 1548.—Ro. Strawghwyn said on Wednesday of the Rogation week last at Davyngton, "You be not bound to believe anything which is not written or contained in the Holy Scripture, nor ought to believe any other thing than God's word found in Holy Scripture;" and in the same sermon, as touching praying to Saints, "I deny it quite, quod he, knacking thereat his fingers," adding that Saints could neither help us nor hear us; also that holy water was no better than other water. (*A number of witnesses' names here inserted by Cr.*)

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7 Nov. 1541.—“I, John Tofer, parson of St. George’s in Canterbury, did write unto my curate John Paris and the churchwardens, Mr. Rand and Mr. Bartilmewe, to take down the image of St. George, at the commandment of Mr. Commissary, being then in London. If it be not done before my coming home I will see it done myself according to my master’s letter. I and the churchwardens did take down the image. The Friday after, Mr. Commissary sent for the foresaid John Paris, curate, and the churchwardens aforesaid, and asked whether you have pulled down the image of St. George or no. They made answer and said Yea. Have ye cut it in pieces? They said No. Then said the Commissary It is not only the King’s Majesty’s pleasure to have such images abused to be pulled down, but also to be disfigured, and nothing of such images to remain, with the tabernacle. Mr. Rande made this answer and said he thought it not the King’s gracious pleasure, where no common offering was, to pull down such pictures, being patron of England and the church dedicate in the name of the holy Saint. Why not, said the Commissary, as well as the Crucifix? We have no patron but Christ. Then answered Mr. Rand If you pull down the Crucifix, then pull down all. For the more surety he commanded this to be done, and his sumner, John Brigges, to see it done. Other cause had they none but because he was borne in procession on St. George’s day in the honor of God and the King, with Mr. Mayor, the aldermen, their wives, with all the commons of the same going in procession. Witness of this John Toffer, parson, John Paris, curate, Christopher Ovyngton, Gregory Rond, Bartilmew Peters, Robert Lawrence, Edward Cotles, with moo.”

26 Sept.—“John Starkey said that the rood light should not be lighted but when it pleased him, and although the King had suffered light before the rood yet he gave no commandment to light them.”

“Starkey spake other words specified in the detection of North gate.”

Thos. Dalle came to St. Andrew’s ch. in Canterbury A^o 82 H. VIII. on Easter day and, when he had received the sacrament, Thos. Wayneffette, churchwarden, came with the chalice to give him wine. “The chalice was not covered with a cloth but bare. Take the chalice with the towel in your hand, as other folks do, quod Wayneffet. Dale said that Almighty God did make he (*qu.* his?) hand as well as He did the priest’s; and so willingly and presumptuously did take the chalice in his bare hand, comparing that the priest’s hand is no better than his.”

Walmair. “The parish is destitute of a perpetual vicar; the endowment of the vicarage is not sufficient for a priest’s living.” “The priest and clerk have taken down images, not abused, and brent them.”

26 Sept. 1548.—Wm. Kempe, vicar of Northgate, Canterbury, is denounced for not declaring the ceremonies and their significance, and that he hath not read the Bible, nor the King’s injunctions.

The vicar of Stallefeld said at Lenneham on Tuesday before Lammas day that it was no error to preach the Bp. of Rome Supreme head of the Church until the King had enacted the contrary.

23 Sept.—John Parkehurst of Lenneham said on Tuesday before Lammas that the doctrine that was taught 20 or 80 years ago was as good as the doctrine which was set forth nowadays.

Mr. Batterste of Canterbury and Mr. Salter, one of the King’s beadmen, procured men to subscribe to a bill devised by them “for the declaration of Sir Humfray Cherdian, parson of St. Alphege’s, while he was in examination before my Lord’s Grace of Canterbury at Lambeth, as Jo. Uggden, Rauf. Albright, Robert Abseon and Jo. Barton, can witness. And the said Mr. Batterste said unto Jo. Uggden that Mr. Gardener and Mr. Shether should

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quail for troubling of the said Sir Humfray; whereas indeed the named Mr. Gardener and Shether disclosed nothing but as they were required by my Lord's Grace's letters to signify unto his Grace what they thought worthy of reformation, other in him or in any other; by reason of which fact and words of the said Mr. Batterste it is thought that other do fear the rather to show their minds to speak in like causes, and specially now at this time."

"As one Father Hardes, the King's beadman, ending his prayer, said, Jesus Christ very God and man, one told him that Christ was not man, and in further reasoning said that Christ appearing after his resurrection was but a spirit. This tale the said Father Herdes hath showed secretly to Mr. Shether, and it is to be feared (if it be true) that the parson, which rehearsed it once hath rehearsed it oftener."

"Mr. Commissary, Dr. Nevenson, rebuked, on Lent was 12 month, Sir John Write, priest, dwelling in St. Alphege's because he would not absolve Barthelmew Joy without any confession made of any crime or fault as the said Sir Write can testify."

Jas. Hardes examined says "that George Hardes about 7 months past in the choir of Christchurch at the elevation of the Chalice said to this inquisite praying thus: Almighty God, my blessed Saviour, both God and man, preserve me this day and ever from my mortal enemy the Devil. At which prayer George Herdes, standing by, said to this deponent, What, cousin? Why pray you so far? He is God and no man. Why, quod he, what make you of Christ? Did he not rise, both God and man? No, quod George. He rose God, but not man, for he rose but in Spirit, Whereunto I answered, I believe that he rose both God and man; *nullo alio presente.*"

Raymond Buckemer said "that the Sacrament of the Altar was bread as other bread was, and that the knave priests did receive him before noon and did piss and shit him at hooreys arses at afternoon."

21 Sept.—John Benson of Alhalond parish in Canterbury "spake in contempt of the Sacrament of extreme unction thus: If I should chance to be sick and die I had as leve to smethe my cote, quod he, therewith as his body; for I can sweat fast enough."

"John Benson and Joyse his wife talking of Our Lady said that she, viz. Mary, should have borne Christ asking her no leave."

21 Sept. 1543.—Ric. Turner said on Passion Sunday that Almighty God was the soul priest and sung the last mass of requiem, and other masses profiteth not them that be departed.

21 Sept.—Hugh Cooper of Tenterden said, 18 Feb. last, that God was neither pleased with fasting nor discontent with eating. On the 4 March last he preached that neither alms deeds, fasting, nor prayer did help the soul, but faith only; also that whoever trusted to have help by the prayers of any person that ever God made committed idolatry. He inverted the order of the *Confiteor*, omitting the name of Mary and All Saints. He preached 28 April that God did not regard the prayers but the persons. *Added by Cr.*:—On the 6 May he said "On Saturday you shall have Whitsun Even. You need not to fast except you will."

21 Sept. 1543.—Archebolde of Faversham. "I will, quod he, come to my ghostly father and show to him I have sinned in the 7 deadly sins and have broken the 10 commandments, and misspent my 5 wits and will desire him of his ghostly counsel." Sir Simon Oxley, priest, said to him "If I were your ghostly father, I would neither absolve you nor give you penance." He answered "Hast thou authority to absolve me or give me

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penance? Nay, thou mayest keep sheep." "Christ said mass upon the Mount of Calvary and that is sufficient for my soul."

23 Sept., Hedcrone.—Thos. Baker, John Tonge and Nic. Terry refuse laudable ceremonies and commonly sit in the church or are in the alehouse at the time of procession. John Fishecock the younger will not receive the pax but is ready to strike the children that bring it. He was not confessed this year after the common sort, but thus:—first, without *Benedicite*, he said "I knowledge to God that I am a grievous sinner, and none so grievous as I, for I am not able to keep the commandments; for whoso offendeth in one offendeth in all. And therefore I cry God mercy."

24 Sept.—Anthony Ager, shoemaker, and Simon Castelyn of Canterbury said "that God is in no place made by man's hands." Castelyn also said "that a book named the King's book was made at a Spital house in London."

26 Sept. 1548.—Robert Howe, vicar of Newington juxta Sittingbourne, has pulled down many images in his ch., *e.g.* of Our Lady of Pity, patroness of the church, the Trinity, St. Stephen, of Our Lady, of Christ, of St. Thomas the Apostle, "the which two he sent to London and were set up there." He scraped off the gilding of divers other images.

26 Sept. 1548.—The vicar of St. Mary, Sandwich. Sundry images taken down by him, to the value of £80; the parish ch. of St. James Sandwich prostrated by Ric. Butler with his assistance.

Against the Commissary by Wm. Orphen, curate of Lydd:—"Articuli in quibus sentio M'rum Christoferum Nevenson merito reformandum." 1. He usurps the office of absolving, not having the power of the keys (*potestatis clavem qu. for potestatem clavium?*). 2. He tries to abrogate a devout Christian rite, warning people not to take holy water to sprinkle their houses. 3. "Precepit quoque ne quis morientem cereo benedicto (ut appellitant) consignet." 4. "Ignoranti sententiam intulit, nulla suspensione previa." 5. "Complures in visitatione libellos perspexi illi pro reformatione traditos: pecunia vero pro dimissione curiæ exacta, nullam prorsus reformationem adhibuit; quo nihil zeli ad ecclesiam se habere comprobatur." 6. He forbade absolution to be given to persons unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer and creed in English. "Si vero propter senium aut discendi in ydoneitatem merito excusentur, absolvantur in Latinis, ita ut se absolutos esse non agnoscant." *Underneath is written*: The Vicar of Boughton subtus Blean. The Curat of New and Old Romney. The Curat of Hernehill.

24 Sept.—Thos. Holly of St. Clement's of Sandwich has for four years refused to follow the Cross in procession. He has also refused to bear his candle and palm at the times approved by the King; which has occasioned much murmuring. He and Wm. Morris pulled down sundry images in St. Clement's church.

21 Sept. 1548.—Bland, in a sermon at Faversham the 23d Sunday after Trin., said the mass was no satisfaction for sin but only a remembrance of Christ's passion. He said that the sight of the image of St. Michael with the balance was enough to bring a man to the Devil; that no man may pray to saints for anything; that particular confession was not necessary; that to kneel or bow to a cross, yea, though it were the very cross that Christ died on, was idolatry; that bps. did make priests for money, yea though they could scanty read, and he knew it to be so; that setting up candles before the Sacrament was superstitious. He preached in Lynsted ch. on St. Matthues day, 1542, that auricular confession was not scriptural, nor in the law of God. "I marvel, quod he, why it is used in the Church;

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also, quod he, it hath been often put down." He said in a sermon at Staple on Mary Magdalen's day: "John Baptist had his head smitten off for speaking of the truth; and so, nowadays, for speaking of the truth, many have their heads broken." He said he was no changeling but would abide by what he said. He said in his ch. of Addisham (Cr. has written "Staple" over) 18 March, 1542, that if the people knew what abominable words are said in the hallowing of palms, they would not bear them; also, that he had commandment of certain of the Council to set forth such things; that he could not find in his conscience to say or sing *Ave Res* before the rood, for it was plain idolatry; that the image of the Trinity is not to be suffered and he cannot find *Trinitas* throughout Scripture, but that Athanasius put it in his *Symbolum*; that it is not consonant to the law of God that we should cry or call to Saints, or sing or say the litany before the hallowing of the font, "nor other times, ne no procession commanded." In the mass book is plain detestable heresies, and in the mass also. God is not pleased with lights before the Sacraments. In a sermon made at Boughton under the Bleane, 18 April 1541, he said the mass did not profit for sins, else Christ had died in vain. On 4 Feb. last he preached "that auricular confession was the most abomination that could be." On St. Stephen's day, 34 H. VIII. he said in the parish of Northgate, Canterbury, "that if women did understand what was read and sung in the matins, mass and evensong, they would be ashamed one of another; for there was in it both heresy and treason." He said on Candlemas day last at St. John's a' Cant' "that if the people knew what the words were that the priest sayeth when he layeth his hand upon your heads after your confession, you would be ashamed to hear them, for it is an abomination to speak them. And I would think myself the worse, quod he, a month after, to speak such words." In Northgate parish he said "If you knew what abominations are in the words of absolution which the priest sayeth over you when you be shriven, you would abhor them;" also "that in the christening of children priests be murderers."

26 Sept. 1543.—John Boucher of Fretynden said "that matins and evensong was no better than rumbling of tubs"; also that mass and *dirige* were not laudable. Cr.: "Offensive."

Clerk of Hedcorn has books of Tyndall and Frith.

21 Sept. 1543.—Jo. Toftes is noted as a common maintainer and harbourer of persons accused of heresies, and of persons who have made themselves priests and were none, as Giles Barham, a monk of Dover that celebrated in Northgate ch. and heard confessions in Lent. He kept Joan Boucher in his house after she was accused. He "was surety for one John Clercke that brake their fast on Easter anno d. R. xxxijth in the morning with a calf's head, and Joan Boucher with him; which would the same day have received their Maker." He was surety for Joan Clerk's forthcoming; "which Clerk fled." His house has been the resort of Bland, Tournour, the parson of Hothefeld, "Jonas the priest, that was married to a man's daughter of Barham at St. John's Hospital, and after commonly resorted to Toftes' house." He said in Easter week last that it was abominable idolatry to kneel before the Sepulture; and, since, that it was no honor to God to have lights set up, for Christ is *Lux mundi*. He assisted and defended Joan Boucher in the consistory of Canterbury when she was detected as a sacramentary. When asked by Andrew Kempe why he had spoiled the images, he said he had done nothing but his Prince's commandment.

24 Sept. 1543.—Chr. Levenyshe pulled down certain images in Canter-

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bury and in the par. ch. of Our Lady of Northgate and in St. Peter's violently. He burned the bones of St. Blase in St. Peter's parish in his own house, as appears by record in the Court hall with his own hand.

26 Sept. 1548.—Nic. Fitzwilliams on the 5 Aug. 85 H. VIII. maintained that prayers did not help souls departed and explained the *De profundis* in English.

Turnour christened 3 children in one day without anointing them either on the back or breast, and taught some children in Northgate parish to say the *Ave Maria* in English.

21 Sept. 1548.—It is complained that Mr. Nevinson in a visitation at Sevington commanded the clergy to give no absolution to those who could not say the *Paternoster* and *Credo* in English, "or at the least, their age and simplicity considered, to absolve them in Latin, so that they knew not that they were or be absolved." He commanded the curates to warn their parishioners to carry no holy water home to their houses; and that they should bless no person departing this life with the holy candle. Presentations have been made in sundry visitations of things worthy of reformation, but nothing has been done but only dimission money received. He wished absolution deferred till Easter to persons who could not say the *Paternoster* and *Creed* in English, and then given with their communion. He asked, where will you find auricular confession in Scripture? And being reminded of those who came to John the Baptist confessing their sins, pointed out that that was public. He commanded that the curates and people should go on procession in harvest time only on holy days. Sir Jas. Newnam, a priest of Chartham, in his *Conjitor* refused to rehearse the name of Our Lady, and he said it was against his conscience to cense the crucifix; "which things presented by the churchwardens to Mr. Commissary was never punished." When told that Jo. Clerke and Joan Bowcher had eaten a calf's head on Easter day in the morning, Mr. Commissary answered "If they have broken their fast to-day let them have their rights to-morrow." He pulled down the images in Northgate ch., and had home to his house the pictures of Our Lady with the tabernacle, and hewed her all in pieces, with other pictures of the Apostles. He commanded Anth. Persons to read and expound the Bible on Palm Sunday in All Hallows' ch. Canterbury; which when the parson refused, he brought a token from Mr. Commissary so to do; "whereby he did read, and it is said that by sufferance of him and such other evil persons, hath caused such mischief in this diocese." He caused images to be hewn in pieces at Ashford and compelled the curate to say he did it. He cast the parson of Pevyngton's beads into the fire in derision and gave him a penny for them.

"Dr. Nevinson in Lent was 12 month rebuked one Sir John Write, priest dwelling in St. Alpheis, because he would not absolve Bartylmew Joye without any confession made of any crime or fault."

Raynold Buckemer of Boxley taken before Sir Chr. Halles, knt., at Maidstone 82 H. VIII. for a sacramentary "was delivered in writing to Mr. Nevinson, Commissary, by Harry Cleke, servant to the said Sir Christopher, with his detection by Raf Joneson; which Rauf delivered the said Buckemer to the Commissary and the witness also; which Commissary treped one John Todd. Which Buckemer was for a while in ward in my Lord's Grace's palace; but he went at large and did pluck hemp; and after the death of Sir Christopher Hallis, or a little before, the same Buckemer was sent home again unpunished, contrary to the King's laws. And this bearing and favor and such like hath been great courage to other evil doers concerning evil opinions."

[Here follows a letter from John Milles to Cranmer.]

"Pleaseth your Grace, most of the vulgar people think the foundation of

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these errors in these parts cometh by the fault of heresies not punished set forth by Joan Baron, sometime called Joan Bucher of Westgate, she being a prisoner detect of heresies, being in prison, set at liberty, free for any man to common with her, which is against the law of God and of our Sovereign King."

1. She being a prisoner for 2 years, more or less, no evidence was brought against her, though she manifestly denied the Sacrament of the Altar with many slanderous words, her own confession remaining with the spiritual officers. 2. When delivered by the temporal judge into the hands of your officers, your Commissary would have delivered her by proclamation as a "gynteles" person; "whereupon I came in and said Mr. Commissary ye do not well to deliver her by proclamation, for her own confession hath condemned her. Then said Mr. Commissary, Be you all able to prove that you have spoken? And so caused me with many other worshipful folk to justify. Then said I, Sir, [her] own confession is in your registry. Then Mr. Commissary made answer and said, I have inquired for them, but I cannot find them. But I will look them out, for shorting of the matter." On Palm week next after, Mr. Commissary calling forth many of his witnesses sent for me to examine me. "I said, Sir, I marvel why ye do thus trouble yourself and other. If ye had sent to your officer for her confession ye should need no other business. Then said he, I have done so, but I cannot find them. Then I made him answer, Sir, it is not so; for within these 2 days they were forthcoming. Then said Mr. Commissary, Can you fetch them? And I made answer, No, I think Mr. Draper will not deliver them unto me. But if it please you to send your servant with me I am sure he will deliver them." And so he sent his servant with me and I brought them. And, as soon as he had read them, he discharged 5 or mo of their examination; and, as all we took it, which were or should have been examined, if our tales had not been according, it had been for her discharge and to our high rebuke.

"Then next court day appointed for that matter, he declared her to be an heretic, both by her confession and also by witness; which thing she utterly denied. But then, said he, you cannot deny it, but said to her without any confession on her part of her fault or offences, or without any requiring of her part of any pardon, You have a thing to stick to which may do you good. I advise you to stick to it. Then did she bring forth the King's pardon which was given to the Anabaptists for their deliverance^o, repenting themselves. Which pardon, what else it contained, be it in your judgment.

"Also, at that time Toftes the elder stood in the Consistory there pleading her cause for her defence, where before he never was proctor in that court, nother sythe.

"Also, at that time came forth to the Court the parson of Westbere with 2 honest men of the parish, that said that they heard her husband say that she was abjured at Colchester. Then said Mr. Commissary Do you know it for truth that she was abjured? No, said they, but thus said her husband. Then said Mr. Commissary, I take you for no witness in this point, and so delivered her, she requiring no pardon, nor confessing her offence why the pardon should be ministered to her.

"Witness to this John Milles, priest.

"Also, there was one Jonas was married at St. John's house without Northgate to the daughter of one Marsh of Barham, he being a priest, as the voice went, but the truth is, she is married unto another, and Jonas stale away.

"Also, one Mr. Store ("Scory" by *v. in margin*) preached in St. Elphis church upon Ascension day was 12 month saying, Ye have a saying, the

* See Vol. XIV., Pt. i., No. 374.

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child which is born between man and wife, it is born in original sin, and so it is: And ye say that the sin is taken away by the water of baptism, but it is not so. But look how that the wife that occupieth the fire all the day and at night covereth it with ashes to preserve the fire; so doth the sin remain under the Sacrament.

"Also, Anthony Parson read a lecture upon Palm Sunday last past saying it was the office of the Father of Heaven to make Heaven and Earth and all that is in them.

"Also, he said that it was the office of the Second Person to die by his Passion to redeem man.

"Also, it was the office of the Holy Ghost to give wit and knowledge to the Apostles."

[“The same Sunday Thos. Makebley, barber, sat in the church all the procession time and bore no palm nor would follow the procession.”^o Also, upon Easter day following, at the Resurrection, followed not the procession as all other people did.”

Thos. Dawby, now parson of Wycheling, sometime curate of Leneham, many times procured persons of Leneham and other parishes “to read the Bible, even at the choir door where divine service was sung or said, from the beginning of the service to the ending, with as low a voice as they could.” He went into the pulpit incontinent with the King’s injunctions, and expounded them that it was lawful for all manner of men to read the Bible at all times and that no one ought to discourage them. “And said if singing and playing were to God’s honor as men would have it seem to be, think you that our Prince would have pulled down these abbeys as he hath done?” Also that all men from the highest to the lowest, were not only free to marry, but were bound to marry rather than to burn. Also (1542 about Christmas) that Christ’s Passion is alone sufficient for all our sins, partly despising good works and penance, when he had occasion to speak of them; and that good works were no part of our salvation. Also (1539) that Our Lady was no better than another woman, and that “she was but a sack to put Christ in.” He took down eight or more images in the said church “that never were abused by any pilgrimage,” contrary to the King’s injunction. He induced Sir John Abbey, now curate of Leneham, “to take the key of the church door secretly from the sexton’s house and to go privily into the church, and take down one image more of Our Lady Pity, and brake her in pieces; which is the fairest image in the church and never abused.” He did his best when curate of Leneham to persuade the parish to have taken down all the images in the church, and said they were directly against God’s commandment. He caused divers to break their fast that were disposed to keep it, saying all days were alike (1539). He said “Such a day, you shall have Our Lady, as for the Even you may fast that listeth.” He would never say *De profundis* (1542), declaring that the service in the church is but baggage, “and always he rebelled against them that used to say their service and such as bere any portis about them.” He called the chrismatory a juggling box and a priest’s crown Balaam’s mark (1540). He asked an honest man why he made reverence when he came before the Sacrament. In the Rogation days he would neither sing nor say any Gospel in Latin, nor have any holy water carried with him, nor would sing nor say any part of the litany or call on any Saint while he was curate, which was for one year and more. He said at Sittingborne, 4 August 84 Hen. VIII., to one Alex. Plott who had observed to him “Images stand in our church,” “Your curate is more knave.” “Why do they stand in Cranebroke, then? said Alexander Plotte, seeing that there dwelleth worshipful men, the King’s

546. CRANMER AND THE HERETICS OF KENT (PART VII.)—*cont.*

justices, and, as I think, some of them be of the King's Council? And by that they are now building of a goodly roodloft." "They are," said the parson, "pope-holy knaves and I would that the roodloft were money in my purse." The said Alexander also asked him whether we should pay tithes for "podeware," *i.e.* pease and tares, saying "Our horses eateth all in winter." He replied "Ye should pay none. The King hath made a law that ye shall pay, but it is contrary to God's law that ye should pay any tithe for them." One said "The King's Grace hath done a godly deed in making this worshipful college at Canterbury; for there is many well learned men now and many good clerks shall be brought up there." "He hath made," said the parson of Wytchelyng, "a very den of thieves." He also hoped to see the time when there should be set no taper before the Sepulture. Jas. Wourley's wife said (29 May) that good prayers and deeds should save her from the Devil. "Not so," said the parson of Wytchelyng; "thou shalt not be saved by thy deeds but only by faith;" and further to Sir Thomas Huxley "That knave thy master, the parson of Bocton, is a false heretic and a popish knave and thou also. And I shall make forty in the parish of Dodington to bark at thee, and I shall make 10,000 of my set against thee in Kent, and those shalt not tarry here this month." Also "he said the *Arc Maria* was never made by God; for part of it was made by a priest's harlot." *Added by Cr.*: "Item, he called the book lately set forth by the King and his clergy a crafty book."

Sir Rauf ——— said in the pulpit (1539) in the ch. of Leneham aforesaid "There be some priests do use to give penance in confession for sin; but I tell you, said he, whosoever giveth penance for sin robbeth God of his honor. I myself have done so, but I cry God mercy. I did it in ignorance."

Sir Robert à Stotte, curate of Davyngton, on Alhalonday 1541 in the pulpit of Leneham said "there was heresy sung in the church that present day"; also "that our Prince suffered dirges and masses to be said and sung in the church for priests to get money by. And Mr. Serles, vicar of Leneham, came to Leneham and preached, and to our judgment made a good sermon there. And the said Sir Robert, hearing thereof, came from Davyngton to Leneham the Sunday following; and after evensong the same day there was an anthem sung of Our Lady, and he said openly in the church that it was heresy. And incontinent he went unto the Bible and turned to the same gospel that Mr. Serls had preached the Sunday next before and expounded the contrary to Mr. Serls in every word with threatening words towards him, saying, All pickpurses' ears are not set on the pillory as yet. Whereupon divers were offended with him and many words were multiplied and great variance amongst the people; insomuch that divers persons thought there should have been a fray. And thus he came 6 or 7 times within half a year and preached half an hour at the least, always moving the people to give no credence to Mr. Serles or Mr. Shether."

Pp. 47. Names of witnesses have been omitted for brevity in the latter part of these depositions.

Ib. p. 87.

VIII. "The saying and opinion of Raynold Buckler of Boxley, spoken and obstinately declared by him in the feast of the Assumption of Our Lady or the Sunday after in the 31 years (*sic*) of the King's Majesty's most noble reign, in the house of John Man of Boxley, in the presence and hearing of the same John Man, John Todde and John Stockwell; which Raynold Buckley was abjured by the lord Warham, late Archbishop of Cant'; which abjuration Mr. Dr. Leef, Master of Maidstone College, can declare more at length."

1543.

1. He said that the Sacrament of the Altar was bread like other bread; "and that the knave priests did receive him before noon and did piss and shit him out at whores' arses at afternoon; which accusation was taken before Sir Christopher Hales, knight, deceased, at Maidstone the xxij (*sic*) year of the King's most noble reign, and in writing delivered to Mr. Nevinson, now Commissary. And afterward by Henry Cloake, then servant to the same Sir Christopher; and also the same Henry Cloke did hear the same words of Buckmer rehearsed by the witness aforesaid, and also declared it to the said Commissary. And afterwards the same Sir Christopher sent for the said Buckmer and the witness to Maidstone by Rauf Johnson his servant; which Rauf delivered the said Buckmer to the Commissary and also the witness; where the Commissary threatened the said John Todd, as he sayeth and will say. And for a while the said Buckmer was in my lord Archbishop's palace, as they said, under ward. But he went at large and did pull hemp. And after the death of the said Sir Christopher, or a little before, the same Buckmer was sent home again unpunished, contrary to the King's laws. And thus bearing and favor with such like hath been courage to other ill doers concerning ill opinions.

"In the visitation of Mr. Commissary kept at Sevington, Anno 1542, about Michaelmas, said to the said parsons and vicars standing before him at the high altar that they should give no absolution to such as were confessed except they could say their *Paternoster*, *Ave* and Creed in the English tongue, but would it be deferred until Easter and then to be given absolution to them with their Communion. Then one Mr. Parson of Allington^o said that they would say that they uttered their confession. Then said Mr. Commissary *Ubi invenies auricularem confessionem esse de jure divino?* Respondit persona *Ventebant ad Johannem Baptistam et confitentur peccata sua. Et addidit, Qomodo confitebantur, aut publice aut accurate?* Dixit ille *Publice.*"

Petition to Cranmer from the parishioners of Elme스테de, representing that malicious and untrue information had been given to his Commissary that lights were kept and oblations done before the image of St. James, the patron saint of their church, against the King's injunctions; for since the injunctions, no such lights have been maintained. Beseech his Grace therefore to command the vicar and churchwardens to set the same image up again "in his tabernacle at the high altar's end," where he has ever stood time out of mind.

ii. A list of heresies detected and the detectors.

25 Sept. 1543.—*Serles*. "Christ was nourished with celestial milk and not material." Nine witnesses named who heard the sermon at Leneham, the day of the Assumption of Our Lady.

"Die Ascensionis Domini, 1541."—*Scory*. "He said there was none in heaven but Christ only." Four witnesses—one of them is Shether. (2.) In Lent 1541. "Only faith justifieth": Ws., Gardiner, Wm. Cokes. (3.) "The Supper of the Lord, quod he, is not *hostia pro peccatis* but *hostia laudis*. Ws., Parkhurst, Gardiner, Hunt, Milles.

In Die Pentecostes ultimo.—*Drumme*. "The Holy Ghost is neither in this place nor that, &c." Ws., Cyriack Petit, W. Hunt, Shether.

29 July.—*Shether*. "That Christ and baptism did nothing [else]^o but wash away our original sin, and if th[at]† any man after baptism did fall, he must purchase remission of his sins by penance as Mary Magdalene did." 12 witnesses. *Hugh Cooper*. That neither alms deeds, fasting nor prayer helped the soul of man, but faith only; that he that trusts to be helped by the prayer of any creature or person that ever God

^o The parson of Aldington, Richard Master. See p. 301.

† Mutilated.

1548.

546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT (PART VIII.)—cont.

made doth commit idolatry. Eight witnesses. *George Hardes* "is of the Sadducee opinion, denying the resurrection of Christ in his manhood, saying, that He rose only in the Spirit." *Jas. Hardes*, only witness. *Strawyn* "affirmed that we be not bounden to believe anything which is not written or contained in the Holy Scripture; nor ought to believe any other thing than God's word found in Holy Scripture." Six witnesses named "and other of Faversham." *Swan, vicar of Sheldeviche*. "Christ did not die, neither for you nor me, nor your father, nor my father, but for the fathers of the Old Law, and left us to be saved by our works." Ws.: "Sir Geo. Woddall his curate and other can testify." *John Benson*, "in contempt of the Sacrament of extreme unction, said If I should chance to be sick and die I had as leve to smethe my coat therewith as my body, for I can sweat fast enough." *Joyce Benson*, "talking of Our Lady, said that she, viz. Mary, should have borne Christ, asking her no leave." Three witnesses of the parish of All Saints, Canterbury, including *Milles*, servant to Mr. J. Culpeper. *Turnour* said "that Almighty God was the soul pr[iest],⁹ and sang the last mass of requiem, and o[ther]⁹ masses profiteth not them that be dead." 2 Ws. "and other." *Hunfrey Cotton*, priest, "said that there be heresies in the Bible." 3 Ws. of Tenterden. *Nicholas Fitzwilliam* "said that prayers did not help the souls that were departed this present life, for in the *dirige* and *de profundis* the priests pray for none but for themselves, &c." 3 Ws. (Under Fitzwilliam's name is written in the same hand "Videat Reverendissimus"). *Thomas Hasilden* "sayeth that if he could live without sin he were as good as God." Six Ws. *John Thatcher junior* "said that the Bible was made by the Devil." Ws. Starkey the barber of Canterbury.

Pp. 8.

p. 95.

IX. [Calcot to Cranmer.] †

"Be yt knowen un to your gracyus lordshep that thes is the very bell that I deed wryt as consarnyng the ansour whan I deed ryde to the Corte, and that was thus. My lord† saye Have me recommend to your master‡ and tell hym that yf his matters be true and ryghtius he shal have frynddes enow; for yfe my lord of Cantorbory shold poneche them wrongfully yt wyl be gretly to his rebock and henderanc. Then at Oxford I met wyht Mr. Ford and he xed me wher I had ben. And I sayd At the Corte. And he exed me what my lord sayd, and I tolde hym. And he sayd the ansur was good enoufe. And he sayd he had hard of my masters trobell be fore. And I exed of home; and he sayd Of Mr. Docter Barbar. And then he sayd Have me recommend to your master, and then tel hym that I hard say that my lord Chancelar wold change his offes, and Mr. Bakkar shold have yt. But he sayd, Speke yt not abrod on my word tel ye here yt mor playne lyar spoken. And thes was the ansu that I had and that I deed wryte to showe my master. Ther for, my lord, I beseck your Grac to be good to me, for here is every word as ny as I can call to my rememberanc possybell. Thus God save your graceyus Lordshep."

P. 1. *The handwriting is a little peculiar.*

p. 97.

X. Interrogatories "for Shether and other."

1. Who were the beginners of these matters at London; 2, and by whose advice "it was set forward." 3. With whom they had conference and who encouraged them and how. 4. What foundation they had at the beginning; 5, and whether of their own knowledge or by hearsay. 6. In what they know my lord's Grace culpable; and how they know it.

* Mutilated.

† See XXIV., § x.

‡ Bp. Gardiner

§ Shether.

1543.

7. "The like to be ministered for the proceeding of the same matter at Canterbury." 8. How many justices of the peace, gentlemen and others they have had conference with, and what each has done or said about it. 9. "To what things they have conduced thereunto." 10. "What Petite, the clerk of the peace, or any other towards the law, hath said or done as touching indictments, panelling of inquests, and by what accusation and by whose motion or commandment. 11. "To what end or effect they intended to bring these matters." 12. By what authority they began and proceeded.

"Item, whether you told and declared to the Vicar of Charing, being in his house at Charing, how that four of you did intend to preach two sermons apiece in the Isle of Thanet in one day, and to how many mo you did declare the same, and to what intent."

P. 1.

p. 99.

XI. A paper headed by Cranmer: "Dr. Willoughby."

"My Lord, as concerning the schryne, I had never commandment to pull hit down, and also hit his bot anente thenke (*an empty thing*); bot Master Thwattes had hit at Sente Astens and gave hit to the cherche." Was commanded to pull down the rood, but could not do it alone; so he went the next morning with the parish priest to some parishioners and showed them the order; and they said the King's book was to the contrary, except where oblations were made to it, "and by and by cassyd (*caused*) that same artekell to be redde, and then all sayde ther scholde none be pollyd downe ther; and by and by cassyd a loke to be sett of the dore. Part of ther names be thes: Master Pettet, Wylzam Amys, goodman Macstede, holde fader Baker, and alle the holle paryche. And this was of a Sondag in the morning; and the nexte Sondag after, and I ham avyssed, Master Thwattes was mared; and ther Master Pettyt broke the mater to Master Moylle, and he dyd asche wherever ther wor one oblacion ther to or no; and he sayd Nay; and then sayde Master Moylle Then I warrant yow let him stonde."

"Also as conserning that ever I preched of ony sante, or thought one seche thenges I wolde I scholde never come in heven, nor never so ment; hyffe I had I wolde not apenynd (*have complained*) to Master Comyssare of that thynge wyche I wolde have mantynde; and as for Colver strette I never saw hit. I have bene here bot iij yere. How scholde I have Lade Colver^o in honde and never harde of hyr of my consyence to this day."

In Willoughby's hand, p. 1.

p. 101.

ii. Dr. Willoughby's [first] confession,† containing replies to each of the interrogatories (X.) as numbered, viz. 1, That the first he ever heard of the putting forth of the matter was on Palm Sunday in Dr. London's house, of Serles and him; 2, and it was set forth by Serles only, without any man's knowledge "that I know of, for my coming to London was to speak with the chamberlain of London and his errand to Oxford. 3. Cannot tell by whose counsel or encouragement it was. 4. Cannot tell "what matter they had at the beginning more than he provided for of himself," for I can say nothing against any one but by hearsay. 5. "And whether they were of his own knowledge or by hearsay I cannot tell; but he and Gardener had been gathering of matters a quarter of a year before. I perceived that by the mossyons thay mayde to me for pottyng of them upp." 6. Of things against my lord he knew nothing they minded till he saw it in writing. 7. Nor of their preferment of their articles at the sessions; for he was not in Kent at the time, nor spoke with any justices of peace in this matter, or, 8, with any of them that was privy. At the beginning he told Mr. Moyle and Mr. Thwaytes that Dr. London said the justices would be "shent" for suffering

* Lady Colver, i.e. Our Lady of Courtship Street.

† Of this an abstract (not quite accurate) is given by Strype, apparently made by him from the document itself. (*Memorials of Cranmer, 766.*)

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such preaching. 9. Knows not "to what things they have conduced unto"; only consented "to bear the name of putting up of these matters which Serlys did, and that I said it was I, here in the country in many places, lying upon myself like a fool, and yet never came before the Council, nor never minded but to avoid the suspicion: I made much babbling and much noise, bringing myself in great slander, and nothing so. And for this doing I submit myself to God and my lord's grace. 10. Never reasoned with Pettyd or any other lawyer touching indictments or any such matter "be my fathe."³ 11. Knows not what effect they intended to bring this matter to. Most likely, to subdue his Grace's (the Abp's.) power. They hoped to have had other commissioners than his Lordship, for so Dr. London promised them. 12. As concerning their authority, suspects they took it of Dr. London's presumption, seeing him go forward against such men of worship.†

"Thenkyng oder scholde acome to the same. I ferde Master Torner and the Vecar of Hosprenge my selfe, ther was so many schamfull maters lade against them."

As to the Vicar of Charing, never drank in his house nor came there since your Grace's household did lie there; nor ever heard of this matter before. Was too foolish and too full of words to be of their counsel, and so they said.

In Willoughby's hand, pp. 2.

p. 103.

XII. Interrogatories for Mr. Baroo, clerk of the peace in Kent.

1. Whether he drew the indictments against John Blande, Ric. Turnour and others indicted at Canterbury castle on Thursday before Michaelmas last. 2. Whether those persons who informed him that the said John Blande in his sermon said "The mass doth not profit for sins, for then Christ suffered his Passion in vain" gave also information that he wished to teach his audience that private masses were not laudable, &c., or whether deponent put words to that effect into the indictment, of his own mind or at the suggestion of others. 3. Whether those who accused Blande of saying in his sermon that the mass is no satisfaction for sin and only a remembrance of the Passion of Christ informed him also that he said it in contempt of the King's laws, or deponent put this into the indictment of his own mind, &c. 4. Whether those who accused him of saying that there were plain and detestable heresies in the mass book, yea, and in the mass also, added that he said so to deprave the mass, or deponent put this into the indictment of his own mind, &c. 5. Whether those who accused him of saying that confession of particular sins was not necessary, but it was sufficient to say "I am a sinner and have offended in thought, deed and word," informed deponent also that he said so erroneously and feloniously, or taught thereby that auricular confession was not expedient or necessary to be retained, or whether deponent put this into the indictment of his own mind, &c. 6. Whether those who accused him of saying he could never find auricular confession in Scripture or in the law of God, and he marvelled why it was used, seeing it had been so often put down and so many inconveniences ensued thereof, added that he said so erroneously and feloniously, to teach the audience that it was not expedient, or whether deponent put this into the indictment of his own mind, &c. 7. Whether he drew the indictments of Sir Richard Turner, or whether those who accused Sir Richard of saying in his sermon that Christ was the soul priest and sung the last mass of requiem, and no other mass availed souls departed, added that he said so erroneously in contempt

* Strype in his abstract makes this "by his Father [a sort of oath]."

† The Windsor heretics.

1543.

of the King's laws, or whether deponent added this of his own mind, &c. 8. Whether those who informed against Turnour for saying that if there were as many priests as stars in the sky and grasses growing on the ground, and if they said as many masses as there were drops of water in the sea, "the same prevailed nothing the soul departed," added that he meant to teach the people that private masses ought not to be celebrated, or this was put into the indictment by him. 9. Whether there was not a maid of Benenden indicted at a sessions at Canterbury castle about three years past for words against the Sacrament of the Altar. 10. Who gave evidence upon her arraignment whereon she was found guilty? 11. Whether any other besides you gave evidence upon it, and whether the evidence you gave were upon your own knowledge or report of others. 12. Whether when the jury of the hundred of Fylborowe were sworn at the said sessions you sware them that appeared orderly as they stood in the panel, or you overleapt any of them, and why. 13. What communication you had beforehand, and where, and with whom, concerning such persons as should be sworn at the said sessions. 14. What communication you had beforehand with any person concerning the indictments at that sessions, or whether you had any form of indictments given you, and by whom, &c. 15. What communication you had with Mr. Thwaites at home at his house or elsewhere a little before the Sessions of the Six Articles, and who was present? 16. What communication you had, with whom and where, of the naming or impanelling of persons to appear in the inquests at the last Sessions for the Six Articles in Kent and the diocese of Canterbury, and whom they so named or agreed to leave out. 17. What communication he has had of the changing of the world past, now or to come, or of matter of faith, and when and with whom. 18. What communication he had with Robert Neylour, alderman of Canterbury, about the Sessions of Six Articles for Kent and Canterbury dioc., concerning the matter for which Nailor was called before my lord of Canterbury—words spoken by him of the inquest sworn in the city of Canterbury. 19. Finally, you shall declare if you know any "fawters" or bearers of preachers who have taught erroneous opinions; and whether you know them of yourself or by report, and what report and of whom. 20. Whether you know of any that have preached seditiously, and what they were and what words, &c.

Pp. 5. Endd. in the same hand: Concerning the clerk of the Peace.

p. 119.

XIII. [Edmund Shether to Cranmer.]

Only Mr. Parkurst and Mr. Sentleger have subscribed to the article stating that the articles of Ridley and Scory were presented to your Grace. What the words were your Grace first spoke to Serles for preaching of images I remember not, but he answered that he had preached only that images were not idols; to which your Grace objected, saying that *imago* and *idolum* were the same, one Latin and the other Greek. "Upon the which words Gardener reasoned that they were not one, as I have before written to your Grace." Also I declared next day to your Grace that you commanded us to make no "envection" that Sir Bland was noted to preach new opinions as I heard it reported. "And I remember not now them that told it me, but only the vicar of Feversham. Also I heard Gardener say that he showed your Grace by mouth the articles of Ridley and Scory. And Mr. Parkhurst and Sentleger said that they presented them in writing. But other knowledge I have not whether they showed it to your Grace or no."

Copy, p. 1. No address or signature.

p. 121.

XIV. "Interrogatory ministered by my lord's Grace of Canterbury, my lord Cobbam and Mr. Doctor Lye, whether Edmund Shether heard my lord

* See Part XXII. § iii. (p. 352).

348. *Answer and the Interrogatories of Next Part NIVA—cont.*

at Croydon as he could be seen with Gardener, or that Gardener should depart the evening he came on Friday Sunday was twelve month.

I do not perfectly remember the next words, for the thing was utterly out of my mind, at that time, since upon a time repeated it. Howbeit I remember nothing that my lord's grace said that he would be even with Gardener, or that he could spend his words; but only, as I remember, my self saying, and that the communication that Gardener had that lay he had repeated again at his choice coming to Canterbury.

XV. Interrogatories.

What communication he had with Parkhouse or Mr. Millis since he was put in liberty, or with any other, concerning them that came to offer themselves to testify for Seris and Shether.

What communication he had or heard concerning his communication with the Archbishop at London in Passion week was 12 month.

What communication he had of any that had displeasure of the Ordinary for complaining of evil preachers, or favor of him towards evil preachers.

What communication he had or heard of Dr. Willourde.

What communication he had with my lord Warden's chaplain.

What communication he had or heard of Milles, Scorye, Seris, Shether, or of any other.

What he said of the book that he leavereed to my lord since his coming to Canterbury.

What moved him to have conference with other in these matters, contrary to his oath and allegiance.

What he knoweth to be true of the articles presented against the Archbishop of Canterbury, of his own knowledge.

Whether Mr. Smith, parson of St. Mary Mawdalen in Canterbury, had communication with Dr. Barbour in the North Court of Christ's church in Canterbury the same day that Seris and Shether were called before my lord, and what the communication was.

Item, why the same Smyth made as though he would have gone home, and then returned again and went to Master Parkhurst's chamber, and there being Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Gardener, Mr. Milles, Mr. Seris and Mr. Shether.

Item, at that time when my lord sent for Mr. Seris and Mr. Shether, why they denied them to be there, and what communication they heard at that time."

P. 1.

XVI. Statement of William Gardiner.

On Monday last past.

I William Gardner, having communication with Mr. Parkhurst, bytt chanced us to comyn of our interrogatories last ministered. He said that he made his imperfect" and remembered more than he did when he made his answer and sent them to your Grace at Bekeborne; and said "I do not well know how they that complain unto their Ordinary get nothing but displeasure." I said that I once complained to your Grace and you said to me "You and your company do hold me short. I will hold you as short." Item, Mr. Shether told me at his return from Croydon, when he had received his injunction that Gardner took Serles' part, in my chamber "I will be even with him." Item, that your Grace said unto Mr. Sentleger that you are a bond. I will break the bond and make you leave your mumpimus. And this communication I and Mr. Parkhurst likewise had with Mr. Mylles." Mr. Mylles also told me when he came last from your

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Grace that he saw the book of the articles lying before you; "and there he saw *mendacium*. At this word, I, remembering mine answer before made without deliberation, and better remembering myself, purposed, as I have done, to make a more deliberate answer; so to avoid danger and inconvenience that might happen unadvisedly unto me by mine answer before made; for before in mine answer I gave way rather unto your Grace's words, and wrote as you said unto me, and not so as afterward upon my conscience I judged true."

With Mr. Parkhurst I commoned of the book subscribed. He said he remembered not whereunto he had subscribed and desired me to instruct him. I said "In good faith I know not." He said "I am sure you can." "I said Nay; and no more I cannot, as God shall save me." This day he asked me if his name was to the article of Serles' prisonment. "I said Yea; he said Nay. I did still affirm it to be true."

"I told him that I would cast [*interlined* 'gather'] all doubts upon the book so nigh as I could; and I for my part would make mine answer as well as I might. And so I did, to be the better avised in mine answer making. I made mine answer and he saw them and said You have gone thoroughly, methinketh. I like them well. Will you send them unto my lord? Yea, that I will. And so I did, by Mr. Parkehurst's servant. I sent them unto Mr. Doctor Ley, and he asked how I did and bade me be merry. I thank his mastership, said I."

As to the communication of the coming of my lord Warden and my lord Cobham I remember none. But I asked "Shall we not appear in the great hall before the lords?" "I think not," said Mr. Parkhurst. "I pray God we may not," said I.

Yesterday I remembered that I commoned with Mr. Mylles of Mr. Rydley's article, saying "In good faith, I will not say what it be, good or bad, well or evil." I said "I am but a witness. Let my lord judge."

This day Mr. Mylles after dinner came to us and said to Mr. Schether "God give you joy." "Whereof?" said Mr. Schether. "Then said Mr. Mylles, Mr. Doctor Thorndon said that I would lay 20*s.* that Mr. Schether should be my lord's chaplain."

"Item, we commoned of the vicar of St. Paul's imprisonment, and mused at it, saying We wonder what it doth mean, except it be for the article that we were examined of. In good faith I know not, said I. God help him. I will look unto myself.

"Thes all trew off my consyence, as I doo remember. Per me, Will^m Gardiner."

Hol., pp. 3.

p 133.

XVII. "William Cokes petty canon of Christchurch in Canterbury, being examined of such words as my lord Archbishop of Canterbury did speak in the Consistory in Christchurch in Canterbury aforesaid about the Assumption of Our Lady two years past, saith that upon declaration there had by the said lord Archbishop, the said lord Archbishop said that there were six preachers appointed, three of Oxford and three of Cambridge, to the intent that they might between them try out the truth of doctrine. But whether that the said lord Archbishop named that the King had appointed three of Oxford and three of Cambridge, or the said lord Archbishop himself had appointed three of Oxford and three of Cambridge, this Deponent much doubteth."

Signed: "Be me Sir William Cokes prest."

P. 1.

p. 135.

XVIII. Deposition of [Mr. Baroo] in reply to interrogatories in § XII.
1. Never drew the said indictments against John Bland and others, but followed "the form of the precedent made by Mr. Moyle." To 2, 5, 7, 8

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replies that he was bidden by Mr. Moyle to put in the English words and follow the precedent. To 3, 4 and 6 he says that he never knew of the making of the indictment. 9. There was a maid of Benynden indicted for words against the Sacrament of the Altar. 10. Remembers not who gave evidence. 11. Knows not whether any gave evidence or no, and for the evidence given by deponent, it was delivered him in writing by some of the justices of the peace, he remembers not whom. 12. He did not swear the jury of Fylborowe orderly as they appeared in the panel, but left out one Bull because Mr. Moyle thought him not to be indifferent. 13. As to the persons impanelled at that sessions, "he saw a paper of names of certain juries of the seven hundreth (*sic*), and about Assheforth, to the number of 48 persons, delivered him by one William, Master Moyle's clerk on a Saturday at Assheford, and his master asked me whether they were honest men to pass for the King, and I said Yea." 14. Was at Master Thwayttes the Wednesday next before St. Michael last, and was shown in writing by Mr. Moyle of certain words spoken by Bland, Turnour and others, "and [Mr. Moyle] said there must be indictments made of them. And there he delivered me a form of indictments and the examinations." 15. "Master Twayttes was present with Master Moyle and me when the said Mr. Moyle delivered me the said form of the indictments; and what communication we had the said Deponent remembereth not, other than concerning the making of the said indictments." 16. Never had other communication than the said Saturday with Mr. Moyle or any other for the impanelling of any quest, that he remembereth. 17. Remembers no communication with any man of the changing of the world now past or to come, or of matters of our faith. 18. The said Nayler showed him that my lord of Canterbury was much displeased with him for words that he spoke against the jury impanelled in the city of Canterbury, "and asked me whether I never knew any matter in the shire against one French, which was one of the jury, as he said. And I said that as I remembered he was in the gaol for words spoken against our Sovereign lord the King, but what they were he knoweth not." 19. Knows not any "fawters" or bearers of any that have taught erroneous opinions in Kent. 20. Knows not any that have preached seditiously except such as be before indicted.

Pp. 3.

p. 141.
 Strype's
 Cranmer,
 767.

XIX. A budget of papers headed "A" containing:—

i. Dr. Willoughby's [second] confession:—

Mr. Serles many times urged him, because he was the King's chaplain, to put up articles; which he agreed to do, provided they were proveable. And so, on Friday in Passion week, he and Serles rode to London. On the Saturday, Serles, without his knowledge, presented articles to Dr. London.* On Palm Sunday Serles took him to Dr. London, saying he would present the articles. Asked to hear them first, as he had never seen them, and demurred to present them as they were but hearsay. Dr. London chid with Serles, saying he had shown them to part of the Council already and would declare who brought them; and then warned Willoughby of his duty to reveal such shameful articles now that he had seen them, adding "Fear not, for I have set such a spectacle before you at Winsor in bringing to light abominable heresies, at the which the King's Majesty was astonied and wonder angry, both with the doers and bearers." Thus threatened, he agreed, and Dr. London wrote the articles anew, with additions of his own, designed "to bring the matter into the justices' hand and certain of the spirituality;" whereat both Serles and Willoughby were vexed. Willoughby took the old copy into Kent to get it recorded, while Dr. London sent his

* London's name underlined in red pencil.

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to the bp. of Winchester. Went to the prebendaries of Christchurch to get them to sign the articles (with other writings in Serles's chamber, who bade him ask one Salsbery for the key thereof), and Mr. Gardiner to sign both for himself and Serles; but could get neither "writing nor sign;" and so returned and told Dr. London, who bade him tell Mr. Moyle that the Council said "that the justices of every shire would be shent that such things should be 'odermodert' and not brought to knowledge," for such enormities had not been if the justices had done their duty according to the King's injunctions. Told this to Mr. Moyle and Mr. Thwaites. Dr. London also came to Mr. Moyle's lodging and told him his mind, in Willoughby's presence, and how he "took up my lord of Canterbury before the Council." Details how Moyle then (through Mr. Thwaites, Mr. Walter Moyle, Mr. Green and Mr. Norton) obtained articles from priests of Kent and prebendaries of Canterbury, and brought them to my lord of Canterbury; whereat Dr. London was angry. Willoughby then went again into Kent and obtained the articles from Mr. Gardiner on Good Friday or Easter Even, and Mr. Shether copied them. Describes further how the prebendaries presented the articles to the Council, how they were encouraged by the bp. of Winchester and Mr. Baker, and how Dr. London took him to the Council and to the lord Privy Seal, but they were too busy to hear him. Would never have gone about it but for the bp. of Winchester's comforting and Dr. London's threatening.

Mr. Shether sent, on Sunday before All Solne day, bidding me confess nothing and that I should go to his brother parson, to whom he had written all his mind, for he was sworn not to write to me, and warning me that Dr. Cockes and Mr. Hossy were sent to "tatch me," and I should tell them I had received no letters but of Cockson, who is dead. I will abide by all this before the Council, but it is impossible to remember all that has been "done or said in a year." I asked Mr. Shether's man if he had been with my lord of Winchester "since the coming down of my lord's Grace." He said he had, and told how all was handled here; and my lord of Winchester answered "My lord of Canterbury could not kill them. Therefore suffer. For all was against himself that he did. And he should see what would come of it."

At the coming up of the prebendaries to London, Mr. Ford, Shether's brother-in-law, wrote all the articles in a great book. Desired Dr. Thornton to tell my lord of Canterbury that I never put up articles against any man. He bade me stick to it, for he had told the Council his mind as he was bound, "and so be ye being the King's chaplain." *Signed*: per me, John Willughby.

Hol., pp. 4.

ii. [A further confession of Dr. Willoughby.]

About Advent Mr. Serles preached with me at Chillam and showed me how he put up articles to the King, but they were so cloaked that the King never saw them, and on his return he was laid in prison. He therefore urged me to put up such articles as he and his company should devise; which I agreed to do if they were proveable. He preached with me again on Passion Sunday and I rode with him to London, meaning to speak with the chamberlain of London. Describes (as in § i., but more fully), how Serles took him to Dr. London (whom he never saw before) on Palm Sunday, and the interview there. He that copied the articles before them was a gentleman of my lord of Winchester's called German.*

"So Mr. London chid with Serles that he had promised him overnight and did shrink from his promise, and sware a great oath that he would cause him to be sent for. Then he made much lamentation and wept." Whereupon Mr. London said to me "Pray, put them up, and say you brought them

* Only the commencement down to this point is printed by Strype.

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hither. This man has been in trouble, and if he should put them up, my lord of Canterbury will think it to be done of ill will. And also because ye see what shameful articles they be presented here before your own face, it would be very hard for you to bide the danger hereof without your diligence in preferring of them, knowing that the King's pleasure is that no heresies should be cloaked nor hid within his realm. And therefore, if ye shrink herein, ye shall show yourself not to be the King's true subject and also his Grace's chaplain. I daresay ye did him never such service as ye may do herein; and also for your discharge, for now ye cannot be rid of them and ye would. And so, for very fear, I was content to say they were of my bringing in, and yet nothing guilty therein. And also he said that I needed not to fear, for I have^o set such a spectacle before you at Windsor, bringing to light such abominable heresies that the King's Majesty was even astownyd when he heard of them first, and very angry, both with the doers and with the bearers. But Mr. London added more matter unto them in the copying of them, which Serlys was angry withal, meaning, as he said, to bring the matter into the justice' hands, and certain of the spirituality, by commission, whose names Serlys recited unto him at his request, saying to us that it should never 'a been known to be our deed but done by the contre by reason of the commission. So he delivered me Serlys copies to have them signed, and a letter I had also sent from Serlys to fett the same copies at home in his chamber in Canterbury, recorded already except of the prebenders; which copies I should have delivered of one Salsbere, and so to carry them to the prebenders to sign, and Mr. Gardner to sign for Serlys and himself. So Mr. London sent the copy that the gentleman† wrote to my lord of Winchester by one of his servants and kept his own, and I had Serlys' copy to carry home. All this was done of Sunday at afternoon.

"Also of Monday in the morning betime Mr. London commanded me to be with him, and so I was that, wo worth him and Serlys both, which I think was born to do much trouble, hath brought me in all this business. And so Dr. London and I went to my lord of Winchester at St. Mary Overy's and all the articles with him and was in with my lord an hour or two; and at that time I saw not my lord. So at afternoon he would have had me to 'a met him at the Council door, but I could not. I went about mine own business, and so made him promise to be with him on Tuesday in the morning. And so I was, and that morning went with him to my lord of Winchester also, and was with him a good hour or more, and that time I see not my lord noder; and that same Tuesday he brought me to the Council door, in pain of my allegiance, giving me this lesson to say before the Council:—My lords all, it is so that the King's Majesty and all his honorable Council hath been at great charges and taken great pains to set a good and a godly way among us, and for all that in Kent with us we have the most enorme heresies that may be. And because I heard of this good man here, Mr. London, I came to him to have his counsel herein, whether he thought it should be heard or no before the Council, and remedy to be had; whereupon he hath brought me hither before you all, my lords, to help me forth if I should be anything abashed with telling of my tale. And also he telleth me that the King's Majesty's pleasure is that every man, whatsoever he be, knowing any such heresies and would not present them, hereafter it would be to their pain; and because of this I come for my discharge to show this unto you, my lords all. And this was that same day that my lord mayor of London, the sheriffs and all the aldermen was before the Council; and certain men of Windsor had matter there that day, so I come not in. If I had I would 'a told the truth, that Serlys brought

* "I have" corrected from "he had." to make it a direct quotation.

† Germain Gardiner.

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such writings to Mr. London, and how I was commanded to bring them in in pain of my allegiance, and knoweth none of them to be true but by hearsay; and so I told Mr. London before. I think that was the cause he would not bring me in. There I stood till 6 o'clock at night. Then he come forth, and I went with him to Paul's Wharf, where, on the next morrow, which was Wednesday, he commanded me to be with him in the morning; and so I was. For he said he had promised to bring me to my lord of the Privy Seal, and so he did, to the Court next chamber to the Council door above the stairs. And within awhile my lord come abroad, and he delivered then the articles to him. And my lord looked a little of them and called me to him. How say ye, said my lord, are these articles true? And I said, In good faith, my lord, I cannot tell, for I know never an article of them, nor there is never a witness to none of them. Then my lord delivered me the writings to be signed; and then Mr. London said that they were signed already in his chamber that brought them up. Then my lord bade me fet the oder and come again, for then he had no leisure to look more of them.

“And the residue of that day I went about mine own business and told London I would go home that afternoon. But on Thursday in the morning I got up betime and come to my lord of Winchester's to have spoken with his Lordship. And there I met London walking in the parlour, and he was angry that I was not gone. And I told him that I come but to speak with my lord and I would be gone. What would ye do with him? Ye would tell him a wise tale, I daresay. Go ye home in all speed ye may, and tell the prebenders that they shall have a commission within a se'nnight. And then he bade me tell the justices of peace that the King's Council was not content, and thought much negligence because they had looked no better to serve the King but to suffer such heresies to be preached in the country and say nothing unto it. And so I come home with a heavy heart, remembering these articles to be put up in my name; and come home of Good Friday, and of Easter Eve I come to Christchurch, and brought with me the articles that Serlys had put up to Mr. London and a letter withal, as is aforesaid; but Salsbere that kept his key would not be found. And that day I dined there Mr. Parchus was at Ashford, I trow. And so after dinner Mr. Gardner called me into the garden, and showed me these writings which was against my lord's Grace ready provided in his hand. Here is a token plain that they gathered these matters without any comfort they had by me, and not to say that I was the occasion of their false inventions. And when he had read them over he took them from me, and held them in his hand and looked upon me, saying May a man trust you with this same to let Mr. London see them privily and then to deliver them to my lord of Winchester? And I said Yea. Well, said he, Schether shall copy them out and set them in order; and so he did. And then he delivered them me, praying me in anywise to labor to my lord of Winchester for the commission, or else men would not say half that they knew; or else that they might have commandment to come before the Council and to say of their allegiances what they knew. And so I departed without any writing or record for my discharge. And so in Easter week I rode up even the next day after that Mr. Turner did preach before Mr. Moyle. And when I came to Mr. London I showed him the articles that was against my lord's Grace; whereat he made much joy and bade me send them to be signed. And within 5 days after Schether's man brought them up signed to present them to my lord of Winchester; and I went with him myself. But my lord had no leisure that time to look of them. But London took not the copy of them then, for I told him that I must deliver them to my lord of Winchester. And that same day Mr. London told me that one of the Council said, when he showed them the articles afore presented, that one of them should say that such a schism was in this realm in King Henry the

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Fifth's days that the King's grace going into France, one Sir John Holl Castyll (Olcastle) had a thousand heretics or ten thousand for to invade the realm in the King's absence. So I kept there the writings myself that was against my lord till they fett them of me themselves, which was the same time that the men of Canterbury was come up against their curet or parson.^o And so they went to the Council: for the next day they were merry and said they had much comfort, both of Mr. Baker and of my lord of Winchester. And as far as I think they told me that Mr. Petty put up his articles that day, which was abominable. What they were I wot not: nor of their coming up. I know nothing till I see them. Then 2 days together I went to my lord of Winchester and labored unto him, praying him to be good lord unto me that these articles should not be put up in my name, and he said they should not, saying unto me that if they were true it should be pleasure unto me because I did my duty therein, and if they be false the promoters thereof should be blamed and not I; of the which words I was well comforde, and then he bade that what persons or articles so ever come up that they should resort to Mr. Baker, for the King's Grace had put all this matter in his hands. Also another time I was with my lord going to his barge ward, and had him recommended from Mr. Gardener and that he would be good lord unto him for the benefice of Hadham, and showed him what pains he had taken in this matter as he bade me; but he made me no answer, and I never went nor laboured further in this matter; save only the day after the prebenders went home I went to Mr. London, and he prayed me to bring him to Mr. Moyll. Yet first I went and knew Mr. Moyll's pleasure, and he was content; and thither he come and I went with him, for he was angry that all those which was sent up by the justices, that he brought them not to the Council but alway to your Grace; and so I think he told him; for I heard him say to Mr. Moylle how he had taken up your Grace before the Council, for Dr. Taller^t and for your preachers in your churches in London. And also I told Mr. Thwates and Mr. Moylle what Mr. London said as concerning their duties; but nothing I know of myself against no creature that ever I heard oder preached or reasoned. Yet I thought much of this to be truer than they be like to prove, so that I come in among them "at a nonappy time, I may say that. Wo worth all falssyd, for hit hathe never good hend. So that now I submit myself to God and to my lord's Grace with as much sorrow in my heart for mine offence as ever took man, and take God to my judge I know no more of this matter than I have recited.

"Also Mr. Schether sent his man to me of Sunday before Alsolne day, bidding me in anywise not to be known of nothing, for they had nor would confess nothing, and that I should go to his brother parson, with his man, and there I should know more of his mind, for he was sworn not to write to me, but he had written to his brother and of him I should know all. And thither I went with his man; and he said unto me, as his man had done before, that I should utter nothing to Dr. Cokes and Mr. Husse, for he thought that they were come to tatch me; and then, if I did speak with them, that then I should say that I received no articles but only of Cokeson, which is dead; and this was but to bring me in danger and to skewsse themselves.

"Also at that time I hast (*asked*) Schother's man whether he had been with my lord of Winchester since the coming down of my lord's Grace or no. And he said Yea, and that he had told my lord of Winchester how men were handled for setting forth of the truth; and my lord of Winchester answered and said My Lord of Canterbury cannot kill them; let them

^o Humphrey Chylden, parson of St. Alphege's. See Part XXI. § 5.

^t Apparently Dr. Rowland Taylor, burnt in Mary's reign, who, before he went to reside at Hadleigh was "in household" with Cranmer. See Foxe vi., 677.

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suffer, for all this makes against himself. Ye shall see what will come of it. Bid them be merry. This same tale the parson, Mr. Schether's brother, told me too.

"Also Mr. Schether, at the coming up of the prebenderes to London, he put all the whole matter to Mr. Forde that married his sister to copy, which was a book of two days labor. What was the contents thereof I know not—I think, all the whole matter compiled together.

"Also Mr. Thornton, I spake with him before my door in London, and prayed him to instruct your Grace or some of your officers of the truth as concerning my part how this matter stood, and who was the doers, and that I never accused man nor article against none in my life, nor cannot, and say true wening to me that he would have told your Grace, and he bade me stick to it, for he had told the Council his mind herein himself as he was bound to do, and so do you for your own discharge.

By me, John Willoughby."

Hol., pp. 6. The signature as given above appears at the bottom of pp. 1, 4 and 6. Strype has printed the first page only, with the signature at the bottom, as if it were the whole letter.

p. 153.

iii. A deposition headed by Cranmer: Dr. Willoughby.

"Master Gardner wrote up to my lord of Winchester that your Lordship sent and received letters monthly at least into Germany, and if he would send to one Fuller at the Flowredelice in Canterbury and command him of his allegiance ye shall know, for they pass through his hands. I copied the letter myself, but I cannot tell wher it be at home or nay; and also that there was a credible person that should reason with one of your officers, what he was I wot not, saying 'I marvel much my lord keepeth no better a house'; and the other should answer again and say it was no wonder, for my lord hath so many in exhibition in Germany that all was too little to skrape and get to send thither, and that my lord gave ne'er a benefice bot on pollyng parte whent owte in fee to his offessars, so that of the prestes ther fees kyssys so God knoweth what sorrow I have suffered at my heart, since I think a wiser man than I^e would have been in as much doubt as I, for I durst not once loke of on (? upon one) that belonged [to] you for fear of suspicion.

"Mr. Gardner also told me at the taking of Twyire senet (since?) Easter, being at Canterbury at Master Skore's sermon then he told me that he would fain that my lord of Winchester should have knowledge of a certain man, and named him, that should be come from the Court and longs to the Court, and used much to towns, and also was with him a se'nnight before he was taken and oft used to come together and remain a se'nnight and some-times more; which gave him warning that he should be take; whereupon he conveyed many letters and writings that come from Germany, for none was found in his house, and yet he see him many times openly in the church with letters, saying 'Here is news from Germany,' and at (*i.e.* that) that man by all likelihood was a spy; and what was said in the Court and he to bring it hither, but he would not trust me here with none of them all, but at the beginning I mellyd with none of their matters many a day, never but at the first, nor knew none of their matters."

P. 1. *In Willoughby's hand.*

p. 155.

iv. A further deposition headed by Cranmer: "x vj^o die mensis Novembris Anno D'ni mccccxliij^o."

"Master Garner and they emonges them pot up also how that your Grace syster was a mylneres wyffe, and hyr husbonde alywe, or was with in a yere before that tyme, which was in Lent last; and how that he and

*"A wyseer man then and I." MS. The exact spelling in this MS. has only been retained in particular passages.

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sche dwelte in a paryche in Canterbere ix or x yere togeder, and, hyr husband beyng alyve, marede to Master Bynggam, and Master Commissare maryd to hyr dawter, and yet his chossyn to be junyd with Master Dene^o to be on of the procters for the cherche in the Convocacion Howse, and not of ther eleccion bot be a dossyn of ther awne affenite.—By me, John Willoughby."

In Willoughby's hand, p. 1.

p. 157.

v. "Interrogatories for Doctor Willoughby."

1. What time he first knew of these matters, and by whom. 2. What communication he had with Serles upon Palm Sunday. 3. Whether Serles said to him "Beware what you do, for you shall never be able to prove them after this sort that Dr. London doth now pen them"? 4. What time it was that he said to Gardiner that he would take upon him to be the only doer in this matter? 5. What he did with the copy of the articles that were delivered to him. 6. Whether he showed the last book that Shether sent to him by his servant to the Bishop of Winchester or not. 7. Which of the Council did allow him for putting up of the book, saying that he was a good Catholic man, and did animate him to be bold to present mo such accusements. 8. What comfortable words the Council gave him to go about these matters? 9. Who informed him that a Commission should come down into Kent, and that Parkehurst, Milles and Gardiner should be commissioners? 10. "What communication he had with Mr. Fogge of a lecture which the Archbishop should read of the Sacrament of the Altar, and who were present and what was said of every man." 11. How many were named to be commissioners?

In Cranmer's hand, corrected, p. 1. Four articles have been struck out and the numbers altered.

p. 160.

vi. Replies to the above by Dr. Willoughby.

"1. First time that I was moved to put up any articles was about Avent (*sic*) by Serlys at home with me. 2. What communication that I had with Serlys of Palm Sunday it doth appear in my book of my first answer to my lord's Grace. 3. Also what Serlys said to London I have also noted in my former bill. He chid for altering of them, and that was the cause he sent for the same articles, being at home in his purse. 4. Even in Palm Sun week, of Shire Thursday or Good Friday, as I think. I come home and told Garner, and asked for the writing that Serlys sent for, and Salsbere could not be found; and after dinner Gardner called me into the garden and delivered me the other writing, and bade me show them to Master London and to my lord of Winchester; but Schether copied them out first in order, and I took them and said my lord should have them, and I let London see them, and so forth, as I have said before in my other writing. 5. What I did with the copy, I did keep it still myself. 6. Where (*whether*) I showed the book to my lord of Winchester or no. Schether's man carried it to my lord himself in all your (*y. our?*) names. I went with him myself. My lord had no leisure to look on it; and so I kept it to their coming to London, and they received it of me again. 7. There was never none gave me such comfort, other than I had of Master London and of my lord of Winchester, as I have showed before also. 8. I never said that the Council gave me any comfort, but that London told me that I should have much thank, but all this is to excuse themselves; but and if they had had comfort, as I know none they had, should they thereupon invent false matters upon any man, how should it stand together, or with reason, that they did this by comfort of any body, when they had already (*sic*) drawn or ever I spake with them or come down, bot falsode woll

* Nicholas Wotton, dean of Canterbury.

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ever have a foolle hende. 9. Who in fyrmyd that a commission scholde come downe; that was fyrst moysyon that Serlys made to Master London at his first coming, and London made it sure and that made them bold, and then he demanded the names of the onest (?) of the temporalty and also of the spiritualty. Of the temporalty was Master Moylle, Master Baker, Master Thwates, Master Boyes, and divers other, I cannot tell their names; and of the Church, Master of Maidstone, Master of Wye, Master Parcus, Master Garner and Master Sellynger. 10. Indeed I told Master Fogg of all that I knew, and that I heard that same tale, and so I did hear it indeed, in Christchurch, but to tell it as it was told I cannot, nor who told it; but it was spoken at a table that my lord's Grace should, booted and spurred, read a lecture on the Sacrament of the Altar, saying it was but a similitude, and so lefte hit of reavly (*left it off rawly?*), which troubled the hearers' hearts much."

In Willoughby's hand, pp. 8. Transcribed in full, but only in parts literatim.

p 164.

XX. A bundle of papers headed "B" containing:—

i. Statement of Robert Serles, prebendary.

"Upon Palm Sunday Even, at the court kept at Whitehall, I met with Dr. London of chance, having the dean of Lichfield* by the arm; which said that he must needs speak with me before my departing, and I tarried him at the Council door until he came out from the Council, to know his mind; and then he was taken from me by a gentleman that I could not then speak with him. The next day on Palm Sunday morning Mr. Dr. Tresham met me and said that Dr. London's servant was at Westminster to seek me; and continently I went to his house in Silver Street, where he said that I never could come in better season, for the King's Council are now busy occupied for to extirp all heresies. Wherefore go ye to your inn and write such articles erroneous as hath been preached in your parts. And I departed and wrote these articles following:—that one Joan Bocher, as it is said, abjured of heresy at Colchester for opinions sustained against the Sacrament of the Altar; which hath since spoken and defended openly her erroneous opinions in Canterbury before many, and yet she is quit by a pardon. Item, that one Sir Giles, curate of Baram, by the space of two or three years ministered all manner of Sacraments and was married, and as it was said was no priest. Item, that Mr. Scory and Master Rydley were complained on for their preaching and were not punished as their fellows were. Item, that some preached openly that there is heresy in the words of blessing of holy bread and holy water. Item, that private masses are not available for souls departed. Item, others preached against confession auricular and some against the plucking up of the rood cloth on Palm Sunday and against other ceremonies in the Church used and admitted.

"Then, after dinner on Palm Sunday I brought to him the articles above written, and by the way I met with Mr. Dr. Willoughby and told him the news that Dr. London showed unto me, that for the extirpation of heresies, commissions, as he thought, should be directed to every shire in England. And then Dr. Willoughby and I went together to Dr. London's house; where, when Dr. London had read mine articles above written, he instantly desired me to present them to the Council with him; which I refused to do because I was of late in trouble. Then Mr. London required me to set to my hand to the said articles; and I said I would not, because they were not proved by witness but only upon hearsay. Then Mr. London was in a great fury and rage with me, and began to threaten me before the dean of Lichfield and Dr. Willoughby, and said I should not choose, for he would cause me to be sent for and compel me by the King's Council to set to my hand to witness them, or

* Henry Williams.

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else it should be to his great dishonesty, for he had showed them, as he said, to divers worshipful men; wherefore I should not go back to pluck my head out of the collar. Also he said, 'Now it appeareth that ye are very mutable and inconstant for fear of my lord the Archbishop of Canterbury's punishment.' Then he desired Dr. Willoughby to go with him before the Council to present the articles, and, after long request and intreatance made, Dr. Willoughby was content and consented to go with him. Then Dr. London began to pen them very sore to make the matter the more pithy than they were written in mine exemplar; and I said, 'Mr. Willoughby, beware what ye do, for ye shall never be able to prove them after this sort that Dr. London doth now pen them.' Then Dr. London was in a great fury and angry for my dissuading of Dr. Willoughby, and said to me 'Ye may depart when ye will, for ye will not testify yourself in this matter, ne yet suffer other that would testify in this behalf.' Then he took Dr. Willoughby fro me by the sleeve and would not suffer him no more to speak with me. And on the next day, Palm Sunday, I departed from the city towards Oxford. The same day at night, when I came to mine inn, remembering myself of our angry departing, and how that I had much displeased Dr. London in dissuading Dr. Willoughby not to present the said articles then, to obtain Dr. London's benevolence again, I wrote a gentle and a comfortable letter to Dr. Willoughby, and sent back Robert, my man, with the letter, to persuade Dr. Willoughby earnestly and boldly to proceed with Dr. London as he had begun. And at my returning to London on Ascension Eve I came to Mr. Baker to know his pleasure with me, saying that Mr. Shedar and Sandwych hath sent a letter to Oxford to me in your name that I should with all speed come to London to you; and he said that I came too late, for your fellows were here on Saturday last, and be gone, and now ye may be at choice, whether ye will go to Canterbury or return to Oxford. And so then I departed from him. And the morrow after Ascension day I came to Mr. Baker to know whether he would anything to Canterbury; and he willed me to be gone in haste, and to cause Mr. Shedar to be with him on Sunday next with the book,^o saying 'I marvel that he is so slack; and commend me to Mr. Parkehurst and other of your company, and bid them fear no man underneath the King to witness the truth when they shall be required.' Then I came to Mr. Doctor London and showed him that Mr. Baker hath commanded me to depart home in haste: and he said it was good tidings, and within short space he looked for a commission for every shire of England to be granted to extirpe all heresies. Ye see we have a commission granted for Windsor, and now we be unanimous *in domo*, whereas before we were of two sects and two sorts. I have taken much pain, as you see, to gather together all the articles plaintiff in one book for Kent. The copy of all such articles as was delivered to Sir Thomas Moyle,[†] Dr. London received of my hands, and he said that Dr. Qwent labored to him that he would take the pains to be a commissioner with my lord's Grace in Kent for a direction of all their heresies there now reigning, and that within few days the King and his most honorable Council would see a reformation thorough his realm in this behalf. And then I departed to Canterbury. And at my next returning to London, was at Windsor; so I spake no more with him.

By me, Robert Serlys.'

Hol., pp. 2. Docketed by Cranmer: Serles; and *endd.* by another hand: Robert Serles, prebendare.

ii. Explanation [by Serles].

"This is to certify your Mastership that I was deceived and forgetful of

* Here Cranmer has written in the margin: "Ergo, he knew the book."

† In margin in Cranmer's hand: "Mr. Moyle."

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the time and place, for I have taken one time for another in my book; for these words, viz. 'Ye could never 'a com yn better season,' &c., were spoken on Palm Sunday Even at Court when Mr. London came out from the Council, and not in his own house on Palm Sunday in the morning; and upon Palm Sunday morning in his own house in Silver Street I delivered the Article to him and not at afternoon. If a dirig or a mark be made with a pen, then it will be plain to read in my book."

In Serles' hand on a separate slip.

p. 167.

iii. "Interrogatories to Serles and other."^o

1. Whether Mr. Sentleger and Mr. Parkehurst presented to the Abp. of Canterbury the self same articles contained in the book of complaint, or whether there be more or fewer, or some altered with words added. 2. Whether the witness† brought in did prove all the said articles. 3. Wherefore they left out 3 of the articles that before were presented. 4. Whether the Abp. rebuked Serls for preaching that images might be permitted in the church "as representers of saints and not idols." 5. Whether the Abp. declared openly before the prebendaries and preachers there, and also openly in his consistory, that the King's pleasure was to have three preachers of the new learning and three of the old. 6. Whether Serls and Shether were accused by men noted by common fame as of evil opinion for preaching, and who they were that accused them. 7. Whether the honesty of their audience offered themselves to testify that they were falsely accused, and that which was laid against them was not true, and although they were a great number, yet they could not be admitted; and who they were that so offered themselves, and whether they offered themselves or Serls required them to be examined. 8. Whether false persons, men of evil fame for suspect opinions, though they were but two or three, were admitted. 9. Whether Serls and Shether were innocent preachers when condemned, the one to prison and the other to read a declaration of false surmised Articles, and by whom the one was committed to prison. 10. Whether they that could speak against evil opinions dare not, for if they do they be complained on and called seditious persons stirring the people to commotion, and by whom they be so called. 11. Whether, complaining to their Ordinary, at his hands they get nothing but displeasure, and the party evil preaching much more favor and boldness; and who hath had displeasure of the Ordinary for complaining against evil preachers, and what preachers have had favor and boldness therein at the Ordinary's hands. 12. Whether two images of Christ and two of Our Lady, whereunto was neither oblation done, nor any light standing, were taken down by the Archbishop's commandment, both by mouth and by letters, and what the effect of the letters was. [13.] † What word Mr. Bacar sent them from London by Serls. [14.] What book it was that was last sent to Dr. Willoughby by Shether's servant, what the matter thereof was, and when it was made and sent. [15.] Wherefore they advised Shether to write to Dr. Willoughby to get him out of the way and to repair to the Court, or to some other of his friends. [16.] What indictment that was which Mr. Parkehurst read one night at supper when they talked of the Sessions of the Six Articles, whose indictment it was and where he had it. [17.] Whether Mr. Baker said to Parkehurste, Gardener and Shether, when they were at London, that there should be a commission in Kent shortly. [18.] What names he wrote at the same

^o Heading in Cranmer's hand.

† The word "witness" is constantly used in these depositions as a plural as well as a singular noun.

‡ The articles from this point (where a second leaf begins) are not numbered in the original MS. Down to article 26 they are the same as those administered "to Shether and other" in Part XXII. § vii., and in Part XXIV. § iv.

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time to be in the Commission. [19.] Whether Mr. Thwaittes said at divers times that they should still from time to time mark what was preached and say nothing, but note it and send it to him. [20.] At what times the same was spoken and whether he said it was Master Baker's counsel. [21.] How many books were delivered to Petite. [22.] Whether one book was made, wherein was this article: "That the Archbishop did say that he would defend Scorye and Ridley's opinions." [23.] Where that book is become and what time it was made. [24.] Whether Parkehurst and Gardener have commoned with Petite, that the Commissary and other of evil opinions and despisers of the laudable ceremonies would not have been so bold if they had not been comforted by my lord. [25.] Whether they with Serls or Shether have commoned, Petite being present, that Markeham, steward to the Archbishop, was abjured, and what knowledge they have thereof. [26.] To whom they sent to procure that the Abp. of Canterbury should be no Commissioner nor know the witness,† and wherefore they so wrote or sent. [27.] What book it was that he received of Sir Thomas Moile and delivered to Dr. London. [28.] What words the Chancellor of Rochester said to him when he said that Hussay would help him forward with his Articles. [29.] How many times before Passion week he resorted home to Dr. Willoughby, moving him to put up such articles as he should devise, and what answer Dr. Willoughby made.

Pp. 3. Headed by Cranmer and with corrections in his hand.

p. 171.

iv. Answers by Serles.

1. Can say nothing to arts. 1, 2, 3, as he was absent at Oxford. 4. My Lord's grace did not rebuke him for preaching that images might be permitted in church as representers of saints, but because he affirmed that an image was not an idol. 5. The Abp. said openly in the Consistory that he had chosen 6 preachers, 3 of the old sort and 3 of the new, "to the entent that they, conferring their learning together, should bult and try out the truth; and further I cannot say." 6. Serlys and Shether were accused on the testimony of men of evil fame noted in the city, viz., Sterky, Toftes, Mey, Daniel and Thwyire. 8. Their witness was objected against by me in the Consistory before the judges by reason of an open fame and because they werē indicted of heresy. 7. There came from Hotfeld, where Serlys preached and was accused, 3 honest men of that same parish, who offered to be examined and depose that he was falsely accused. The one was called Bulle, the other John Grey and the third is named Rycard; "and they tarried at Canterbury and could not be admitted, for it was answered that a negative in the law could never be proved." To the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, can say nothing. [13, &c.] † "What word Mr. Baker sent them from London by Serlys I have expressed and confessed in my book afore delivered. Item, to the same article, what indictment was read at Mr. Parkhurst's table, &c., as I remember me, there was one William Payne, late undersheriff, at supper or dinner in Mr. Parkhurst's house, which read there openly afore the sessions a copy and a form of indictment for plucking down of images in the parish of Elmestede, and this form and copy he then delivered to Mr. Parkehurst and he read it there, as I remember. Item, it was commoned, as I remember, in Mr. Parkehurst's house, Petite being present, that in the Cardinal's time at Oxford about a xxxth in number abjured and troubled for sustaining and keeping of Leutar's books, and at that time they said Mr. Markame was student in the Cardinal College, and

* Here a line and a half has been carefully crossed out, and made illegible. The same is the case in Part XXIV. § iv.

† "Witness" understood as plural.

‡ Apparently all the articles which are not numbered in the MS. are here treated as one.

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whether he was one of the number or no they could not surely tell. Item, to the rest of all that volume I can say nothing. Item, the book that Sir Thomas Moyle sent to Dr. London was a book of articles concerning Turnare, the vicar of Osprynges, and the Commissary. Item, y came to Mr. Chaunsler of Rogester at morrow mass in the morning and said 'Sir, we can get no counsel of the law in the city to make up our books after the form of the law. I pray you inform my lord's Grace of the same.' And he said that it 'is my lord's pleasure that ye should have learned counsel. He will deny you none that ye can name in the city.' And I said 'Some of them lack learning and some lack practice.' And Mr. Chaunsler said 'Take Mr. Smyzth, for he is well learned, and whereas he doubts in his learning he may boldly resort to Mr. Hussey for acquaintance sake, which may instruct and help him whereas he doubts.' Item, Dr. Willoughby and I have commenyd before Passion Sunday twice or thrice of Turnare's preaching and the vicar of Osprynge, which by their preaching seyed (*sic*) troubles and unquiet the whole country, and said, if no man would inform the Council thereof he would, and durst be so bold because he is a chaplain to the King and had good acquaintance in the Court.

Hol., pp. 2.

By me Robart Serlys."

p. 173.

v. "For Serls and other."

1. Who were the beginners of these matters at London? 2. By whose advise it was set forward. 3. With whom they had conference and who did bolden and animate them in the same, and in what form, by words or writing or otherwise. 4. What matter they had at the beginning for foundation. 5. Whether they had them of their own knowledge or by hearsay. 6. What thing or things they know my lord's Grace culpable in of their own knowledge, and how they know it.

1.° "The like to be ministered for the proceeding of the same matter at Canterbury." 2. How many justices of peace, gentlemen and other persons they have had conference with in these matters, and what they and every of them have done or spoken in the same matters. 3. To what things they have condescended. 4. What Petite, the clerk of the peace, or any other lawyer has said or done about indictments, panelling of inquests, and by what occasion and by whose motion. 5. To what end they intended to bring these matters. 6. By what authority they began and proceeded in these matters.

"Item, whether you told and declared to the vicar of Charing, being in his house at Charing, how that 4 of you did intend to preach 2 sermons apiece in the Isle of Thanet in one day, and to how many moo you declared the same and to what intent."

P. 1.

p. 175.

vi. Reply of [Serles].

To 1 and 2, can say no further than I have expressed in my book delivered to your Grace. What was done while I was at Oxford from Palm Sunday to Whitsunday I know not, and the book of articles was put up to the Council in my absence when I was at Oxford. To the 3 and 4, knows not what they purposed for their foundation, or with whom they conferred, except with Sir John Baker, who, they say, wrote a letter to them and sent for them to come to London. Can say nothing to 5 or 6, for he never saw the articles purposed against my lord's Grace.

(ii.) For the proceedings of the matters of Canterbury.

1. They have had communication with Sir Thos. Moyle, Mr. Thwayttes and with Mr. Petyte; "and they have inquired, as I remember, whether it

*This second set of Nos. was originally 7, 8, &c., as in continuation of the preceding, but has been altered. With the exception of this alteration in numbers the interrogatories, it will be seen, are the same as those in Part X. "for Shether and other" (*See p. 318*).

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was thought that a commission should be directed from the Council to Canterbury for reformation of the country, and also who should be Commissioners for the same." 2. Knows nothing. 3. Knows nothing of what Mr. Petite or other has done about panelling of inquests; "but afore the sessions was holden, Mr. Petite said he would ride to his master, Sir John Baker, to know his pleasure whether he would be at the sessions of Six Articles or no." 4 and 5. Knows nothing. [6.] "As to the last article. There came a certain priest out of Tenet to labor to have preachers to come to preach with them, for they said that they lacked their quarter sermons and could get no preachers. And then Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Mylles, Mr. Shethar and I asked how many churches there were within the Isle of Tenat, and they said, eight; whereupon we four aforesaid agreed to go thither all upon one, they and every one of us to preach at two parish churches, and so to do all their sermons in one day. This same was concluded openly at dinner in Mr. Parkhurst's house; and upon this occasion I told the vicar of Charyng in his house thys . . . le by cause ye"

In Serles' hand, p. 1. Frayed at the bottom.

p. 177.

vii. [Serles to]

"This is to certify your mastership that the same anger and malice expressed by words of Dr. London to me was not counterfeit ne feigned anger, which Master Williams the dean of Lichfield, if he be required, can testify. Item, Dr. Kechyn, late abbot of Heynsam can testify the same; which on Palm Monday lodged at the same inn at Maidenhead where I was lodged; to whom I opened at supper there the whole matter of our variance and falling out, and he advertised me to write some gentle letter to pacify Mr. London's ire, and to send my man with my letter back to London, or else to ride back myself; by whose counsel I wrote the letter to Dr. Wylloby and sent back my servant withal.

"Item, about this time two years, as I was entering in communication with the Bishop of Winchester that it might please him to be so good lord unto me to help me forth in my suit that the sonder (*qu. sooner?*) thorough him I might attain of the King's Grace a licence to preach out of the diocese of Canterbury, with a non-residence; and suddenly came in the Bishop of Rochester and said 'My lord, the hour is past.' And then they both went to London; and I never spake with him sith ne before, as I take God to record. I most humbly beseech your mastership to speak for me to my lord's Grace that I may be restored to liberty."

In Serles's hand, p. 1.

p. 183.

XXI. A bundle of papers marked on a fly leaf "C," with the name "Gardiner" as a title.

i. Examination of Gardiner.

"On Easter Even last past when I, William Gardiner, being in the qwyre of Christ's church in Canterbury, Dr. Willyby came into our church and desired to speak with me; unto whom, when I did come, he prayed me to speak with me in my chamber. Thither when we did come, he drew out of his purse two bills containing certain matters here amongst us, worthy (as he thought) of reformation. And he said that he had spoken with Serles, one of the King's Highness's preachers in Canterbury, and learned them of him. I heard little of them read, for I had no mind to hear them, and refused to receive them. He was so importune upon me and said that he had been with divers of the Council (what they were I know not) and they gave unto him such words (as he said) that he was much comfortt to go about his matter. Yet at the last, by importune

* Mutilated.

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labor unto me, he left them with me for three or four days. I did wrap up the bills, not looking on them nor meddling with any matter in them, for I never thought on such matters until Dr. Wylyby did minister occasion. But then, afterward, considering the abuses in preaching, partly in Christchurch (as I with other sorrowing did note), abroad likewise (as the people did report), lamenting that the people should be so seduced and provoked from the quiet trade of God's word and the King's Majesty's ordinances, whom to keep every true subject oweth, and casting that the denial in preaching did arise by lack of due reformation of such as were before, for evil preaching, unto my lord's Grace presented and unto our knowledge not reformed but thereupon bolded to do like as they did before (as by their preaching we might perceive) had communication amongst us at sundry times, desirous of having a thorough quietness. And so at the last Sir Coxson, one of the petty canons in Christchurch (then living) did comyn with me what was best to be done (for he had heard of Dr. Wylyby's being there) to the intent to have an uniform, a quiet and godly preaching, without all jar, in time coming. He determined to draw this book of my lord's communication on Trinity Sunday had amongst us prebendaries (wher off sarll (?) was that we schuld nott make invectives in the pulpett)^o and also he drew the residue, as there appeareth; but not all, for the article of images and the six preachers I drew. Of this draught done by Sir Coxson no man did know but I; for he would not have it known; and unto this time no man did otherwise know but that it was my draught. This draught made and with my hand written, I showed it unto Mr. Thwayttes; but he sagely (as he is a wise man) would that Wylyby should be ware and ask counsel of such as knew best † what to be done in such matter, for it was a weighty matter. Unto this book Coxson did adjoin the book in foretime unto my lord of Canterbury presented concerning the preachings of Mr. Rydley and Mr. Scory; he wrote divers copies, and then it was not known that ony had hytt butt he. This book drawn was delivered unto Dr. Wylyby; his bills also were delivered unto him, not looked on nor meddled with. And so, he having the book, whither he went with it, unto whom he resorted and showed the book, in good faith I know not. But unto London he went; and, there being, he sent down a copy of that book, by whose motion I nor none of my company do know, as I can hear of. He wrote that he must needs have it subscribed. We went together and subscribed the book thoroughly, that was then newly made. These set thereunto their hands:—Mr. Sentleger, Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Hunt, I William Gardner, Mr. Mylles, Mr. Schether, Syr Coxson, Syr Cox (sic). All these not subscribing unto every article, but some unto one, some unto another, as we knew them true, so that they all were subscribed unto amongst us. Mr. Serles subscribed not, for he was then, other in London, other in Oxford, whether of both I am not sure; but he was not amongst us and knew not then of the book made. That done, Dr. Wylyby had the book again. Unto whom he presented it or did show it, and with whom he had communication of it I, nor none of my company (so far as I do know) is able to say. But soon after Easter Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Schether and I, William Gardner, were sent for unto London by letters sent unto us from our dean, Mr. Doctor Wotton, willing us with all speed to repair unto London, and there to appear before one of the Privy Council, naming no man's name determinate. His letters declared that he was commanded to write unto us. In his letters he also declared that he would show unto us his name that willed us to appear when we came unto London. Unto

* Interlined.

† Added in margin: "and named my lord of Winchester or any other, naming more."

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London when we were comen we were commanded by Mr. Dane^o to go unto Sir John Baker, knight, unto whom we came. He showed unto us a copy of the book with names not subscribed, and said 'Here is a book delivered unto me, and it is thought that you have knowledge of it. I require you in the King's Majesty's name that you go together, and that that you know to be true and to be abyddyn by, thereof make a fair book. And the King's pleasure is that you fare (or fear?) none, and spare not to tell the truth, for fear of any man. He willeth you in this matter to fear none but God and him, and do it truly and faithfully without all dread of ony under his Majesty.' We, so commanded, perused the book thoroughly, and so much as we knew to be true and to be abyddyn⁴ by, we did put into a book new writen; and did go unto my lord of Winchester; but he would not keep the book, but looked on it and quickly dymysyd us, and tod us go unto Sir John Baker knight, of whom we had the book. And so unto Sir John Baker we returning, by the hands of Mr. Schetber (Mr. Parkhurst and I standing by) it was delivered unto the forenamed Sir John Baker, knight. That done we were dymysyd and sent home again. And so we have continued (I trust) true unto God and unto the King's Highness; unto whom God grant long life and prosperous.

"Per me Willm Gardiner clericum."

Hed., pp. 3.

p. 188.

ii. (on the back of the last leaf is written in a very cramped hand:—

"Now they beying in insurance, and I feyrng, by cause I was partly accused, I wrot unto my lord of Winchester my letters for ther ayde yf he myght do unto them ony good, and sent the testymonvall copy of Cantebury unto hym, scheyng how that men here dyd and in other places wold bykywse testyfy of ther charyte (?) for theis and our (?) honest prechynges. Item, how that I was examyned for thys boke and what answer I made, never ootherwyse myndyd toyt when I schold lawfully be reynyd; as now and I wold gladly dysclose the matter.

"Item, Mr. Thwaytes schewyd unto Mr. Parkhurst and me that he had byn writen unto, from whom I know not, to gather such matters as he could here off a brode worthy to be reformed, matters that were swarvyng from the laudable usys of Christes Church, saying unto us Because I cannot be always here, I pray you, as ye can know and truly lerne, send me word, and so in good fayth, I not sechyng for them, as I dyd here and as men wold trewly testyfy upon ther consence, I sent unto hym: oother matters wold not send but suche, for when I herd the partyes speke and upon ther consence to testyfy that they were trew."

Enad.: Mr. Gardiner.

p. 189.

Smythe's
Cranmer, 773.

iii. William Gardiner to Cranmer.

"Gentle father, whereas I have not borne so good, so tender, a heart towards you as a true child ought to bear," &c. Professes great penitence for what he has done, which was at the suggestion of Willoughby; but who instigated Willoughby to bring his bills to Canterbury he knows not. Begs forgiveness and will in future be as obedient as ever child was to his natural father. *Paraph.*

Hed., pp. 2.

* The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Wotton, just mentioned.

† Inserted as alternative reading instead of "it be abyddyn by."—with hands subscribed.

‡ Opposite this in the margin Gardiner writes:—

Remember we should have done, and more unto the discharge of ourself, although we did this movyd on a good sale, if we had first gone unto my lord's grace, our ordinary. Well, so dyd we not. The more fully it us. The book drawt new &c.

§ Arraigned.

1543.

p. 193.

iv. Statement by William Gardiner.

When my lord of Winchester returned from the Council^o beyond the seas he heard mass in Christchurch in Canterbury; after which he took me by the hand and asked how I did, and how they did in Canterbury, meaning, as to the quietness of Christ's religion. Replied that sometimes they did not agree in preaching. "So do I hear, said he; what is that that you do not agree in?" Rehearsed Mr. Rydley's preaching and Mr. Scory's partly. He listened till I came to the point that prayer ought not to be made in an unknown tongue, or it was but babbling; on which he said "There he missed, for the Germans themselves are now against that saying;" adding, "This is not well. My lord of Canterbury will look upon this, I doubt not, or else such preaching will grow into an evil inconvenience. I know well he will see remedy for it. Well, how do you with them?" Replied "My lord, hardly. I am much marked in my sermons, and I cannot tell whether I be taken or no. I pray your good lordship of your counsel what were best for me to do. I had rather leave preaching by times than to be taken in my sermons." The Bp. told him to write his sermon in a book every word as he would preach it. "And when you go into the pulpit deliver your book unto the chiefest man there that can read, and let him take heed of your book while you do preach; and say no more but that you have written and studied for, and I warrant you shall do well enough. And when you do hear any man preach otherwise than well, hold you contented and meddle not; so shall you do best." A poor man then came to him, brother to Mr. Hunt, then in the Fleet, to petition for his brother. My lord said he had been out of England and knew not the matter, but promised to help him as far as he could. Then he conversed about our ordinances in the quire, our statutes, our masses and hours of them. At last he sent for Mr. Rydley, prebendary, but what he said to him I know not.

"When Mr. Serles, Mr. Schether and Mr. Scory were in indurance I wrote unto my lord of Winchester in this wise, as nigh as I can remember:— My lord's Grace hath prisoned Mr. Serles, Mr. Schether and Mr. Scory. As for Mr. Serles and Mr. Schether, the honesty of their audience will and do testify for them. And, so far as I can hear, in the country also where they have preached, their audience will testify that they are in most part wrongfully accused. And the honest men of the town have already sent in their testimonial, for to declare them and us prebendaries, so far as ever they heard, to preach godly and quietly. They were assigned to make their answer before my lord's Grace at a day appointed. When their day came to make answer, they, fearing my lord's justice, refused to make answer, but did appeal. And so, not answering, nother their appellation admitted, they were committed unto ward again. Honest substantial men offered to bail them; as then they could not be bailed. I wrote also that I was likewise accused for my preaching, but, I thanked God, for no point of heresy, but as I did perceive, it was only for brablyng matters. Howbeit I feared much that, if my lord's Grace did stop our appellations, that then I with other should abide the uttermost. This fearing, I desired his lordship, if remedy might be, that we might, if need were, have liberty to appeal. I wrote also that I was examined before Dr. Cokkes for the book delivered unto the Council; and my answer was this, that I was with the Council at London; but what I saw there, what I said there and what was said to me I durst not disclose unless the Council would have me to disclose. I desired him also that if I had need that he would so labor and do for us that for our truth we might not be undone.

"My lord's answer, not by letters but by mouth, sent by Mr. Schether's servant, not unto me, as by the words it doth appear, but rather made unto Master Schether.

* The Diet of Ratisbon, 1541.

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“When my lord had read my letters (as the servant said) he asked ‘Who brought these letters?’ The servant said ‘I.’ My lord then went away, and, as the servant supposed, into Council Chamber. When [he] came forth the servant required his pleasure. He said ‘Have me commended unto your master.’ The servant desired his lordship to have some comfortable answer of him. My lord said ‘I can make you no answer as yet.’ The next day, or two days after, when the servant came again for his answer, my lord said unto him ‘Your master seemeth to be a child. He wept before my lords when he should have answered. Bid him not weep for shame, but answer like a man. Will he be a child now? Let him take a good heart unto him. If he have need, he shall find friends.’^o Then said the servant ‘I pray your lordship be good unto him.’ My lord said ‘Have me commended unto him. I will not forget him, and do as much for him as I can. I must know of the Council what I shall do. I warrant you I will not forget him. Have me commended also unto the prebendaries.’^o He named none, and so dymysyd the servant.

“There stood one by, brother-in-law unto Mr. Schether, whose name is Forde. And, my lord departed, he had communication with Mr. Schether’s servant, of what matters, in good faith I know not. In communication, as Mr. Schether’s servant did tell me, this Forde said that my lord Chancellor shortly would or should (whether of both he said, in good faith I do not remember) out of his office shortly, and that Mr. Baker should have it. In departing, this Forde willed Mr. Schether’s servant to will his brother that he never recant, for if he did he would never be his friend whiles he lived, nor none should that he could let. He said that he would cause that my lord of Winchester should not be his friend.^o

“Within these 3 weeks, besides Bishop Warham’s tomb in Christchurch, I showed Cyriacc Petytt this matter, because I knew well it would rejoice him to hear good towards his master Baker, but he would not believe it. All other things in the answer he believed and thought to be true, or might be true. At that time the servant of Mr. Schether’s wrote a letter of 5 or 6 lines. Cyriacc Petytt did see the letter and heard it read. It briefly contained the answer that he brought from my lord and from the forenamed Ford. The servant had the letter again. He said that he would deliver it unto Mr. Schether his master. Whether he did so or no I am not able to say.”

Master Copyn, alderman, within these four weeks, meeting me in the church, said “I have been with my lord’s Grace, and I would not but that I had been there. For now, I do know that I knew not before, and I dare well say that my lord is as sorry for this hoorle as ony man is in England.” My lord welcomed him and wished to speak with him desiring to know (as he believed) the cause of this “hoorle,” and what remedy to apply. But what he told my lord he would not report, saying simply “I told my lord my mind and he thanked me greatly for it; and I told him nothing but truth.” Asked why his Grace had been so hard to him in times past, “He said You were complained on unto me by a certain person, and that a tale was brought unto him against me. Then said I ‘My lord, I will declare the tale and the person unto your Grace that made the tale.’ And so I did. And now all is well, I thank God; and so well that my lord’s Grace willed me to resort unto him boldly. And so shall I do, by my faith. Furthermore Mr. Copyn said ‘By my trowzthe I daresay my lord is no bearer in these matters.’ They be other ewysse, said Mr. Copyn, and named none, but kept all secret from me, glad that he was in such favour with my lord. And so departed from me.

“My lord, if that Sir John Baker, knight, had not sent for us unto

^o The passages in italics are underlined in the MS.

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London and encouraged us by these words 'Fear no man but God and the King' and 'the King's Highness willethe you to fear none but him,' we would never [have] attempted so far in the matter as we have done; and besides that he willed us to resort unto my lord of Winchester, whereas also we perceived no reproach unto us given for our deed. For if by any of these, or any other of the Council, we had been rebuked for our doings (as I would we had) and the danger showed unto us, whereof we had no knowledge, for my part, I say, of my conscience, I would have gone home again not meddling. Wherefore, my good father, although I drew two of the articles presented (and no mo, as God shall save me) I can do no less than to blame them or him that sent for us, that with words before rehearsed did encourage us, which were ignorant of the danger of the fact, and did not rather reprove us, seeing that they or he had knowledge of the danger and not we. Gentle father, ponder mine ignorance, and, as you have promised, forgive unto me my trespass.

"I remember that at certain times I wrote certain articles, such as men said they found themselves grieved with, and took their hands or signs unto the articles. I beseech your Grace, blame not me for it, but Mr. Thwaytes, which so to do moved Mr. Parkhurst and me. Mr. Thwaytes set me a work; otherwise I would never have done it. He is a justice; he should know the danger of it; before he did move us so to do I went not about such matters.

"I remember that one day, sitting at our meat in Master Parkhurst's chamber, Mr. Mylles, Mr. Serles, Mr. Schether and I, with the rest of our company, merrily disposed and no hurt thinking, we four forenamed made half a pointment to ride one holiday into Thanett, and there to preach thorough the Isle, all in one day, every one of us taking two churches, one sermon before noon and another at after noon; and at night, for our labors, to take our supper and lodging, other with Mr. Cayppes, other with Mr. Jonson, our friends; and so, making merry a day or two for our recreation, then to return home again unto our study.

"The first article, in whom it is expressed that you would sustain articles of baptism and original sin preached by Mr. Scory, I did utterly refuse and would never stonde unto it, although my name were unto it, and it was not presented. I have heard that Mr. Schether has set as witness unto that article Mr. Smythe and Dr. Barbar. Indeed, my Lord, I heard Mr. Cokkes, vicar of Story, say oftentimes that Mr. Smythe told him that you said in your chamber unto Dr. Barbar, Smythe with other of your servants standing by, that if you had an indifferent judge you would sustain the article presented and preached by Mr. Scory, of baptism and original sin. But you would have your judge out of Germany.

"By your assured, whiles I live,

"William Gardner, prebendary."

"The tenor of the last letter sent^o by Mr. Schether unto my lord of Winchester.

"Reverend father, &c. All draweth now towards a quietness and I trust that shortly my lord's Grace will set all well. By the bearer hereof, Mr. Schether, he (*ye*?) shall learn the truth as it is here. Of my conscience, my lord, I remember not the contents of that letter, but of this I do ensure your Grace, there was no word offensive in it; if I did remember the letter thoroughly, by God, I would write it unto your Grace. But of this be your Grace assured, there was not one word amiss in it that I do know. And if I had remembered yesterday, when I was with your Grace, I would have disclosed that letter unto you, as I did the other which I wrote in the favor of Serles and Schether; the contents whereof I will after declare, and that as truly as God shall put it into my remembrance.

* From Gardiner.

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"Mr. Schether required me to make certain notes for him; I so did, and that unkindly; if I had yesterday remembered myself I would have disclosed them unto your Grace.

"Errors as yet be not tried and corrected, but diligent inquiry is made of the book presented.

"Answer is made, partly affirmatively and partly *negative*, partly *dubitative*.

"We be accused indifferently, one with another, so that one, as we do suppose, may bear out the other; but if inquiry be made amongst the gentlemen, yeomen and the honesty of the curates, and not all called, accuse who will, I think the fault would soon appear where it is. I named Mr. Yngham, Mr. Hardes, Mr. Thawyttes, gentlemen, able to say somewhat as they have had grief; but I beseech you, my lord, call them not for it. I named them none otherwise unto Mr. Schether, but that there were that heard some horle and diversity among the people. I beseech your Grace to keep these notes secret unto your own conscience; they were never seynd.

"Item, your lectures, what they were, with whom divers men were offended, as the vicar of St. Paul's, the vicar of Story—my lord, of this matter I will show you more so soon as I am at liberty and may speak with your Grace. Yesterday I remembered it not. I would I had.

"Other notes in faith I do not remember."

Ip. 7. In Gardner's hand. With marginal annotations by Cranmer.

p. 201.

v. William Gardner, priest, to Mr. Baker, Chancellor of the Tenth.

"Right worshipful master," some honest men of the parish of St. Alphege's in Canterbury, viz., John Hugden, Raffe Albrythe, Robert Absolon, John Barton, witness that Thomas Batters, the King's servant, and Will. Salter, the King's "bedd man," dwelling in Canterbury in that parish, on St. George's day last procured certain neighbours to set their hands or agree to have their names set to a letter "whom they had devised," testifying to the honesty of the parson there, so as to defeat such honest "witnesses" as appeared then before my lord of Canterbury at Lambeth, witnessing words they had heard their parson speak against auricular confession. Batters and Salter procured not only men of their own parish but also of other parishes such as they knew would bend to them. It is also reported that Batters said that same day to John Hugden "with his crakes" that the parson of St. Alphege's was troubled only by means of Gardner and Schether, but he doubted not Gardner and Schether should quail. Such words will encourage men in evil doing, unless your mastership make them temper their tongues. Canterbury.

Hol., p. 1. Add. (p. 207b). Endd.

p. 203.

vi. Headed "Gardiner."

Remembers now that when walking in Mr. Parkhurst's garden and talking with Dr. Willoughby the latter said a commission would be shortly sent into Kent for a reformation. "But of whom he had learned that, in good faith I know not." Amongst the Commissioners he named Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Mylles and me. Remembers now also that when Mr. Schether and he (Will. Gardiner) were at London with Mr. Baker, "this Mr. Baker said unto us (who moved him to have such communication I remember not) that there should be a commission into Kent shortly. And, we standing before him in his study, he took paper, pen and ink, and noted the names of those whom he thought most meetest to be in commission. He wrote (as I do remember) unto the number of 13 persons, 12 of them gentlemen and one priest, master of Maidstone."

Remembers well that Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Schether and himself were charged by Mr. Baker at his house in London, on their return home,

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continually to "gather and collect together abuses, so many as we could get from time to time and let him have them." Thinks Parkhurst and Schether remember this.

"I do remember that at sundry times Mr. Thwayttes said unto me and Mr. Parkhurst, and I think likewise unto Mr. Schether, that we should still from time to time mark what was preached and say nothing but note it, and not doubt but there would be remedy for it. And he said that this was Mr. Baker's counsel we should so do. And now I do perceive that I, and I think other likewise, which marked and were thus animate and set awork were but *instrumenta malorum*. Of this examine you Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Schether.

In Gardner's hand, pp. 2.

p. 205.
Strype's
Cranmer, 775.

vii. William Gardiner to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thanks his Grace for using him so favourably yesterday, sending for him to his presence when he thought, pensiveness lay so sore at his heart, that he should never have seen him again. Was specially comforted that his Grace did note that he called him father in his writings, saying "In good faith, I will be a father unto you indeed." The Abp. also promised that he should have a book of all the articles laid against him, to make answer to. Begs that he may so have, for there is nothing he has done or knows of but he will reveal it if he can remember.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

p. 209.

viii. "Mem., to inquire of Mr. Schether's servant why my lord of Winchester did say 'Your master did weep before my lord, when he should answer.' Of whom learned my lord that?"

"Item, to inquire what letter Dr. Barbar sent unto Mr. Ford, of the Privy Seal, clerk, and what the contents were."

P. 1. A small slip of paper.

p. 211.

ix. Replies of Gardner to interrogatories (see Part XX. § v.) quoting each interrogatory in full before the reply.

1. Knows not the beginners in London, for he knew of nothing done there till Wyllyby spoke to him at Canterbury on Easter Eve last and said that then was a time to labor for a reformation if anything were amiss. "With whom he labored in London, with whom he conferred and who sent him unto Canterbury, in good faith I know not. But after that he was comen, one Sir Thomas Cokson, upon his own mind, began the book afterwards sent up."

2. Only by the advice of Sir Thomas Cokson, petty canon of Christchurch, Canterbury, who would never cease from importune labor till the book was delivered. Did not come to London himself till he was sent for by letters from our dean, Dr. Wotton, commanding him, Parkhurst and Schether to appear before one of the Privy Council (unnamed). On coming we were commanded by our Dean to go to Sir John Baker. Did so and from his hands the book against my lord was delivered to us, when we were commanded to say what we could, without fear of any man under the King. How the book came to his hands and by whose counsel it was set forth Dr. Wyllyby can say, not I.

3. Knows not with whom Dr. Wyllyby conferred at London and by whom he was there "bolded" to come to Canterbury to move the matter. But, when Mr. Parker, Mr. Schether and he, W. Gardner, had said their minds about the book and it was delivered again to Mr. Baker, they were commanded by him still to gather from time to time all abuses worthy to be reformed.

4. Cannot surely say what matter they had for foundation, but it should appear that there was matter above; for Dr. Wyllyby brought down

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letters of abuses, as he said, worthy of reformation, which letters were the occasion that the book against my lord was presented.

5. Thinks Dr. Wyllyby, who did bear up the book, knew nothing of the matters in it but by hearsay; but he whose bills he brought down to Canterbury, viz., Mr. Serles, knew the matters in the book well enough. But whether he saw the book, I know not; or if he did, whether he gave instructions to such as Dr. Wyllyby delivered the book to. Further, "Mr. Serles was not a knowlegde of the book making."

6. Thinks "they above" knew nothing culpable in my lord except by the book, unless Dr. Wyllyby gave them any instructions by mouth; for he said he was conversant with great men at London. He that drew the greatest part of the book had most of his knowledge by hearsay, but part by his own knowledge. "He was so conversant and so familiar with most men in our house that almost he knew any thing that was there done."

The like for Canterbury.

1. When one Sir Thomas Cokson heard that Dr. Wyllyby had been with me with such bills as he brought (how he learned Dr. W's object I am not sure, though his coming was no secret), "he went, unknowing unto me (as God shall save me), and drew the book, all saving 2 articles, one concerning images, the other concerning 6 preachers." Knows not who was the beginner here about gathering errors and abuses in preaching and otherwise; but is sure Mr. Thwayttes willed Mr. Parkhurst and himself (W. Gardner) to note errors and abuses and send them to him in writing; otherwise he had never noted them. Thinks that he spake likewise to Mr. Schether. For his own part, gathered but few and sent them to Mr. Thwayttes.

2. Does not remember that any justice or gentleman ever saw that book, but only (except those who subscribed) Mr. Thwaytes and Cyriac Petytt, "they both willing that Dr. Wyllyby should beware how he used himself in that matter and take wise counsel before that he did set it forth. I never heard them say otherwise by that book presented.

3. "I never heard justice, gentleman nor other, condescend unto any other thing than in heart desirous to have a godly quietness."

4. Knows nothing of indictments and impanelling of quests, but heard Petytt say that one Bugmer of Maidstone should be indicted for speaking against the Sacrament of the Altar, but by whose motion he should be indicted I know not. Heard nothing about the indictment of any other.

5. Knows of no other end they had but without any man's hurt or hindrance to have a godly quietness.

6. "In good faith I know not. But, as I have said, Mr. Thwayttes said that he was written unto, and likewise Mr. Herdes saith for his part also, that they should gather such matters as were here abused and worthy to be performed. But who wrote unto them and willed them so to do, of my faith I know not. As concerning the writing of the book only zeal unto quietness moved; which should never have gone forth so far if that Mr. Baker had rebuked us when we were with him, showing unto us the danger thereof.

"By me, William Gardner."

Hol., pp. 5.

p. 217.

x. *Headed by Cranmer*: Gardiner.

"Articles to be ministered to Mr. Selengar, Parkhurst, Sandewiche and other."

1. Whether they presented to the Abp. of Canterbury the self-same articles contained in the book of complaint, or whether there be more or

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fewer, or some altered by addition of any words. 2. Whether the witness brought in did prove all the said articles. 3. Why they left out three of the articles before presented. 4. Whether the Abp. rebuked Serles for having preached that images might be permitted in the church as representers of Saints and not idols. 5. Whether the Abp. spoke openly before all the prebendaries and preachers and also openly in his consistory that the King's pleasure was to have three preachers of the new learning and three of the old. 6. Whether Serles and Shether were accused by men noted by common fame to be of evil opinion for preaching, and who they were that accused them? 7. "Whether the honesty of their audience offered themselves to testify that they were falsely accused and that which was laid against them was not true, and although they were a great number, yet could not be admitted; and who they were that so offered themselves." 8. "Whether false persons, men of ill fame for suspect opinions, though they were but two or three, were admitted." 9. "Whether the said Serles and Shether were innocent preachers, and so, being innocent, were condemned, the one to prison and the other to read a declaration of false surmised articles; and by whom the one was committed to prison." 10. "Whether they that would speak against evil opinions dare not, for if they do they be complained upon and called seditious persons stirring the people to commotion; and by whom they be so called and complained upon." 11. "Whether complaining to their ordinary, at his hands they get nothing but displeasure, and the party evil preaching much favor and boldness; and who hath had displeasure of the ordinary for complaining against evil preachers." 12. "Whether two images of Christ and two of Our Lady, whereunto was neither oblation done nor any light standing, were taken down by the Archbishop's commandment, both by mouth and by letters; and what the effect that the letters were; and for what images and how many images the letters were sent. And where the letters be."

Fp. 2.

p. 219.

xi. Answers of [W. Gardiner].

1. They presented not this article in writing at that time, sc., "There is none in Heaven but Christ," but by mouth. "There is added to this article 'In the primitive time,' &c., when as the preacher said Of three things he would speak; of the fourth, which was community, he would not speak. He said not 'community of all things,' but 'community,' nothing adding. Wherefore these words 'of all things' are added." "Ad 2m. respondeo. As far as I heard Mr. Schether say, there was nothing proved against him, but all onely by one May of St. John's house and Sir Cherndon parson of St. Alphege's. But now I perceive the contrary, many and divers articles were proved against them, and likewise against Mr. Serles, of the which, before this time I had no knowledge. Now knowing it I confess that article to be false." "Ad 2m. respondeo. Divers articles were proved, but, as I do now know, all were not, although men which were then called to be wytnesse said then as they thought all were proved." 3. Why three of the articles presented were left out, in good faith I know not, and whether any were left out I know not, for I know now (*qu. not?*) how many were presented unto my lord's Grace." 4. "He rebuked Mr. Serles for preaching that no idolatry might be done unto an image which represented a Saint." 5. "He had showed unto the King's Highness what he had done in ordaining the 6 preachers, 3 of the new and 3 of the old, and the King was well pleased therewith." 6. "I know no other accusers of them but their witnesses which came against them, and as Mr. Schether said for his and Mr. Serles, for his they were by common fame noted of evil opinions." 7. "There were there which offered themselves, as Mr. Serles did say, to testify for Mr. Serles for his sermon preached at Hotfeld, for the which he was accused; but whether they were with my lord and his officers then

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examining I know not. They were then ready to testify if they had been called. This I heard Mr. Serles with other say. As for Mr. Schether's sermon which he preached at Norgatt, and for the which he was accused by Sir Cherndon and George May, Mr. Sentleger, Mr. Mylles and I, Wylliam Gardner, testified in his purgation." 8. "We take them to be false persons which do accuse men wrongfully. And as concerning Mr. Schether's sermon made at Norgatt was good, so far as I perceived, and that point that he was accused in by May and Sir Cherndon, wytnesse[s], they did untruly witness against him. And whereas they two, which were judged to be of opinion not best, for the one proved by the effect which followed, in that he refused to be anhelyd at his death, the other standing yet now in trial for absolution. One in the sacrament of penance whan hyt(?) is ministered by the priest or no, show themselves by the effects of opinion not best; and as the voice then went they were not of best opinion. Yet were they ayenst Mr. Schether admitted, as Mr. Schether said. And likewise Mr. Serles said that 4 honest substantial men of Hotfeld came in to testify ayenst his wytnesse for his sermon made there was good and Christian. They were not admitted. Whether they were with my lord or not I cannot say. I can say no more herein than I heard them say." 9. "They were innocent preachers, so far as ever we could judge and gather of their preaching, and, as far as we can learn abroad, the most of their audience well contented with them. Therefore we call them innocent preachers, not worthy to be accused; of whom both, Mr. Serles was prisoned, and he said that he was so for his preaching; for my lord, before the Council, objected unto him his preaching, after he was returned from the North,^o and thereupon, he said, he was committed unto prison." 10. "Some of their audience, not contented with their sermon, do name the preacher seditious and are ready to complain, and that maketh men afraid to preach." 11. "Of none other occasion we take this article to be true but all onely by cause certain have been presented unto his Grace, as Mr. Rydley and Scory, and not caused to recant; whereas these forenamed Serles and Schether, have been corrected; by reason whereof, seeing that certain matters have been sith preached, by the said Scory chiefly, and somewhat by Mr. Rydley, we judge that they ar in that that were hytherto sufferyd without correctyon to be the bolder." 12. "The tenor of my lord's Grace's letter: 'As I [am] credibly informed, there be certain images within my church abused and made the images of our Our Lady. Wherefore I will you to take them down.' As nigh as I can remember, this was the tenor of the letter. The letter Doctor Champyon had."

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 2.

p. 221.

xii. "Interrogatories for Gardiner."

1. "How many bokes he knoweth have made (*sic*) of complaynts in this diocese and delivered to any of the Council." 2. What time the book was first delivered to Dr. Willoughby, and what time it was after subscribed, and what time he, with Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Shether, were sent for to come up to London. 3. What time he commanded young Thacker to ride straightways to the Bp. of Winchester if the Archbishop of Canterbury did send for this deponent, and for what purpose he so commanded him, and what he willed him to say to the Bp. of Winchester, and what comfort he looked for at his hands. 4. What time the book called "the unperfite boke" was delivered to Petitt. 5. What was the tenor of the last letter of Mr. Shether to the Bp. of Winchester. 6. What notes he wrote for Mr. Shether. 7. What he can say further of the Archbp's lecture *ad Hebræos*. 8. What communication he had with Petitt of the article of the Sacrament of the Altar presented against Scory.

* See Vol. XVI. No. 1189.

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Replies to the preceding.

1. Knows but of one book delivered to Dr. Wyllyby, but knows not whether he delivered it to the Council or not. Knew of another book that he delivered, but not until he had done so, and of its contents he knows but little. 2. In the Easter week the book was delivered to Dr. Wyllyby and with[in ?] four weeks after subscribed; "and upon St. George's day, Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Schether and I were in London with Mr. Baker." 3. Willed young Thaccher to ride, if need had been, to my lord of Winchester when Mr. Serles and Mr. Scory were last in indurance," supposing that I was like to be troubled for my preaching, desiring my lord to write unto my lord's Grace in my favor. 4 [7]. "Unto the lecture *ad Hebræos* I can say no more. I heard no man speak of it." 5 [8]. "I said unto Mr. Pettitt, concerning Scory's words for the Sacrament of the Altar, 'I would to Jesu he had never spake these words that he did speak. I had rather than much money it had not been my chance to have heard him. For by God I am as loth to hurt him by my word as to hurt any man. He can do well if he will, and so well as none better, if he list.'"

Pp. 2. The interrogatories (which are not numbered) are in Cranmer's hand, the replies in Gardiner's.

p. 225.

xiii. William Gardiner to Dr. Ley.

"Right worshipful Master Doctor, at my last being with my lord I received certain interrogatories at his hand, and his Grace willed me, immediately upon the receipt of them, to make answer to them. And so did I." But since then I have remembered "that certain of them concerned the book presented, unto whom (*sic*) my hand is set." Must stand in conscience as he may to those articles to which his hand is set, but cannot remember how many he set his hand to. Thinks, not to so many as the book shows which my lord's Grace laid before him. Begs him, as the time was very short when he made his answer to the last interrogatories and he was slack of memory, but now remembers better, that he will cancel that answer and accept this in its place for his full reply.

Hol., p. 1. Add. at p. 236:—To the right worshipful Mr. Dr. Ley.

p. 227.

[W. Gardiner to Cranmer.]

xiv. When I was with your Grace last at Bekesborne, 17 Nov., your Grace ministered to me certain interrogatories, "unto whom, because I then lacked time and leisure, also I had not mine answer so wholly in memory as I now have." Begs him therefore to accept this fuller answer:—

1. As far as he knows, all or most part of the articles against Rydley and Scory were proved; if not, is assured "that enow will say that they were by them preached." 2. As to the words "Community of all things" does not remember whether the words of *all things* were presented. 3. As to articles added or diminished, knows of none in the book against Rydley and Scory, save one added, viz., "There is none in Heaven but Christ." In the book against my lord's Grace "the article of manne place, also of an indifferent judge, are out of the book presented unto Mr. Baker, as I do now remember." 4. Whether all these articles were presented in writing or no:—Mr. Sentleger and Mr. Parkhurst, presenters against Mr. Rydley and Mr. Scory, can make clearer answer than I, but I answer as I have heard and know. Mr. Sentleger and Mr. Parkhurst did not present them in writing, all at one time, for one lacked, viz., "There is none in heaven but Christ." That article was left out at first for lack of witnesses. But afterwards when your Grace, being at London, sent to us to inquire whether it was preached or no, where and by whom and what witnesses could be found to it, "we, accompanied together, Mr. Sentleger with the rest, in our chapter house, did examine Mardon and Colman, two of our vicars. They heard it preached by Mr. Scory at St. Alphege's in

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Canterbury; and upon their testifying we sent up letters unto your Grace thereof, and the witnesses' names thereafter."

5. Whereas Mr. Serles had preached (as presented) "that no idolatry might be to an image of Our Lady," etc., for all images were representers of Saints and no idols, your Grace said all images were idols, and when Serles said Nay, asked "What is *ydolum*?" Serles said *Ydolum nihil est*. Your Grace replied that "*ydolum* and *imago* in Greek was one." Then said Gardner "Pleaseth your Grace I think nay; for an idol is that thing which hath given unto him such honor as is due unto God or unto some Saint." Then said my lord "You know not the Greek; *ydolum* and *imago* are all one." "My lord," said Gardner, although I know not the Greek, yet I trust I know the truth, and that by St. Paul, rehearsing Rom. i."

6. "Item, 6 preachers, 3 of the old, 3 of the new, &c. Then said Gardner 'My lord, that is a mean to set us at variance!' My lord said, 'The King's pleasure is to have it so.' We therewith were contented. My lord, when I was last with your Grace and made answer unto this article, your Grace said unto me that you said thus: 'I have showed the King's Grace what I had done, and he was well pleased.' These words now last rehearsed I wrote in mine answer at that time, but yet not denying the other, which I have now rehearsed before; for of my conscience you did speak them. And therefore, although I did not put them into mine answer then, yet I trust you will not so take me, nor cannot so take me that I deny that. I did put the words which your Grace said that you said, not denying the other, to content your Grace's mind; for almost they be one in effect."

7. "I call them innocent preachers against whom no fault justly can be found for preaching. But as for these two, Serles and Schether's sermons with us in our church preached, the most of our church will testify to be good, godly and quiet. In the country also, where they have been, their audience have likewise reported of them both by word, also by writing. Wherefore, seeing they have preached so that their audience is godly edified by them, and the King's ordinance quietly set forth, we do name them innocent preachers without fault for their preaching."

8. "Item, the one was prisoned. Reverend father, although unto this article I made answer that he was prisoned (as by your relation I then had knowledge, and not of mine own knowledge, for who did put him to prison I know not, but all onely by your Grace's saying), My lord, this is true; he was prisoned, and, as he said divers times, his imprisonment was at your Grace's complaint made for his preachings. And, my lord, so far as we have heard and known by credible persons, his preachings were godly. Therefore we judged that those which accused him unto your Grace in their accusations did unjustly."

9. "Item, such as would speak against evil opinions dare not, &c. Who name them sedytyusse? I answer, Part of their audience. When I was last with your Grace at Lambeth on Passion Week was 12 months, your Grace did speak unto me for my preaching in Canterbury a little before, and said that you were informed that I had made a seditious sermon in Canterbury. I said unto your Grace, My lord, I know that there be in Canterbury which would be glad to vex me. I trust you will believe the truth; for every one that hath accused me I shall bring 6 to witness for my quiet preaching. And truly my sermon then was ayenst such as seemed not to favor the erection of images.

10. "Item, when we preach we be called knaves, Mr. Mylles, Mr. Serlles, Mr. Schether and I, and it is said that one of us doth confirm another in the pulpit and that that good preachers have done before we pull back. Verba Jherom Oxybrigge. Teste Boydon.

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11. "Item, whereas we take wytnesse for accusers, and am in the terme dys ceyvyd (as your Grace doth say), I shall desire your Grace to show the accusers of them and of us. And of this we be well assured that there be enow that will declare unto your Grace what and of what qualities they be, which do accuse. For this we require the report of the town and the country.

p. 233.

[*Here a blank leaf intervenes.*]

12. "Item, evil preachers be more bolder, &c. Who doth bold them? I answer, Slack correction; for if these and such as have been accused for evil preaching had been corrected, other reformed, they would have been more wary than they have been in setting forth their evil sayings. What they have preached, by bills now unto your Grace presented, it doth now appear. And such as have no bills, as Mr. Launcelot Rydly, agenst him presented yet, Mr. Mylles and I heard certain wytnesse say that he did preach in Asche parish church on Passion Monday last was 12 months that prayer for souls departed availed nothing; wherewith were divers offended, as the witness said."

13. "Item, what favor have they at their ordinary's hand? We name them to have favor, which, being as, or more faulty than other, were not punished, and other punished, as Mr. Schether, which was punished, and Mr. Serles, as he saith, for preaching, and not Mr. Rydley and Mr. Scory. And whether thorough the none punishment of these Rydley and Scory, other, other by favor or otherwise showed by my lord's Commissary, favor hath been showed unto some which have not preached all the best, I put it unto the report of the country."

14. "Item, what displeasure, if we do complain, we have at our ordinary's hand. My lord, we take heavy and displeasent words for the very act of displeasure. For if a great man speak a word of his displeasure unto a mean man, it pricketh the mean man, and troubleth him greatly. Why? He is not able to bear it. But your Grace (as Mr. Schether told unto me) when he received his injunction at your Grace's hand at Croydon that your Grace did say That you would be even with me and that shortly, because I reasoned for Serle's part in your Grace's Chamber. You said likewise unto Mr. Sentleger, which was a presenter ayenst Rydley and Scory 'You make a bend, do you? I will break your bend, ewysse, and I will make you leave your *mumpsimus*.'"

15. "Item, images four were taken down, partly by your Grace's letters, partly by your Commissioners' commandment, in Christchurch. The tenor of your letters by whom three of them were taken down was this:—'I am credibly informed that these images be abused.' After these words thus it followed, as I do remember:—'Wherefore I will that you take them down.' And so they were, Dr. Champyon there being and having the letter. Dr. Thornden can declare how the image of Christ over the first mass altar was taken down, and he with other prebendaries and petty canons can declare that they were not abused. And Dr. Thornden, as he often times did say, would speak unto your Grace for the image of Christ over the first mass altar. Well, he that informed your Grace these images to be abused, which were not so, is worthy fault (?)."

"Reverend father, if that I have insufficiently answered unto any of these interrogatories then when I was last with your Grace at Bekesborne, the 17th of November, whom I cannot now call into my remembrance, I shall desire your Grace to be always assured that I will at all times stand unto every article in the book whereunto my hand is set, and whom I know to be presented unto the hands of Mr. Baker; and unto such articles I shall be ready to answer at your Grace's commandment, forasmuch as I have done nothing of malice and displeasure, but only upon my conscience and upon a godly

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zeal towards a Christian quietness, nothing desirous of hurt or hindrance unto any man.

“Per me, Will'm Gardner, clericum.

“As God doth know.

“Father, although upon my conscience and upon a good zeal I have done this, yet I am sorry, as I have oftentimes said and written, that I have so displeased your Grace, desiring you, as always I have, to remit of your charity my unkindness.”

Hol., pp. 6. With two marginal annotations in Cranmer's hand.

p. 237. XXII. Packet, marked “D. — Shether,” containing the following:—

p. 240.

i. “About Rogation week was twelve month Mr. Serles, coming to Oxford, said to me that when I came to Canterbury I should hear of many sermons that had been made there at Canterbury at the which I would much wonder of, and namely he spoke of a sermon Mr. Brook made, as I think, in the which he named the ceremonies of the Church beggarly.

“I wrote to Dr. Willybye by the advice of Mr. Parkhurst and Gardener that I thought that at Dr. Cokes coming to London he should be sought for; wherefore I willed him to repair to some other his friends, or to the Court that he might make answer there, also advertising him that if he were examined he should require to see authority from the Council, before whom the matter is known, before that he answered in it. And in case he answered, I said that he might say he had the book of Mr. Coxston, whereas he had it of Master Gardener. And at my last being in London I heard that Mr. Gardener was in ward, whereupon I would have had his servant to carry a letter of it to my lord of Winchester, but he said it could not be; whereupon I ceased.

“By me, Edmond Shether.”

p. 241.

ii. “At my coming to Canterbury after that I was come from Oxford, Coxston, petty canon of Christchurch, showed me Mr. Scory's and Ridle's articles, asking me whether they were not the articles that were objected to them; and I said that, as far as I remembered, they were the same. And then he asked me whether I did see any witness that came in to depose for Mr. Searles. And I said that I did see three, the which, Mr. Serles said, came to depose for him, but where they dwelt I said I could not tell; and finally he desired me to keep it in remembrance that I did see them. And so we departed.”

Shortly afterwards Mr. Gardiner showed me the same articles of Mr. Scory and Ridley, and others joined to them touching my lord's Grace, of which many referred to a communication between my lord and Gardiner. He asked me how I liked them. I said they were well penned, but I could say nothing to them because I had not heard of many of the matters; but if he would let me copy them out I would note more in them. And in copying them I noted that my lord had caused me to recant, which I said was not true. So the article was amended in that point and we talked no more of that matter.

“After this Mr. Williby, about the Parliament time, came to Mr. Gardener, and after communication they had together (by chance, I cannot tell how) we met together talking of the Parliament, and I heard Mr. Williby say that he would take upon him to be the only doer in the matter. And he said that he doubted not but that he and such as disclosed erroneous doctrine and the authors of the same should have great thanks. The same time Mr. Gardiner sent to me for the copy of the articles that I had, and so I sent it by Mr. Coxston to him; and so Mr. Williby had them, but for what

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purpose I did not know, as I did not know scant the said Williby, nor never spake many words with him. Shortly after Mr. Williby wrote a letter to Mr. Gardener, the contents whereof I cannot tell, but upon the receipt thereof Mr. Gardener said that Mr. Williby desired to have the articles subscribed, to the intent it might be known what witness would depose in every article; and so, to as many as I could testify I subscribed without any further meddling in the matter.

“After this Mr. Dean of Christchurch wrote to me that he was commanded by one of the King’s Privy Council to require Mr. Serles (if he were at Canterbury) and me to come as secretly as we might to London. And when I came to him to the King’s Court I asked him whether my lord’s Grace of Canterbury did send for me or no, and he said nay, he knew not of it. And bidding me tarry unto that he had spoken with one, when he returned again to me he willed Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Gardener and me to repair to Mr. Baker; and so we did. When we came to Mr. Baker he said to us thus:—‘The King’s grace hath delivered me a book which he hath perused himself, and because he perceiveth that you three (and wished also for Mr. Serles) can say somewhat in it, he willeth you to say what you know, fearing no person, but to dread only one God and one King.’ Whereupon we took the book and drew out such articles as we could witness of, and, delivering him the book, said that although we three present could not witness in the articles he had delivered us, yet there was in Canterbury that could witness of them. Upon which word he willed us to go to Canterbury, and me (because I was youngest) to return again, after that I had made the book perfect in the day and year and caused it to be subscribed, and to bring him the book again perfectly made. And so we, departing from Mr. Baker, went to the Bishop of Winchester and showed him what Mr. Baker had said to us. And he, perusing the book we had made, leaving out the articles that were touching the communication that was betwixt my lord’s Grace and Mr. Gardener only, he said it was well enough, and so bade us go again to Mr. Baker and tell him that he said so. Upon which words we returned to Mr. Baker, and after we had declared to him my lord of Winchester’s mind he received the book, and so we took our leave of him.

“At this time my lord of Winchester asked me what the articles were that my lord’s Grace of Canterbury objected to me and I showed him the articles and the declaration my lord’s Grace enjoined me; at the which he only mused a season and said nothing; and, as he went to talk with other, we took our leave of him.

“At this our being in London Mr. Serles also sent me a letter, showing that he could not conveniently come to London; in the which letter he willed us that were there to cause Dr. Thornden to be called before the Council, saying that Mr. Napper of Oxon had told him that if the said Dr. Thornden were called, he would tell a knavish tale of my lord’s Grace (as I think those were his terms), and in the same letter he willed us to repair to Dr. London at Silver Street; but we did not so, but departed out of London.

“And within little more than a week after, Mr. Serles, coming from Oxon to Canterbury, said to me that he spake at London with Mr. Baker, who willed me to come to him and to bring the book formably drawn according as he willed me. At the which message I marvelled greatly and rode up to London to him, carrying with me the names of the witness to every article, showing him that he willed me not at our departing to draw the book in any other manner of form; with the which answer he was contented. And there declaring to him that Mr. Batterst of Canterbury said, in the time that we were at London, that both Mr. Gardener and I should quail (*quail*) for their persons (*parson’s*) trouble, in entreating of certain articles of Sir Bland and other, he said that it were well done that one

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book were made of all such articles as were detected, and told me that Dr. London had made a perfect book, and said that I should do well to declare to my lord of Winchester Mr. Batterst's words and Sir Bland's article of *Missa non est sacrificium pro peccatis*; adding, moreover, that I should note as diligently as I could the chiefest fautours and bearers of erroneous doctrine and mark their names; and so I departed from him.

"After this I went to my lord of Winchester and showed him the witnesses' names of every article, and also of Mr. Batterst's words; unto the which he said only he mused that Mr. Batterst would so use himself. And I delivered him Sir Blande's bill subscribed with his hand concerning the article *Missa non est sacrificium*, &c., and he reserved the bill; and so I left him. And going to Dr. London I showed him the copy of the book that we had delivered to Mr. Baker; the which he said he was glad to see because of the witness whose names he caused to be copied out. And after he showed me the manner of making of his book, which was a great thing, and had articles I had not before heard of. But I departed from him and went home.

"After that I had returned to Canterbury, Coxson, petty canon, drew another book of certain fautours and bearers, containing many articles uncertainly conceived and not perfectly proved; the which Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Gardener, I and other (but I remember not well who) sent up by my servant to Mr. Williby that he should show them to my lord at Winchester; who sent it down again because it was unperfect. The which book Mr. Petit heard of, and as he went to London he said he would needs have it with him to show to Mr. Baker. And whereas I declared to him that it was unperfect and uncertain, he said that he would declare that to Mr. Baker by mouth and do no more but show him the book and send it again. But afterward he wrote a letter to Mr. Gardener from London that he had delivered the book to Mr. Baker; but what is done with it I cannot tell. And this is all that I can call to remembrance in this matter since the time that I was sworn and commanded upon my allegiance to declare the circumstances of this matter.

"By me Edmond Shether."

Hol., pp. 4. *With marginal annotations by Cranmer.*

p. 245.

iii. Edmund Shether to —

"Declareth unto your Mastership your orator, Edmond Shether, that I was present when Dr. Ridley preached that auricular confession was but an human institution and ordained as a godly mean only for the penitent to receive good counsel of the priest. Also I heard Mr. Scory preach that such as prayed in an unknown tongue not perceiving what they said prayed to their damnation. Also he preached the same time that in the primitive Church were used prayer, breaking of bread and community of all things; of the which he said the first two were yet continued in the Church of Christ, but the last he said he would not speak of. Also I heard him preach in St. Alphege's in Canterbury that there is none in Heaven but Christ only. Which other of the articles I heard I do not remember.

"Also on Trinity Sunday was twelve months, when many the prebendaries and preachers were present *I heard my lord's Grace say* to Master Serles in reasoning of the images in the Church that *imago and idolum is one thing, for the one is the Latin and the other is the Greek.*^o Unto the which words Mr. Gardener said that he did not think that an image and an idol is one, but that an image abused with honor not due to it is an idol and an image that is not abused with honor is an image and not an idol.

* The passages in italics are underlined in the MS.

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"Also the same day my lord's Grace said that he had set in Christchurch six preachers, three of the Old learning and three of the New;⁹ and whereas Master Gardener said that he thought not that to be for the most quietness in preaching my lord said that he had showed the King's Grace what he had done in that matter, and that the King's pleasure was that it should be so.

"Also my lord's Grace commanded the same day that none should envey against others in their sermons. And this is all I remember of those articles. And for me to say wherein I think my lord's Grace culpable in this or any other thing, I can affirm nothing, for I never purposed any manner of persons reproof; but for as much as errors and evil opinions were so much commyned of, and I perceived that many articles were disclosed out of this diocese touching Joanne Barnes, Sir Giles of Barram, Sir Turner, Sir Bland, Bukmer, Anthony Parson and other, after that Mr. Baker had required me to say my mind in the articles he purposed, and willed me to mark the chiefest factours of new opinions as nigh as I could, I did write such things as I did hear, to know what proof could be of the same, to the intent that so all contention of opinions might the rather cease always so far as I might help and unity and quietness continue here as in other parts of this realm. "By me Edmond Schether."

Hol., p. 1. Headed by Cranmer: Shether, and marked by him in one place in the margin.

p. 247.
Strype's
Cranmer, 775.

iv. Edmond Schether to [Cranmer].

By the articles which Mr. Joseph mentioned, I think your Grace has both the articles signed by the witnesses and the other articles I noted since, "as I heard by Mr. Gardiner, Coxton, Morice and others." Many of these last articles were of the book presented to my lord of Winchester as unperfect, as indeed many could never be justified † and therefore my lord of Winchester sent it back as appears in my first declaration, "and it was never willed to be showed as true." ‡ If I offended in noting these articles after being desired by Mr. Baker "to mark the chiefest factours of new opinions," I beg for mercy and that after my long and solitary durance I may have meals in company and, "being so nigh my chamber," may remain in it and pass the time with my own books. My whole trust is in your Grace: and gentle Mr. Doctor's §. I meekly beseech you both to declare your pity in releasing my sorrows shortly. I beg to know your Grace's pleasure and whether you have the book subscribed by the witnesses; "for although that, in the copy of my brother's hand were the articles that touched your Lordship, yet in the other book it appeareth who hath subscribed to other articles of Mr. Drome and Mr. Scory † and other which I do not remember." Undated.

Hol., p. 1. Passages underlined by Cranmer and annotated in the margin.

p. 251.

v. Protest by N., § preacher of Christchurch, Canterbury, called to answer before Thomas Abp. of Canterbury by untrue articles, for his preaching at Sandwich, where he did preach the day and year specified, but what he said "the said 24th day" was "that not only such as were baptised, having the use of reason, were purged both from original and actual sin, but also infants were purged from original sin by virtue of the same sacrament."

P. 1.

p. 255.

vi. "Edmond Schether's answer to the 13 articles." See Part X.
1. I know not the beginners of these matters at London, but think Mr. Serles talked of them with Dr. London as he came from Canterbury to Oxford, and also that Mr. Williby moved such matters much there "by reason he said that he had spoken with many of the King's Council in it † and that he would take upon him to be the whole setter forth of the matter.

* The passages in italics are underlined in the MS.

† Underlined by Cranmer, who has written in the margin "Wintonien."

‡ Underlined by Cranmer. § Dr. Legh. § Shether. See p. 305.

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After the which words Mr. Baker did send for Mr. Parkurst, Mr. Gardener and me." 2. "I know none that gave counsel there, but I think that Mr. Williby did much of his own head." 3. "I know not who conferred there in the matter otherwise than I have said that Mr. Baker showed us the book, the which my lord of Winchester read and Dr. London took the names of the witness[es] of the same." 4. "I know no ground they had, but I think that the coming of Sir Turner and Sir Anthony Person and other out of other dioceses into this, and the resort that was so far off to Sir Turner's sermons, and the subscribing of Sir Bland to his articles, as it is said, and the reading of Sir Anthony Person of the Bible and other, with adding their expositions to the same, was a great occasion of it." 5. "I know not who declared any ground there, but I think Mr. Williby showed the book and moved the matter much there." 6. "I know no matters ony in London knoweth my lord's Grace culpable in; but in such articles as Master Baker willed us to say what we heard we did."

[7.]^o "1. I know not the beginner of it in Canterbury, but I suspect Mr. Coxston and Mr. Gardener, by reason that Coxston did use to write all such matters, and many articles of the book were known only to Mr. Gardener. As for other matter the fame was great. 2. I know none that was promoter but Mr. Gardener and Williby as touching the book before such time that it was subscribed; then the witness[es] were all of counsel that Mr. Williby had the book. 3. Mr. Gardener and Williby conferred together before Mr. Williby received the book, and after such as subscribed talked of the articles sometime and of other articles as we heard them spoken. 4. I know no ground but I think, as I have said in the 4th article above and also because the prorses (*sic*) against Mr. Rydley and Scory went not forth as against Mr. Serles and me; also because Joan Barnes, Gilles Barram, Bukmer, and other, of whom much talking was of (*sic*), were not punished; and other matters which I remember not, that men said were much borne. 5. I do not know what knowledge other men had. 6. I have heard men say many things, as that my lord did know of Bukmer's opinion, of Joan Barnes' opinion, that Gilles of Barram used the office of a priest being no priest, and other things which were not reformed, but these things many were done before I came into these parts, and wherein my lord's Grace is culpable it is not in me to say, nor I know not what other do know my lord to be culpable in. 8. The last time I was at London with Mr. Baker I went to Mr. Moyle † to show him also, as to Dr. London, the article of Sir Bland *quod missa non est sacrificium pro peccatis*. And when I showed Mr. Moyle the said article he said Alas, is then more articles yet against him? He hath too many already. And by reason it was then night I d[id] only drink with him, and he said he would help to a quietness as much as in him lay in these matters; and so I departed from him. Also Mr. Gardener showed me that he had delivered certain articles to Mr. Thwattes, to whom I sent at Dr. Cokes coming by the advice of Mr. Gardener to have a bill which they of St. George's had put up to him, to the intent it might be presented to Dr. Cokes. And he sent it me with no bills which were presented before to the said Dr. Cokes. As for ony communication, I never heard them say but that they trusted we should have a quietness of opinions and that all things should be well; I know not with whom other have spoken in these matters. 9. I know not to what things they have conduced unto. 10. I know nothing that Petit hath done but that he delivered the book Coxston wrote last and gave it to Master

* In reply to the 7th interrogatory in Part X answers are now given to the preceding six for Canterbury.

† After "Mr. Baker," the words originally ran, but were crossed out:—"he bade me go and see a book of articles that Mr. Moyle had, and to show him also" &c.

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Baker contrary to his promise made to Mr. Gardener and me, which told him that *it was unperfect and not proved in many points.*^o Also one night at Mr. Parkurste's at supper, talking of the sessions of the Six Articles he read a form or copy of an indictment having no man's name, nor I know not why he read it but only to show, as I think, a form of such indictments as were used at the Six Articles. 11. I know no man that ever intended onything than to have a unity and quietness in opinions and all contention to cease. 12. I cannot say of other men, but after that Mr. Baker willed me to note the chiefest bearers and authors of new opinions, methought I could do no less but write such things as I heard. And therefore I can say little in this matter but as I see my writing to put me in remembrance.

"Whether I spake of ony such thing at Charing I cannot tell; but I remember that at Mr. Parkhurst's table in Canterbury, as one spake of preaching in Thanet, I said (as it is true indeed) that I was never there since I came into Kent, but because I heard the country so greatly commended I said I longed to go thither. Upon which words Mr. Milles, I think, said: Why, let us four, Mr. Gardener, I, Mr. Serles and you go thither one day; and because there be eight churches, let us preach two sermons apiece, and so in all the churches in one day. And after we will make merry thereabout a day or two and come home again. Here is all the intents and prorses I know was had in the same, nor I never heard more of it; or if I spake of it at Charing it was by reason that the vicar of Charing desired me to preach at his benefice there, that I told him what we talked of Thanet one day, but I do not well remember it."

Pp. 2. With marginal notes in Cranmer's hand.

. 259.

vii. "Interrogatories to Shether and other."

1. Whether they presented to the Abp. of Canterbury the selfsame articles contained in the book of complaint, or whether there be more or fewer, or some altered by addition of words. 2. Whether the witnesses brought in did prove all the said articles. 3. Wherefore they left out three articles that before were presented. 4. Whether the Abp. of Canterbury did rebuke Serlis for preaching that images might be permitted in the Church as representers of Saints and not idols. 5. Whether the Abp. spoke openly before all the prebendaries and preachers there and also openly in his consistory that the King's pleasure was to have three preachers of the new learning and three of the old. 6. Whether Serlis and Shether were accused by men who were noted by common fame as of evil opinion for preaching, and who they were that accused them. 7. Whether the honest of their audience offered to testify that they were falsely accused; "and although they were a great number, yet could they not be admitted; and who they were that so offered themselves. And whether they offered themselves, or Serlis required them to be examined and could not have them admitted." 8. "Whether false persons, men of evil fame for suspect opinions, though they were but two or three, were admitted, and by whom they were suspected; and whether any objection was made against those suspect persons before the judges." 9. "Whether Serles and Schether were innocent preachers, and so being innocent were condemned, the one to prison and the other to read a declaration of false surmised articles, and by whom the one was committed to prison." 10. "Whether they that would speak against evil opinions dare not, for if they do they be complained on and called seditious persons stirring the people to commotion, and by whom they be so called." 11. "Whether complaining to their ordinary, at his hands they get nothing but displeasure and the party evil preaching much favor and boldness; and who hath had displeasure of the ordinary for complaining against evil preachers; and what ill preachers have had favor and boldness therein at the ordinary's hands."

* Underlined in the MS.

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12. "Whether two images of Christ and two of Our Lady, whereunto was neither oblation done nor any light standing, were taken down by the Archbishop's commandment, both by mouth and by letters, and what the effect of the King's letters was." 13. What word Mr. Bacar sent from London by Serlis. 14. What book it was that was last sent to Dr. Willoughby by Shether's servant; what the matter thereof was and when it was made and sent. 15. Wherefore they advised Shether to write to Dr. Willoughby to get him out of the way and to repair to the Court or to some other of his friends. 16. What indictment that was which Parkehurst read one night at supper when they talked of the Sessions of the Six Articles; whose indictment it was and where he had it. 17. Whether Mr. Bacar said to Parkehurst, Gardiner and Shether, when they were at London, that there should be a commission in Kent shortly. 18. What names he wrote the same time to be in the commission. 19. Whether Mr. Thwaites said at divers times that they should still from time to time mark what was preached and say nothing, but note it and send it to him. 20. What times the same was spoken, and whether he said it was Master Bacar's counsel. 21. How many books were delivered to Petit. 22. "Whether one book was made wherein was this article That the Archbishop did say that he would defend Scory and Ridle's opinions." 23. "Where that book is become and what time it was made." 24. "Whether Parkehurst and Gardiner have comuned with Petit that the Commissary and other of evil opinions and despisers of the laudable ceremonies would not have been so bold if they had not been comforted by my lord." 25. "Whether they with Serlis and Shether have comuned, Petit being present, that Markham, steward to the Archbishop, was abjured, and what knowledge they have thereof." 26. "To whom they sent to procure that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be no Commissioner nor know the witness[es], and wherefore they so wrote or sent." 27. "What day and year Gardener first showed Shether the book made against the Archbishop of Canterbury." 28. "Whether the book delivered by Mr. Bacar from the King was the selfsame book that was after subscribed and delivered to Master Bakar again." 29. "Why they left not out of the book the communication between Gardener and the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the bishop of Winchester required them." 30. "Where is that perfaite book which Mr. Baker told you that Dr. London had made, and what articles were therein." 31. "Item, the book last made and sent to him by his servant, where it is or the copy thereof, and what was contained therein; and when it was sent up to Dr. Willoughby and when it was delivered to Pettitt." 32. "Who gave him this counsel that if he were examined he should require to see authority from the Council before whom the matter is known, before that he answered in it." 33. What letters he sent to the Bp. of Winchester by young Thatcher. 34. What notes did Gardiner write for him.

Pp. 3. With heading and interlineations in Cranmer's hand.

[p. 264*.]

viii. "Edmond Schether's Answer unto 34 Articles."

Cannot depose to 1, 2 and 3, but by relation of Mr. Parkhurst, Master Sentleger and other." 4. "I heard my lord's Grace rebuke Mr. Serles for that he preached so much of images, and my lord said that *imago* and *idolum* was one, but I remember not that my lord's Grace rebuked him for these words rehearsed in the article." 5. "I heard my lord's Grace say in his chamber before many his prebendaries and preachers that the King's pleasure was to have three preachers of the new learning and three of the old, but I heard not these words spoken in the Consistory." 6. "I know not who accused them, nor whether they were suspect for evil opinions."

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7. "I did see three which came voluntarily to testify for Mr. Serles, which could not be admitted, as Master Serles said. Also I required that the vicar of Northgat, Master Sellenger, Mr. Gardener [and] Coxston might be examined, in my first article namely; but by reason of delay the said vicar was wearied and not examined, and whether the other were examined or no I cannot tell." 8. "In the deposition of my first article then objected was admitted George May and Sir Humfrey Cherdeyn, persons suspect for evil opinions by common fame, and certain which deposed against Mr. Serles were likewise suspect, and before sentens I desired my lord's Grace to have respect to the persons that did depose." 9. "I think them innocent preachers, and I did read a declaration of articles surmised against me; but by whom Serles was committed to prison I cannot tell." 10. "By reason that I and Serles were willed to read declarations in the which it was mentioned that those words which we said were seditious[y] spoken, I think the occasion of my accusation did rise because that I did sometimes speak against evil opinions; and therefore I have spoken the less against the same, because I would avoid like occasion; and further I cannot say in the article." 11. Sir Bland, Sir Turner, Mr. Scory, have been noted much bolder since the time of the said accusation, upon what occasion else I know not, and who hath had displeasure for complaining I cannot tell." 12. "I know nother of the images nor of the letters." 13. "Mr. Baker sent me word (as I remember) that he marvelled I tarried so long and did not bring the book perfectly made, and he sent no other word that I know." 14. "The same book which was delivered after to Petyt containing many articles unproved; and this book was sent Mr. Williby to show to my lord of Winchester about Corpus Christi day." 15. "By the advice of Mr. Parkurst and Gardener I wrote that day that Dr. Cokes last departed from Canterbury to Mr. Willibye, that he should absent himself, so that he should not be spoken with all for to know by him the author of the book, that he should say that it was of Coxston's doing. And because many articles of the book concerned my lord's Grace himself they willed him to absent himself." 16. "There was a copy of an indictment read one night at Mr. Parkurst's at supper by Petite without ony name; but wherefore I know not." 17, 18. "I heard him affirm no commission to be sent, but he noted many gentlemen's names whom I know not, saving Mr. Moyle, Mr. Grene, Mr. Twattes (as I remember)." 19, 20. "I heard him not say so." 21. "I delivered one book to Petite by the advice of Mr. Gardener; which book (as I have said) was of Coxston's hand and draught, and contained many articles unproved." 22. "I think the same article was in it in such form as in the book of the articles written with my brother's hand." 23. "It was made after that I was with Mr. Baker the second time; but where the book is I know not, but Petit said he would not deliver it, but only show it and send it again." 24. "I have not heard them comyn of it." 25. "I heard not of it, nor know whether it be so or no." 26. "They desired the same of Mr. Baker by me because many articles touched my lord." 27. "I know not the day, but it was about Rogation week, as I think." 28, 29. "It was not one book, for there was certain articles touching the communciation between my lord's Grace and Mr. Gardener left out because it was only one man's saying." 30. "It is in Dr. London's hand (as I think) for I did but see it." 31. "I know not where Petit hath done it, nor what is contained therein, for Coxston noted many articles which I know not; but I think it was delivered Petit about Trinity Sunday last." 32. "Master Gardener willed that counsel to be given him." 33, 34. "He sent letters declaring who fare (*how far*) Serles and I were in our prorses (*sic*) now last made before my lord's Grace, and the nottes were that diligent inquiry was made of the book. Also that some were examined of the articles of the said book. Also that some had answered affirmatively

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in many points, and in many points negatively. Also that Coortope was in ward, and I remember no mo of the nottes; but as for other letter I sent none.”

“By me, Edmond Shether.”

Hol., pp. 8.

p. 263.

ix. Draft of the preceding in Shether's hand, with corrections. Article 4 originally stood as follows:—

“I heard my lord's Grace rebuke Mr. Serles for that he had preached so much of images, and my lord's Grace said that *idolum* and *imago* was one, for the one was the Greek word and the other the Latin. Otherwise I know not that I did rebuke him, and I heard not my lord's Grace rebuke him for those words.”

l'p. 2.

p. 269.

x. Interrogatories. *Headed: Mr. Shether.*

1. Whether your servant rode in post to my lord of Winchester by your commandment, or by whose commandment else, and for what purpose he was sent; and what letters and answer you received from him and by whom. 2. What letters or answer you received from Forde, your brother-in-law, one of the Privy Seal, and what his letters or answer did purport and by whom you received them. 3. “What the effect of the letter was, that Dr. Barbour sent unto your brother Forde, and what answer your said brother Forde sent you after the receipt of the same, and by whom you were answered.” 4. “What Mr. Moris, the chauntry priest of the hospital of St. Thomas, did move you unto, and what writings you received of his hand since Easter, or at any time before or since, and from whom those writings came.” 5. “Of whom he heard say that my lord Chancellor should leave his room and that Mr. Baker should be my lord Chancellor.”

Replies:—1. I commanded him not, nor know who commanded him, but after I came out of ward he told me that he had been with my lord of Winchester, “who said that I was a child in that I wept before my lord's Grace; but he bade me be of good comfort, for I should find him good lord unto me at my need. And as for the letters I received none from him.” 2. Received no letters from him but my servant told me that he (Mr. Forde) said “that if my lord's Grace willed me to recant I should not do it but be content to die rather, and that he trusted to make some friends to the King's Grace for my life.” 3. “I know of none that Dr. Barbour sent nor received answer of ony by ony man of ony his writing.” 4. “I remember nothing that Mr. Morish moved me unto, but he brought me twice articles, &c., that Mr. Topstes was a common lodger of suspected persons for evil opinions, as of Sir Turner, Sir Bland, Gilles of Barram. Item, that Sir Bing was a reader of the Bible in corners. Item, that one Mr. Oxenden should report that when Mr. Commissary cometh home he would be even with these knave priests. Item, of Benson, that he would take no holy bread or holy water and that he lodged persons suspect for evil opinions. Item, that he noted the names of certain that were thought the fautors of evil opinions and common readers of the Bible in service time with other articles that I do not remember, but Mr. Coxston noted them in the book which Mr. Petit delivered last to Mr. Baker; the which seen, or if I hear the articles rehersed I can remember them.”

5. “I heard my servant say my lord Chancellor should leave his office; but where he heard it I cannot tell, nor I heard him not say that Mr. Baker should have it.”

“Signed: By me, Edmond Shether.”

l'p. 2. The replies are in Shether's own hand.

p. 267.

xi. Attached to the preceding is a copy of a letter in Shether's hand endorsed “To my lord of N.,” as follows:—

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Reminds his lordship that Thos. Batters of Canterbury and Will. Salter, one of the King's beadmen of Christchurch in the said city, have procured a testimonial for the honesty of Sir Humfrey Cherdayn "to the intent, as it is thought, to improve such wittenes as Mr. Gardener and Mr. Shether have brought in to depose in their articles objected against the said Humfrey; in the which testimonial many men's names be rehearsed (as it is thought) which were not consenting to it: by reason of the which fact many persons be discouraged from the disclosing of such enormities as they know. And for as much as the said Gardener and Shether be commonly noted to be accusers of men, which indeed did nothing but upon my lord of Canterbury's commandment, many fear greatly to speak, although they have like commandment given from like authority.

"Also, if that Shingulton may be examined what he made three days and three nights at Mr. Twyire's house since Easter, he will give light to many matters.

"Also, if all the articles which is offered to your Lordship, Mr. Baker, Mr. Moyle, were in one book together contained, they would be in more readiness and much more evidence should appear.

"Also, if the Commissary and Sir Humfrey were separate, and so examined, the one would declare much the other's qualities.

"Also, Sir Bland hath not feared to subscribe his own errors, as appeareth in his bill now presented of his own hand, and also a bill against confession which the Commissary tore.

"Also, a boy turned the broche all Lent was twelvemonth in my lord of Canterbury's palace in Canterbury, where was (as it is thought) the Commissary, &c.

"Also, if my lord of Canterbury may know the wittnes names of the articles he will find some evasion by Dr. Gwent's counsel, his Commissary, and other, to prevent their deposition and make them insufficient.

"Also the wittnes of Joh'n Booche's words against the Sacrament of the Altar be alive and shall shortly be put in remembrance of the same.

"Also my lord of Canterbury hath a sister alive which hath two husbands living, as it is of many thought.

"Also, if my lord of Canterbury be one of the Commissioners it will stay many depositions.

"Also, one Bugmer was partially dismissed of the Commissary which had spoken against the Sacrament of the Altar as the wittnes living which then were examined in his cause can testify.

P. 1.

p. 273.

XXIII. Bundle of Papers marked "E," containing:—

i. Deposition of Richard Parkhurst.

On the 2 Oct. 35 Hen. VIII, I, Richard Parkehurst clk., was commanded on my allegiance by my lord of Canterbury and Dr. Lee to write such things as I knew concerning a book sent up to the Council. A book was delivered to Dr. Wyllowby, either by Mr. Gardener or Mr. Schether, to be presented to the Council, and, as I heard Dr. Wyllowby say, was delivered to my lord of Winchester. Moreover Mr. Gardener, Mr. Schether and I were sent for by letters of Mr. Dean of Canterbury to come to London, where we all three appeared before Sir John Baker in his house there, when he examined us of the preachings and the controversy of the same at Canterbury. "And, as I remember, the said Sir John Baker had a book of the same or we came there. Then willing us to make a book of such things as we did know: whereupon at such times as I was in business with Sir John Gagg, knight, for such matters as was between him and me, there was a book made by the said Mr. Gardener and Mr. Schether. Then we met, all three, again at the said Sir John Baker's house; where Mr. Gardener and Mr. Schether would have had me to present the said book;

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which I did deny, saying to them these words: 'You have made this book. What you have put in it I am not sure. Look what I know to be true I will surely testify to the same.' Then did Mr. Schether present the said book to Sir John Baker, Mr. Gardener and I being present. Then the said Sir John Baker said unto us that he did know the King's pleasure, willing us to say the truth, fearing no man. After that the said Sir John Baker willed us to go to my lord of Winchester to take his counsel upon the book, and to see whether the book was well set out or no; and so we did. After that my lord of Winchester had perused the said book he said that the book was 'welynowe' and willed us to deliver the said book to Sir John Baker again. Then we desired my lord of Winchester to sue that Commissioners might be sent down into Kent; that done, we said that many things might be the better known, and so we should trust to have a good quietness, that done. After this, Dr. Wylloby at Canterbury said unto us these words: that he had spoke with the Council, naming Sir Anthony Browne. 'Put you no doubt,' said Dr. Wyllowby, 'but you shall have good speed in this; you may be glad that ever you did move in it.' After this came Mr. Thwayttes to Canterbury, which was made privy of the book, and the book was delivered to him, I think, by Mr. Gardener; and when he had perused the book he said that 'This thing is weighty: it must be wisely looked upon. Yet, to surcease these controversies, debates and strifes, I will deliver up the book to the Council, keeping a subscribed book in my own hands for my discharge.' This book was subscribed with one hand under the names of diverse men. And afore the making of the book there was a book drawn, I think, only by Mr. Gardener, of divers sayings of preachings. And this book was read to divers of us; and as every of us had knowledge of them we did put particularly our hands to the same; which book, as far as I know, doth remain in Mr. Schether or Mr. Gardener's hands. There it shall appear when the book shall be seen particularly what they be and how many as hath subscribed to the said sayings. At the time when Mr. Gardener, Mr. Schether and I were at London, we were also with Sir Thomas Moyle at Gray's Inn, showing him of the matter. And he, as I remember, did nothing, but did remit us to Sir John Baker again. The cause was, as I suppose that he was Speaker of the Parliament and had much business in that matter. Mr. Petyt divers times hath been with me at dinner, and sometime after dinner, sometime afore dinner, hath walked looking upon the said book. What act he hath done in it I have no special knowledge. This is truth, that he hath favored the making of the book. Divers times the said Mr. Thwaytes and Mr. Petyte hath been with me, Mr. Gardener and Mr. Schether in commoning of the said matters concerning the said book."

Per me Ricardum Parkehurst.

Hol., pp. 3. *Endl.*: Mr. Parkehurst.

p. 277.

ii. "The answers by me, Rychard Parkehurst, clerk, to my lord of Canterbury upon these interrogatories here following" (the interrogatories, 12 in number, which are those in Part X., are transcribed *seriatim*, with answers appended):—

1. Supposes the beginning was by reason of the books delivered to Mr. Thwayttes and Dr. Wylloughby by Mr. Gardener. 2. After the book was made without my advice or counsel, "Mr. Thwayttes, Mr. Gardener, Mr. Schether, Mr. Petyte, and I did not know of the setting forth of the same." 3. Does not remember "that any had conference to any man that should bolden or animate any man in the same, other by words or writings, afore the coming up of Mr. Gardener, Mr. Schether, and of me to London, to Sir John Baker, which did anymet us to

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say the truth, saying Fear no man; saying also, I know the King's pleasure." 4. Supposes it was because there was no punishment had or done concerning Dr. Lawncelett Rydley and Mr. Scory's preaching, but only Mr. Serlys and Mr. Schether were punished, "the one to declare his sermon, standing upon a stool, the other a great season in prison. This I think surely was the occasion, foundation and ground of making of the book." 5. Was not privy to the book making and does not know what the foundation may have been, except as he has said in the 4th article. 6. Thinks if my lord's Grace had in the first beginning punished those culpable for their preaching, as Mr. Sayntleger and deponent advised him when they put up their books, this business had not been set forth. 7. Replies as to the 6th article. 8. Does not remember any conference they held with any justice of the peace or gentleman except with Sir John Baker, Sir Thomas Moyle and Mr. Thwayttes; "and what and every of them hath done as concerning Sir John Baker and Mr. Thwayttes their doing, as much as I do remember is specified afore at Bekes Borne. As concerning Sir Thomas Moyle I sewed (?) your Grace that at Gray's Inn, when the matter was showed unto him by Mr. Gardener, Mr. Schether, and me, by and by he did remit us to Sir John Baker again." 9. Cannot show to what they have conduced unless it be to pain and punishment and unquietness. 10. Mr. Petyt made a bill concerning Mr. Scory's matter, viz., that *sacramentum altaris* is *hostia laudis et non sacrificium pro peccatis*, which he delivered to Mr. Gardener in the castle, and Mr. Gardener delivered it to me. I delivered it to the clerk of the peace's office. Cannot remember having heard what the clerk of the peace or any other "toward the law" has said or done touching indictments, panelling of quests, or by whose motion or commandment. 11. Supposes to the intent we should be at unity and peace by concord in preaching, every man to draw by one line. 12. Does not see by what authority these proceedings began.

Pp. 4. In Parkhurst's hand.

p. 281.

iii. "Articles sent to me Richard Parkehurst, to make answer unto, by my lord of Canterbury." These articles to which the answers are here subjoined, are 25 in number and are verbally the same as the first 26 of the 34 articles administered "to Shether and other" (Part XXII., § vii.). Article 5 however (which is answered with article 4) is not numbered but is transcribed in the margin, and all the later numbers are one less, so that the last article, 26, is here 25.

1. Never had the book of complaint in his hands and has heard only a few read thoroughly, "save such as Mr. Sayntleger and I did put up to my lord's Grace. There is in the book of complaint some addition of words mo than Mr. Sayntleger and I did put up to my lord." 2. Has no knowledge whether the witnesses proved the said Articles or no, having never seen the book of examination. 3. Has no knowledge what articles were left out or why. 4. My lord's Grace did challenge Mr. Serelys for preaching, but deponent does not remember that he rebuked him for preaching that images might be permitted in the Church as representers of Saints. Remembers well that my lord's Grace asked Mr. Serelys *Quid est idolum?* Mr. S. replied *Idolum est nihil*. "Then said my lord After the Greek *idolum* and *ymago* are all one. Then said Mr. Gardener I know not the Greek; but that is *idolum* to whom honor (?) is given which should be given to Christ. After that, my lord said that he had put in three preachers of the old learning and three of the new. Then said Mr. Gardener That is a mean to set a division. Then my lord's Grace said, as I remember now, that it was the King's pleasure, or the King would have it so. For the second part, that my lord should so say in the consistory, truly I was not there, wherefore I can say nothing to that.

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5 (6).^o Did not know their accusers. 6 (7). Remembers that divers came, brought, he thinks, by Mr. Serlys, and were not examined. Whether they offered themselves to swear, "or any requiring for them to be sworn," is uncertain. 7 (8). Answers as before, that he did not know their accusers. 8 (9). Has heard them divers times preach, and never could perceive but that they preached well. Mr. Schether was commanded to declare his articles upon a stool, "I think, by my lord of Canterbury; Mr. Serlys [was] commanded to prison, at whose commandment I cannot tell, but by my lord's Grace's saying, it should be by the Council." 9 (10). Remembers not any such persons. 10 (11). Remembers no complaints made to the ordinary except when Mr. Sayntleger and Deponent put up a book at my lord's Grace's commandment concerning preaching. "As concerning displeasure that we had or shall have for that I do not know of any." 11 (12). Did not know any oblation or lights set before any of the said images. "As I remember, Mr. Commissary did commanded (*sic*) them to be pulled down in my lord Archbishop's name. This was my lord's letter, as I can call to remembrance concerning the said images:—As I am credibly informed that there be in your church images abused, all such I would you should pull them down." 12 (13). Does not remember that Mr. Baker sent any word by Mr. Serlys. 13 (14). Does not remember any book sent to Dr. Willoughby by Mr. Schether's servant, nor what the matter was if there were any sent, nor when it was made or sent. 14 (15). This communication I heard; who said it I do not remember. "I think this was the cause that he (Willoughby) should not come into my lord of Canterbury's hands for a time." 15 (16). "I read the said indictment at my board concerning Mr. Scory; which indictment I did receive of the clerk of the peace after that it was written, but it was not sent up to the jury." 16 (17). "As I remember, the said Mr. Baker said these words, as he did think or hyt be long there shoulde a commission come down into Kent." 17 (18). These names,—Sir Thos. Moyle, Sir Raynold Scott, Mr. Wylsford, Mr. Walter Moyle, Mr. Thwayttes, Mr. Grene, Mr. Henry Cryppys, Mr. Herdys, and, as I suppose, Dr. Leff (?). 18 (19). Remembers Mr. Thwayttes did bid men mark the sermons. Further, does not remember. 19 (20). "I know no determinate time nor times that this should be spoken, neither yet that he should say that it should be Mr. Baker's counsel." 20 (21). Mr. Petyt sent to me for a book, and I sent him the copy of the book that Mr. Seyntleger and I put up to my lord of Canterbury. Other books had I none, and by and by Petit returned this, saying it was not the book that he would have. "Ony other book I do not know that was delivered unto him." 21 (22). Does not remember any such book. 22 (23). Refers to last answer. 23 (24). Does not remember any such communication. 24 (25). Can remember no such communication. 25 (26). Does not remember any such things being cared (*procured!*) or sent for.

Pp. 6. In Parkhurst's hand.

p. 289.

iv. Supplementary statement by Richard Parkhurst.

My lord's Grace sent me a book of 26 articles to make answer to with speed, and sent to me two times in a day for my answer. Being thus pressed for time and somewhat diseased, could not in that space call everything to his remembrance; but has since remembered as follows:—

As to Article 6 (7). "After that I was examined in the Chapterhouse afore Master Commissary, ordinary under my lord, Dr. Barbor, Dr. Taylyour

* The second numbers (in parentheses) from this point are the numbers of the articles in Part XXII., § vii.

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and Master Smyth, being deputed by my lord's Grace to examine not only those that were of our house, but also both of the city of Canterbury and of the country. My examination done, Mr. Commissary, Dr. Taylyer and I were together almost at the chapter house door, they desiring me at that time to pacify Maystre Sayntleger, beyng before me examined and out of pacyens, as they said to me. Then I said again, 'Masters, I would there were an indifferency used amongst you. You have examined certain of Othefylde which cam a geynst Maystre Serlys, as I understand, of the which one was Rychard Godffrey, by fame a suspect person. Here at the dore in sight are brought in three or four, I think by Mr. Serlys. This notwithstanding all they were in sight, they were not called in to examination.'

As to [Art. 10], has since remembered "the saying of Mr. Gardener, being at London in the Passion week was 12 months. My lord saying unto the said Mr. Gardener 'You preached of late in Christchurch at Canterbury; as I am credibly informed, you did make a seditious sermon, whereby some of your audience were much offended.' To this Mr. Gardener answered 'My lord, I beseech your Grace believe the truth, I know that mony and divers in Canterbury doth favor me but little. They would fain put me to displeasure. This do I ensure your Grace that for every one that hath complained unto you on me I will bring six that shall testify that I preached Christianly and quietly, and that time I preached against such as would that all prayer in an unknown tongue should be but babbling, and against such as seemeth not to favor the erectyen (?) of images.'

As to [11] remembers now the saying of Mr. Gardener that he complained and presented to my lord's Grace the articles of Mr. Scory and Mr. Rydley by mouth, reasoning with my lord's Grace upon the same. Then said Master Gardener, I had these words of my lord "Mr. Gardener, you and your company do hold me short. I will hold you as short."

Richard Parkehurst.

As to the point [in 11] what evil preachers have had favor at the Ordinary's hands, it would seem that both Mr. Scory and Mr. Lawncet Rydley had such favor; for they were accused for evil preaching in Rogation week was two years, and are not yet punished, so far as deponent knows, Mr. Scory "beside preaching at St. Paul's in the Rogation week, divers times, as it doth appear by a book, at my lord's commandment, put up to his Grace by Mr. Sayntleger and me; whereupon, yn that he had no punishment therefor, I do take it that the said Mr. Scory had favor at the Ordinary's hand, and since that time I do take it that he hath been the more bolder in his preaching;" for he has since preached at Christchurch that *Sola fides justificat* and that the Sacrament of the Altar was *hostia laudis et non sacrificium pro peccatis*.

Hol., pp. 3.

Ric' Parkehurst.

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XXIV. Bundle of papers marked "F," containing:—

- i. Answers of Arthur Sentleger [to the first 12 Articles in XXII., § vii.]
1. "In the book of complaint is one article added, which nevertheless was spoken of to my lord, but because there was but one witness it was not presented in writing, and three articles be left out; and in one article which maketh mention of community be added these words, 'of all things.'"
2. "Witnes was brought in, but what was proved I know not." 3. "I know not the cause why three articles were left out, nor I never heard the book thoroughly read." 4. "I do not remember that my lord rebuked Serlis for these words, but my lord said that all images were idols, for the Greek word *idolum* and *ymago* were all one." 5. "My lord said that he had put in three of the new learning and three of the old, and declared the same to the King's Grace, who was pleased therewithal." 6. Knows nothing. 7. "I can say nothing, saving that I heard say, I cannot tell of

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whom, that certain of Hothefeld and some of Canterbury offered themselves to testify for Mr. Serlis. But how many they were that offered themselves, or of whom I heard that any offered themselves, I know not." 8. I know nothing. 9. "I heard no preaching of them but well, to my judgment. But Shether made a declaration to certain articles, whether they were falsely surmised or no I know not, and by whom Serlis was committed to prison I know not but that it was by the Council." 10 and 11. Knows of no such things. 12. "The rood of the North door was taken down by my lord's commandment, as Mr. Commissary reported. And further I cannot say in this Article."

Signed: "By me, Arthur Sentleger."

P. 1. Headed by Cranmer: Sentleger.

p. 205.

ii. John Myllys to Cranmer.

As your Grace required me of mine allegiance to declare to you my mind on a complaint made of you to the King; I certify your Grace, in the first place, "that I was nother of knowledge agreeable or consenting to any such bill." But, as your Grace named to me one Coxsun whom Dr. Lee noted to be a busy fellow, I certify you that he once asked me whether I heard your Grace say in the consistory that the King had appointed six preachers, thre of the old and thre of the new, that matters then in controversy might be reasoned among themselves and not preached among the people to engender strife. "I said Yea. And after communication of other trifling matters, nothing appertaining to this purpose, he said that he was sorry for Mr. Serlys and Shether that your Grace should be so sore against them and punished the one by declaring to the people that that he never said upon a stool to his rebuke, and the other to be cast into prison. Then said I in Latin *Que supra nos nihil ad nos*. Then said he, In case you be called to testify the truth, will you not say as you know in these matters? Then said I, My lord spake the one thing openly, and that must I witness if I be required by higher power. And to the other I said, For such sermons as I heard them make, I cannot say but that they preached Catholicly, and so will I testify when I shall be called. But, quod I, if they have preached otherwise in any other place (which my lord knoweth if it be so) I can say nothing more. I have not heard of matters that should be against your Grace to my remembrance, but that a rumor was among the people in that that Mr. Launcelot and Mr. Scory was not likewise punished for such matters as were presented to your Grace of them. But to farder declare unto you that other matters hath been comynyd to me, as of any book agayn your Grace written or presented by any person or persons I know not. And to this declaration of my mind, for a verity, I have subscribed my name as I have written it with my hand.

By me, John Myllys."

"Also, at a certain time sith the coming of your Grace's Chancellor's coming (*sic*) for the reformation of erroneus opinions with your Grace's assistance, I heard either Mr. Gardener or else Mr. Shether say that at what time Mr. H. . . . register inquired of one of them whether that he did know of any book presented to the King, the answer was (as one of them said) that he had been with the King's Council; but what was asked him or whereunto he answered there, or what he said, he might not nor would not declare, except your officers or commissioners there sitting would or could show a commission for the same purpose."

Hol., pp. 2. Headed by Cranmer: Mylles.

* Blotted in MS.

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p. 297.

iii. Reply of John Myllys to interrogatories. (*See Part X.*)

1. Does not know of any matters begun at London or the beginners of them there. 2. "I do not know by whose advice matters hath been set forth, except (which I cannot certainly say) by the justices of this shire, as by Mr. Moyle, Mr. Twaytes, and such other; which, as I heard say, did greatly fear that seditious preaching and occupying of corrupt books, by the which two things schism did engender among the people, open disputation was in ale houses, and in households reasoning among servants, of the which did also arise much debate and strife, a commotion would or might be among the people in this shire by such evils not then thoroughly looked on. They therefore, as I heard say, would put to their industry and diligence to extyrpe such evils, that quietness might take place among the people and be in due obedience to God's laws and to the King; but what they have done I know not."

3. "I do not know who hath been bolded of any man to farder any matter, nother with whom any man hath had conference by words, writing or otherwise, saving that *once I did see a collection of certain supposed abuses in Mr. Sentleger his chamber, brought in, as I remember, by Mr. Gardener, or Mr. Shether, and in that were also the articles that were presented unto your Grace that Mr. Lawncelet Rydley and Mr. Scory preached two years past.*^o But what that book is done with I know not. Your Grace knoweth that I was a witness in those articles."

4. "I do not know what ground any man had to set forth matters of complaint, or might have, except that the sowing of seditious doctrine preached or taught, which (as common voice goeth) hath been the occasion of many evils, should have moved any man, for quietness sake among the people, to offer up any matters of complaint; which seditious doctrine, whether any promoter of matters had it of his or their own knowledge or otherwise I know not, as the 5th article asketh."

6. "I do not know wherein any man should note your Grace to be culpable in any matter, except that your Grace should have been (as the rumor goeth) remiss in punishment of those that the more part of the people were offended with their preaching, as Mr. Lawncelot Rydly and Mr. Scory, and punished Mr. Shether and did put Mr. Serlys to trouble; which two hath the more part of the people, as well of the city as of the country, to testify of their Catholic preaching. And, to declare farder unto your Grace (trusting that your Grace will pardon me and be not discontyd (*sic*) with my saying, being required to say the truth), whereas certain articles were presented unto your Grace by Mr. Sentleger and Mr. Parkhurst concerning the preaching of Mr. Scory and Mr. Lawncelot, your Grace doth know that Mr. Gardener and I were called to witness in those articles, with the which the people then were offended, yet they nothing were punished. And whereas also Mr. Gardener and I did witness with Mr. Shether in his sermon made at Norgate, where (as near as I did hear or bear away) he preached all catholic and godly, and yet was punished by declaring on a stool that that he never spake, as I bare it away, and that on the only testimony of [the] parson of St. Elphege and George May, as Mr. Shether said, and our testimony taken as nothing. And Mr. Serlys also, for whose preaching Catholic most men that hath heard him will witness with him; but at that time certain that came to testify with him could not be heard, but they rather that made against him; of the which ensued much trouble and vexation to that man. By the reason of which two parties thus handled and intreated, if they (which I know not), or any other of their friends, have complained or can note your Grace culpable, I suppose they will declare the verity unto your Grace."

* The passage in italics is underlined in the MS.

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546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT (PART XXIV.)—*cont.*

7, 8, 9. "I do not know with what justices or gentlemen any person hath had conference, nother what men hath done or spoken in any matter, nor to what things men have conduced unto concerning matters that should proceed at Canterbury, except as is before rehearsed, which I know not certainly, or else that I have had much communication of gentlemen and other of the deliverance of Jone Baron (at the table) by your commissary, whereas she nother would confess that she had denied the Sacrament of the Altar, whereby she should have asked the King's Majesty his pardon, nother yet asked pardon; but she, having a pardon in her bosom, was bid deliver it (as she did) and thereby was delivered, at the which hath been much and many times communication among the gentles and other."

10. "What Petyte hath said or done in any matters concerning indictments or the clerk of the peace (with whom I was never in company but as at your Grace's last sitting on the Six Articles) or any other towards the law hath done, or in any other matters, or by whose counsel I know not, except that Petyte did show a bill openly that he said he would put up to your Chancellor agayn one Bukmer, that, as he said, had denied the Sacrament of the Altar and escaped punishment (as he said) at Dr. Nevynson's hands. And at your sitting on the Six Articles the clerk of the peace did write one article that should have made against Mr. Scory, which was this:—The Supper of the Lord is not *sacrificium pro peccatis* but *hostia laudis*. But it was not presented to the quest but withdrawn."

11. "To the 11th I say, because that I do not know certainly who be the presenters of matters, I do not know to what end or effect they intended to bring matters. But this I am assured that I never heard man wish but for unity, peace, concord and charity among the King's liege people, and that such a way might be taken and mean found that all heresies, errors, erroneous opinions and schism might be expelled, and charity wax plentiful in the hearts."

12. "By what authority or commandment any man hath proceeded in matters I have not been of knowledge. And this is as much as I can now certify your Grace of.

By me, John Myllys."

Hol., pp. 5. Headed by Cranmer: Mylles. At the beginning are two lines addressed to the Archbishop: "Your Grace willing me to answer," &c.

p. 301.

iv. Copy of the twenty-six Interrogatories at the head of Part XXIII § iii., the same as the first twenty-six in Part XX. § iii., corrected by Cranmer.

Pp. 2.

p. 303.

v. Replies to the preceding interrogatories by John Myllys.

1. I am ignorant as to this and also to 2 and 3. 4. "Your Grace in communication said that *idolum* and *imago* in Greek were all one. More I remember not." 5. "I answer affirmatively." 6. "Shether was witnessed against by George Maye of St. John's, which was by common fame noted suspected. Who accused Serlys I know not." 7. "Serlys said that certain of Hotfyld could not be taken to his behalf in testimony. To the residue of the article I cannot answer." 8. "I cannot otherwise than to the 6th article." 9. "Forasmuch as I could take of the sermons they were innocent; and the one declared on a stool that that he never preached at Norgate, as I did bear away, and who pit the other to prison I know not." 10. "To the 10th I say that [I] have heard Shether, as I remember, say that it is a wonderful world that men dare not preach freely, but shall be accused. But to the residue I cannot answer; nother to 11th." 12. "Two images of Christ and two pictures of Our Lady were pulled down, but whether any oblation hath been unto them I know not,

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Dr. Nevynson, with a commandment from your Grace, willed Mr. Sentleger and other of the prebendaries to pull down one and the other, or some of them were pulled down by your Grace's letter, as they say that were at home. I was not; therefore I know not the tenore of the letter." 13, 14 and 15. I am ignorant; and so in the 17th. 16. The indictment concerned Mr. Scory's preaching that the Supper of the Lord was not *sacrificium pro peccatis* but *hostia laudis*, and he had it of the clerk of the peace.

"To the residue of the articles I say that I am ignorant in."

"John Myllys."

Hol., p. 1.

p. 305.

vi. John Myllys to Cranmer.

"At my last being with your Grace you required me to say whether that I did subscribe to certain articles which Mr. Shether did affirm my hand to be unto, which, as then I did not remember to be true, so I do not yet remember that to be true that I have subscribed to any other article than one. But if hereafter Mr. Shether or any other can put me in remembrance thereof and that I have subscribed, which, if it be, was done of my part unadvisedly, this shall be to desire your Grace to take this my deliberate answer to one of the interrogatories taken out of the one article concerning your Grace's communication with Mr. Serlys, to the which so suddenly, for lack of full remembrance, I could not then fully answer. And my answer is this: that Serlys said that images putting us in remembrance by the way of representation of the acts and facts of faith were images and no idols. And then your Grace said that an image and an idol were one. Then said Serlys *Idolum nihil est*. Then said your Grace I tell you they be all one. Then said Mr. Gardener An image is no idol except that a man do put *quid numinis* in it. Then said your Grace You know not the Greek; for the Greek *Idolum* and *Imago* be one. Then said he Though I know not the Greek, yet I trust that I do know the truth. And this is as much as I can say to that article, whether my hand be to it or not.

"And to the other I do desire your Grace to accept this answer—that at one time, I entreating of the mean places as it was set forth by the King's book that was subscribed by your Grace and divers of the clergy, and did nothing but confirm the same, I afterwards was complained on to your Grace, and your Grace gave me then a commandment to set that matter no otherwise forth than the latter part of the usage of praying did lead, nother adding thereunto nor diminishing. And in other matters your Grace commanded that no ynveccyon should be of any part in the pulpit. Wherefore I, as other, durst not inveigh against some (as we thought) suspect preaching, lesse we should be noted authors of sedition, as Mr. Gardener was accused to your Grace, as he said, to have made two seditious sermons; and Mr. Gardener, I, Mr. Serlys, and Shether have been called knaves by one Hierom Oxenbryge, brewer, in St. George's in Canterbury, for our preachings, as Boyton, servant to Mr. Cryppys, and dwelling in Norgate, can testify. And that some should have displeasure of your Grace amongst us. Mr. Gardener's hand appeareth in Mr. Sentleger's keeping, which expresseth that in communication betwixt your Grace and him your Grace should say that there was a sort set against you but you would be even with them. But for complaints made to the ordinary and no just remedy found, I know not except it be said for the non-punishment of Rydly and Scory, or for the undecent behaviour in his apparel of Giles of Baram, of whom Mr. Harges certified your Grace, as I heard him say. And this is as much as I can now remember to certify your Grace to the other article that Mr. Shether should say my hand to be unto, which I remember not.

By me, John Myllys."

Hol., p. 1.

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p. 309.

546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT (PART XXIV.)—*cont.*

vii. William Hunt to [Cranmer].

Will write the truth according to my promise to your Grace.

1. "Mr. Gardinar, Mr. Shether and Mr. Sarles called upon me to record in certain words spoken of you, my lord, upon Trinite Sunday was 2 eere, what time you called all the prebendars and preachers afore your Grace into the palace. The words were these that, if I remembered, your Grace said *that the Bishop's Book was sent forth without your consent and assent*,^o as you said the King's Majesty did know. And these words or like I affirmed to be true; and at their request I did put my hand thereto. Second, they required whether I remembered that your Grace said that in the Greek tongue there was no diversity betwixt *imago* and *idolum*; and I affirmed that your Grace said so, and likewise, as they required me, I did subscribe my name. As concerning the communication of Mr. Gardiner with my lord of Winchester at his return, I remember not that he showed me any of that secrets, except only that my lord of Winchester checked Mr. Dr. Rydle for his sermon preached afore him; and of a truth I durst not be so bold as make request of such secret communication as was betwixt my lord of Winchester and Mr. Gardinar at that time. Thirdly, concerning the meeting together of Mr. Dr. London and Mr. Sarles, truly Mr. Sarles recorded among us that at a time this summer *last past when he was in London, minding to go to Oxford, by chance*† he met *Mr. Dr. London*^o which asked, him whither he was travelling; and he said, To Oxford. And the Doctor said to him, I charge you pass not London till I have communed with you; and upon that he tarried, and afterward came to him, I cannot show where. And at their meeting the Doctor said to him, I hear say that Kent is full of schisms and heresies, as I am informed; and as it is showed to me you can inform best of it. And therefore, or you pass, make writing and accusation thereof, for now is *even convenient*^o time to do it. And upon that he made a book of accusements of errors and evil opinions of evil preachers in Kent, of the which, as I remember, one Turner, a priest, was one, but the specialty of his accusements hitherto I know not. After that Serlys had made and delivered his book to Dr. London, he did form and set the accusements in a fashion after the form of the law, and then *Dr. London required him to present that book to the Council*;^o which he refused to do, as I remember, for because he was under bayle and in suit to the King's gracious honorable Council. And upon this answer Dr. London required him to present the accusements, by some other friend which knew that matters to be true. And so Serlys went to Mr. Dr. Wyllyby, curate of Chyllam in Kent, then being at London; and so, as they both have testified, the self Dr. Wyllyby presented that accusements, which, at *the request of the Council*,^o affirmed all that accusements to be true, and so to be avowed by many wytness in Kent. And Dr. Wyllyby affirmed that the Council well allowed him of that presentation, and did say that he was a good Catholic man; and the Council did animate him to be bold to present moo such accusements if he knew any, and he should be heard. Also I conject that other accusements hath be sent up sith that time from Mr. Gardner, Serlys and Shether, of such like accusements and disturbance sent up by Dr. Wyllyby; and now it came to remembrance that what time Mr. Gardener went to London, then at that time Master Parruss did appear to London; but of my conscience I could not learn of them the cause, and of my simplicity I did not require of such their business. Whether there be any accusements presented by Gardner against your Grace, my lord, I am not sure, neither know not; but as I remember, I

^o Underlined in red pencil. An early pagination of the whole Volume is in red pencil.

† Underlined in ink.

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heard him say that he had matters of accusation against your Grace. And finally, to conclude, of my conscience afore God I have written the truth in all this that I have written. And truly, my good gracious Lord, I am very sorry of this great trouble and unquietness of your Grace, and also of all our trouble and disturbance; and I beseech God to help your Grace to address all in to a godly quietness. And truly this unquietness hath not only sprung of indiscreet preachers but also by indiscreet officers under your Grace, as it is commonly spoken."

"By me, William Hunt, preste and prebendar of the Kynges Colledge yn Cristes Church yn Canterbury."

Hol., pp. 2.

p. 311.

viii. Depositions taken 2 Nov. 35 Hen. VIII.

"William Cokes, being examined of such words and communication as hath been had at any time before this present day in the chamber of Mr. Parkehurst, prebendary of Christes Church in Canterbury, by Mr. Willoughby, vicar of Chilham, Mr. Sandewiche, Mr. Mylles, Mr. Hadeley, Mr. Parkehurst or any other person concerning doctrine, preaching, the King's Highness' proceedings or any other thing touching the King's Majesty, or any alteration done of late years by the King's Grace or his Council in this realm against the Bishop of Rome or otherwise, Saith that, about Lent last past, by reason of communication had among the company there before dinner, he heard Mr. Willoughby, vicar of Chilham, say That whatsoever they were that would take pain in the business *wherein Dr. London was set awork by the King*^o in boultng out of this new fashion of doctrine should not only receive reward at hand of God and thanks of the King's Majesty but also afterward temporal profit.

"Item, the said Vicar reported at that time that *Dr. London*^o was very busily occupied in the examination of the business and matters of Windsor.

"Item, this said Deponent sayeth that, after Christmas was twelve month, being in Mr. Parkehurst's chamber, there were delivered letters from Dr. Champion unto Mr. Parkehurst, which letters were reported to come from my lord's Grace and Mr. Dean, concerning the taking down of an image of Our Lady. At which time one said unto this Deponent, whose name he cannot remember, 'Sir, now are you discharged for taking down of the image. Wherefore, will you testify now that my lord hath commanded that this image should be taken down?' Whereupon this Deponent, seeing and beholding my lord's hand there represented in a letter, said 'I will testify the same,' and did put his hand unto a paper."

"Be me, Sir Will'm Cokes, prest."

"As concerning any resort of strangers unto the said chamber, this Deponent sayeth that divers times the Doctor of Chilham, the vicar of Sturrey, the parson of Harbaldown, the vicar of Feversham, the vicar of Blene, Sir William Fynche, knight, Mr. Thwaytes, Mr. Petite of Chilham, Mr. Siracke Petite, have consulted or communed after meals, this Deponent knoweth not, by reason that always he is wont to depart into his chamber, and unto his work, immediately after his said meals."

"Be me, Sir Will'm Cokes, prest."

Pp. 2. Headed by Cranmer: Cokes, and noted by him in the margin.

p. 313.

ix. Another deposition.

"John Thatcher, thewger (*qu. the younger?*), the vjth day of November, examined u[pon] what business he rode to London the first

* Underlined in red pencil.

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[them wrong] fully, yt well be to his gret rebouke and hende[rance]. Then I com to Mr. Fort to Oxfort and toldyd hym [that] my lord deed saye, and ther to sayd he That ansur is good I nofe.

"But then he sayd that he had har[d that] before, and I aske of whom, and he sayd [of] Doctor Barker, and ther on I deed com hom . . . but master Ford sayd thus: I herd say that my lord Chancelar shold change hys offes and that Mr. Bacar sholde haue yt.

"Than sayd he I pray you rportyt (*sic*) no suche thyng on my word tel you shall hereyt furder notyfyed. "Be me Thomas Callkot."

Hol., p. 1. Mutilated. Headed by Cranmer: Ca[lcot].*

p. 325.

XXV. A bundle of depositions by John Myllys, docketed by Cranmer (at p. 323) "Mr. Milles."

i. A letter to the Abp. in obedience to a command to declare what communication he had with Mr. Parkehurst on Monday concerning the Articles.

On Monday morning about 9 in Mr. Parkehurst's chamber, Mr. Gardener had a book of the articles in his hand, which when Milles saw and read part, he said "I would this book had been on fire when you brought it to Mr. Sentleger and to me into his chamber to subscribe to any articles in it." Then quod he (Gardener) "Thank Dr. Wylyby, for he did set me a work. But now, quod he, it is done, God send us a quiet end of this and I will take heed for such another. And so will I, quod I, for I had rather beg my bread than thus continue unquietly. Then said he, I cannot sleep, nor I know not how the world fareth with me. Then, quod I, take no thought to hurt yourself but me mery (*sic*) with sorrow as I am. Well, quod he, I have drawn an answer to all my articles that I must abide by. Then said I, I have also sent my servant to Bekysborne with my delyberatyd answer; and I trust that my lord will favorably accept it. Then said he, I would this matter were at an end. And so would I, quod I. Then said he, This book agreeth not in all points with the book at London. Then said I, I am no witness to your book presented; for I knew not of it. Then said he, It is but in one article where I am a witness alone; which article is not presented, or in some one word; and so departed with the book. And afterward Mr. Parkurst rebuked him for his hasty wilfulness that he would so suddenly bring a book to his company, and cause them to subscribe without deliberation taken on the articles, and rebuked himself and other that they were so foolish to subscribe to such articles that now he seeth standing for the trial of the truth or falsity in them. Then said he, There is no article there but will be proved. Then said Mr. Parkhurst, I pray God it prove so, and then I care not. Then said I, I would the book were on a fire so it came not by me; and so said we all. And in this convocation, as we heartily wished for a quiet end, so we mused what the end should be. And thus we ceased, as I remember.

"And the next day at dinner we all desired my lord Warden's chaplain, or some other for him, that his master might speak to my lord's Grace for the deliverance of Serlys, as he said he would. At what tyme the [*words crossed out*] Syr Ycham said to me How chawnsyd, brother, that you were not in the compe (?) ynclosyd with your felows? Then quod I, I was not at London with them, meaning that if I had been a setter forth of these matters there, I had been likewise imprisoned. And the Wednesday I asked and marvelled why we were sworn; and no man knew the cause. The Thursday Mr. Gardener showed me that he feared Shether much to despair with himself, for there was no mirth with him, nother in comynication abrode (as he talked with him over even in the garden), nother yet at the table. And for the comynication that I heard yesterday spoken of

*This paper must have been mutilated at a very early period, before the volume was paged, as the number of the page (315) had to be marked in the middle of the text. The words bracketed have been supplied by reference to Part IX.

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Mr. Shether to be your Grace's chaplain, I heard it spoken openly at the table, of Dr. Thornden hys mouth, who said that he knew it not (and so I rehearsed it) but yet he would lay 20s. on it and that that should be so; and so I told Mr. Shether. Then said Mr. Shether, I know it not; but if it were offered to me of my lord, it were not my honesty to refuse his Grace's offer. And this is as much as I can call to memory."

In Milles's hand, p. 1.

p. 327.

ii. Answers to interrogatories (*see* iv., following).

1. Has had no communication with any that have come to offer themselves to give testimony for Shether nor for Serlys, "except that one day at the first cumyng of your Chawncelars comynicatyon was off a certayn off Lenam off Mr. Serlys sermon there last made, which concerned the milk of Our Lady, that she had it not as other have because she conceived not by the company of man. These words were spoken in Mr. Parkhurst's chamber by one Wyllyams of Lanam, John Parkhurst, Fryer, and other that did come at that time from the parish."

2. I know no man to have had communication with your Grace in the Passion week. But once I heard Mr. Gardener say that, he being with your Grace at Lambeth, you said he was accused to you to have preached seditiously.

3. Mr. Sentleger, Mr. Parkhurst and others have said that they feared that they had your Grace's displeasure, "and as he reported, your words proferryd unto hym at Feversham expressed the same," viz., "that there was a band amongst us which your Grace would break." These words grieved him and made him think you intended displeasure to him and perhaps others; and they know no cause why, except it were for offering complaints of certain things preached; which they did, compelled by your Grace, as I was to be a witness. "And men hath musyd that thys eascapyd so long non ponyshment."

4. "I am ignorant of the 4th, for I have had no comynicatyon with Dr. Wyllyby yn matters."

5. My lord Warden's chaplain "was noyshyd (?) to have byn prebendary here, and he said that he was well rid of it; for if he had been one of us, he said, that peradventure he had been then as fast as some other hath been, and whereas he was spoken unto for to speak to his master for Serlys, that your Grace should be good to him, he said he would."

6. Remembers no communication of any book presented to the Abp. since his coming to Canterbury; but heard Mr. Parkehurst say that he delivered his Grace a book in the Cloister, and Mr. Gardener said that he had sent another, declaring the truth of matters, as he said. "But what it was I know not; and as they said they had sent and delivered them, so they trusted that your Grace would favourably accept them."

7. "What commynicatyon any man have had or heard of Scory, Serlys, or Shether concerning these matters I know not; but I have heard them divers times comyn of their articles put up by their accusers and of their accusers and wytnesse."

8. I know no man to have had conference with others "upon [these] matters, except the comynicatyon that Mr. Gardener, Mr. Parkehurst and I had on Monday (as I declared by a bill sent to your Grace), which comynicatyon I trust was not contrary to our allegiance to the King's Majesty."

9. "What I have known of my own knowledge presented agayn your Grace to be true of the Articles I cannot answer, because I was never of knowledge or counsel of any such book put up, or agreeable thereunto, although, at the suggestion of Mr. Gardyner, Mr. Sentleger and I did rashly

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subscribe to certain articles, which, whether they be presented or not I know not but by hearsay. And at such time as we did subscribe we knew not of any of their such goings about. But what in the book of the Articles that Shether delivered to your Grace I thought to be true I expressed in my answer to your interrogatories first sent to me."

10. "Of the 10th I am ignorant, *sc.* of comynicatyon betwixt Dr. Barbar and Smyth in the Northcourt ;"

11. "And so of the 11th, and to my remembrance Smyth was never in Mr. Parkehurst's chamber, I being present."

12. "And to the 12th I say that I do not know that your Grace sent for Serlys or Shether at any time that they did not come to your Grace ; nother do I know no man at any time to have denied them to be there or elsewhere when your Grace hath sent for them ; nother, if any comynicatyon was then amongst them (Smyth being present) I am not of knowledge, for I was never in company with him within the house, as I remember."

In John Myllys' hand, pp. 2.

p. 329.

iii. John Myllys to [Abp. Cranmer].

"Forasmych as that, most gracyouse lord, I am sumwhat dysseasyd yn my body, part by cold takyn off late, wych yn creasyth on me more and more, that I have little rest, other day or nyght, and besyde that have byn so constypate syth Thursday last that I have had no socesse, by what occasyon I know not, so that I am mych vexyd and troblyd thereby yn body bysyde pensyvenesse off hart for my unkynd fact towards your Grace, wych, as I have declaryd, was folyshe rashenesse, for the wych I do suffer condyngne ponyshment and shall be erudytyon to me duryng my lyff ; Thys shall be to desyre your Grace (forasmych as that I trust your Grace ys not desyrous to have my body to peryshe yn your ward) to be gracyous lord unto me and that I may have sum lyberte to recreate and ease my body off such dolor as now yt ys yn. Thys I desyre off your Grace for the love of God, and that your charyte wyll extend to thys my petycyon and desyre ; otherwyse I do account my body to be thorowly undon. Wherfor I desire your Grace to send unto me sum comfort by thys bearer, and to receyve me to your Grace hys favour (thoze^e as a prodygall son I have strayyd from my father for now I cry unto you).

"Wrytyn yn Hell, as the house hath ben called yn tyme past ; from whense most hartly I do desyre redemptyon by your Grace.

"By your dayly Orator, John Myllys."

Hol., p. 1.

p. 333.

iv. Interrogatories, headed in Cranmer's hand "Mylles." †

"1. What communication he had with Parkehurst or Mr. Milles since he was put at liberty, or with any other, concerning them that came to offer themselves to testify for Serls and Shether ?

"2. What communication he had or heard concerning his communication with the Archbishop at London in Passion week was twelvemonth ?

"3. What communication he had of any that had displeasure of the ordinary for complaining of ill preachers or favor of him towards ill preachers ?

"4. What communication he had or heard of Dr. Willoughbie ?

"5. What communication was had with my lord Warden's chaplain ?

"6. What he said of the book that he delivered to my lord since his coming to Canterbury ?

"7. What communication he had or heard of Milles, Scorie, Serls, Shether, or of any other ?

"8. What moved him to have conference with other in these matters, contrary to his oath and allegiance ?

* *i.e.* though.

† These, it will be seen, are the same as those in Part XV., except that articles 6 and 7 are transposed.

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546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT (PART XXV.)—cont.

"9. What he knoweth to be true of the articles presented against the Archbishop of Canterbury, of his own knowledge?"

"10. Whether Mr. Smyth, parson of St. Mary Mawdelens in Canterbury, had communication with Dr. Barbour in the North Court of Christchurch in Canterbury, the same day that Serls and Shether were called before my lord, and what the communication was?"

"11. Item, why the same Smyth made as though he would have gone home and then returned, and went to Master Parkehurst's chamber, there being Mr. Parkehurst, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Milles, Mr. Serls and Mr. Shether?"

"12. Item, at that time when my lord sent for Mr. Serls and Mr. Shether, why they denied them to be there, and what communication they heard at that time?"

P. 1.

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v. Interrogatories for Gardiner.

"1. What communication he had with Parkehurst or Mr. Milles since he was put at liberty, or with any other, concerning them that came to offer themselves to testify for Serlis and Shether.

"2. What communication he had or heard concerning his communication with the Archbishop at London in Passion week was 12 months.

"3. What communication of any that had displeasure of the Ordinary for complaining of ill preachers, or favor of him towards preachers.

"4. What communication he had or heard of Dr. Willoughby.

"5. What communication was had with my lord Warden's chaplain.

"6. What communication he had upon Wednesday at night with Shether in the garden.

"7. What he said of the book that he delivered to my lord since his coming to Canterbury.

"8. What communication he had or heard of Milles, Scorye, Serles, Shether, or of any others.

"9. What moved him to have conference with other in these matters, contrary to his oath and allegiance.

"10. What he knoweth to be true of the Articles presented against the Archbishop of Canterbury of his own knowledge.

"11. Whether Mr. Smyth, parson of St. Mary Mawdelens in Canterbury, had communication with Dr. Barbour in the North court of Christchurch in Canterbury the same day that Serls and Shether were called before my lord, and what the communication was.

"12. Item, why the same Smyth made as though he would have gone home, and then returned again and went to Mr. Parkhurst's chamber, there being Mr. Parkehurst, Mr. Gardener, Mr. Milles, Mr. Serles, Mr. Shether.

"13. Item, at that time when my lord sent for Mr. Serls and Mr. Shether, why they denied them to be there, and what communication they heard at that time.

"14. Wherefore he in his answer at the Archbishop's last coming to Canterbury said that he wrote rather as the Archbishop said than as his conscience judged to be true, and what things they were that he so wrote against his conscience."

P. 1. The last article, 14, is entirely in Cranmer's handwriting.

p. 337

vi. Reply of Gardiner to the above interrogatories.

I have had no communication with any man that could testify for Serles or Shether, since I have been at liberty; but amongst ourselves we have often wished that they might be at liberty, so it were with your gracious pleasure. With Mr. Parkhurst I have had no communication since I was set at liberty, saving once at his request, when he asked what displeasure

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men had at the Ordinary's hand that complained. "I said every man knoweth his own grief. My lord said unto me once when he was not contented: Gardiner, you and your company do hold me short. I will hold you as short. Mr. Parkhurst said that he would bynd upon these words. I said he should not, for if he did he was not my friend, nor I would not take him for my friend. And I said, if he did, he did unto me high displeasure and would cause me to have great hindrance. With Mr. Mylles I remember no communication that I had, saving once upon the article of auricular confession, manyng no hurt, no business, against no person, but indifferently did commyn of that matter in the way of learning. At another time, indeed, he said unto me, that, being at Bekesborne with my lord, he saw in hys off artyclys (*sic*) notyd *mendacium*, no man's name named, and wherefore it was written he could not tell; of truth he did not show.

"*Ad 2m.* At Lambeth 12 months past and more, when I was with your Grace, your Grace said unto me that I was complained on for preaching, and, as you were informed, a seditious sermon. I said unto your Grace, My lord, there be in Canterbury which would put me unto hindrance with a good will. But I trust your Grace will believe the truth. For everyone that hath complained on me I trust to bring six to testify that my preachings have been according unto God's laws and the King's. If it please your Grace to hear them I doubt not but to bring them. Then said your Grace, I warrant you I will not be too hasty.

"*Ad 3m.* I have had no communycatyon with none that hath had displeasure at the Ordinary's hand at ony time, saving once Mr. Schether and I did commyn, long time past, that he said unto your Grace that he and Serles were blamed for preaching, and it was other that offended, and such as had authority for to preach. Your Grace did ask how (*i.e.* who) they were. He named the vicar of Osprynge. Your Grace said he had authority to preach. Then said Schether, And the country about where he hath preached can testify that he hath not preached well. Your Grace was greatly dysconted (*sic*) with him for his so saying, as he showed unto me. Also he said unto me, at his return from Croydon from your Grace, that your Grace would be even with me shortly because I did reason with your Grace in Serles cause.

"*Ad 4m.* Of Dr. Wyllyby I heard no man speak but alonely Mr. Schether. He said unto me that Wyllyby was a busy tongued man and came unto Canterbury with tales untrue; and oftentimes he made moo words upon great men's mouths than were true. Then said I, Is this his confession? I heard say so, said Schether. I said, Unto his own peril be it. I pray God send him as he hath deserved. I thank God I never had communycation with him secretly. But yet I would that I had never seen him.

"*Ad 5m.* Unto my lord Warden's chaplain I spake but little. His communication was most with other men. But this I said unto him:—I pray you speak for me unto my lord your master; for truly, if I were once clear and upon even ground at liberty, I would beware how I came into such a danger again. And this grieveth me much, in that that I did not first complain unto my lord mine ordinary before that we did attempt the matter ony higher. Well, this done I trow I will beware.

"*Ad 6m.* With Mr. Schether I had communication in Mr. Parkhurst's garden, lamenting this chance of God, desiring to have an end, for we were weary of this trouble, in mind never to be troubled for like matter again. I asked of him, Think you that the end will be shortly? He said, Yea, I think before Christmas. I pray God it may, said I, and so that my lord may take honor by it, and we no dishonesty. I said, Think you that ony great trouble will come unto us? Schether

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546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT PART XXV.—*cont.*

said, I cannot tell. I said, As pleaseth God, so be it. I trust my lord will bring all unto a good end. I said, I thank God I find my lord good. So he I said, Schetcher, I am glad thereof, said L. Then said Schetcher, I would the matter might be taken up above and there an end made quickly. Well, said L, as it pleaseth them to order it, I will be contented. I distrust not my lord. *Of the book delivered unto my lord's Grace I did wonder that it was not delivered all this time. I told him that I did see it in his chamber about the Assumption time, and then it was blotted. He said it was there, but where it was now he could not tell. And still we desired that in the end of this matter your Grace might have honor and we no dishonesty. This was oftentimes rehearsed.

Ad 7m. I do not remember that I have heard any other communication of Mr. Mylles, Secory, Serles or Schetcher than I have before rehearsed, saving I commynyd with Mr. Secory of late and agreed with him, and he with me, that within ourself whatsoever should hereafter chance in our preachings we shall commyn each with other and never to use moo complaints.

Ad 9. I trust in God that your Grace asketh not the matter as your interrogatory soundeth, w. that I have done any thing against mine oath. In good faith, Reverend Father, I mean nothing less. For of this I am assured, I am and have been as loath to break an oath willingly and avisedly as any man living. What moved me to have communication with Mr. Parkhurst, this was the chief cause. In two sundry sermons made in Christchurch in Canterbury of late, in whom *(sic)* the preachers intreated much of Amnon and Mardocheus, it was said that as Amnon made a scourge for Mardocheus and yet suffered himself, so nowadays men went about to displease other, and now the matter lieth in their own necks. This was the first motive, casting fear into my heart, musing much what it should mean.

Ad 10. The Article of 6 preachers, and the communication betwixt Serles and your Grace of images in the book presented I know to be true of mine own knowledge thoroughly. As for the other articles presented into the hands of Mr. Baker, I know not all of mine own knowledge, but partly by mine own knowledge and partly by hearing say.

Ad 11m, 12m, 13m. I answer that I have no knowledge of them, nor never had.

Ad 14m. My Lord, I never was able, nor never durst say of mine own knowledge that the Council imprisoned Serles, but your Grace told me that the Council did so. Likewise for the six preachers, whereas I should have wrote that your Grace said that the King's pleasure was to have three of the old and three of the new, thorough haste and unadvisedly I wrote that the King's Majesty was therewith pleased when your Grace had showed unto him what you had done in the matter, not otherwise thinking but that these sayings both were equivalent. But after with myself remembering the danger that might thereon ensue, leaving out the very words of the Article in deed, I put them in writing as my conscience then moved me to do, even as they were in the article indeed, and sent them unto your Grace."

Pp. 5. In Gardiner's hand.

* Here evidently begins an answer to Art. 7, though the writer has not noted the fact by a new heading, and has numbered the next reply wrongly in consequence.

† Should be "*Ad 8 vum.*" See last note. Yet the same interrogatory is the 7th in § iv.

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vii. [————^o to Cranmer.]

p. 343.

"All these thynges or elles the very same effecte I showyd to Mr. Doctor Wyllowbe and to Mayster Serlles, and they desyryd to haveytt in wrytting; and soo I did give to them all the wryttinges that I had wryttyn stryght after the vicar of Osspryng had prechyd, except only the spokyng of the mase, whych I am nott perfytt whether they had the cople therofe or no, for that was in his last sermon. Also, I thynke I dyd showe partt of thes saynges to Mayster Shether butt nott all.

"Also, I comunytt with the vycar of Feversam of most partt of thes sam thyng befoore wryttyn, butt he regardytt them nott gretly, for he sayd that he had maters to many whych the vicar of Ospryng had spoken in his chyrch, and showyd me a byll of lyke maters.

"Also, I told of the makyng of Owr Lady Sawther to Mayster Percas and other that wer with hym, but off nothyng elles that I remembre, as God me help.

"Also, I putt thes thynges in wrytting to Mr. Doctor Cokkes and his company, or elles the very effect of the same.

"These be all the maters that ever I spayk off to my remembrance that belong to owr relegion, of any effect or substans, as God be my helpe. Wherfore I humbly desyr yore lordshype to take no desplesur with me, for I ame and wylbe glad, duryng my lyff to doo [your] Graces commandementt att all tymys with the grace off God, to whom be glorye and laud for ever.

"Plesyth yore Grace, Doctor Wyllowbe sayd nothyng butt that he wold and was commandytt to inqwer of all sych maters belonghyng to owre relegion, and he sayd he must putt yt to the Cownsell.

Mayster Serlys desyryd me to showe them all sych thynges as I knew any man speke agayns the sacramentes or sacramentalles, and no more concernyng owre releyon.

"Mr. Vicar of Feversam sayd he wold mel with nothyng butt that was prechyd and spokyn in his parysh, as I have wryttyn be fore.

"Mayster Shether sayd he trustytt to se alle sych maters to be reformytt that whych we cold nott agre owre selves shuld be sett at on, and he sayd no more to me.

"Mayster Percase sayd nothyng of owre relegion but dyd lawghe whan I told hym off the makyng of Owre Lady Sawter. The s were awswars (*sic*) as farforth as I remembre."

Pp. 3.

p. 347.

viii. Further answer by Gardiner.

"Unto this Interrogatory, What communication you have heard by Wyllby.—Now remembering that in that matter concerning Wyllby, Mr. Schether and I had communication in this wise :—I have heard say, and in good faith I know not now of whom, that Wyllby hath busied himself (I think over much) naming great men, as he said, to be a-knowledge in this matter, and with whom he hath had communication. Well, chose him. I trust although he hath named any above, we shall speed never the worse by that. For in good faith when I was above I spake with none saving with those whom I have already named unto my lord's Grace, and of them I never heard one mysse word spoken by my lord. And I think you heard no evil there spoken or intended. Schether said No, in good faith. Then said I, Let Wyllby have as he hath deserved. If he have otherwise spoken than he oweth to do and knoweth true, and in anywise conspired, other with Dr. London or elsewhere, chose him. I never desired other than quietness. I said unto Schether, I thank God that I was not with Dr. London; you were. Then said Schether, I was with him but a while. I had not much communication with him. I said, I thank God I spake not with him these seven years, and now I am thereof glad.

* The handwriting of this document is different from that of any of the other papers

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546. CRANMER and the HERETICS OF KENT (PART XXV.)—*cont.*

“Unto this Interrogatory, Whether I have had or heard communication of Mylles, Scory, Serles and Schether:—Now I remember I did commyn with Mr. Parkhurst of Scory, saying I will be no witness against Scory; for if I may I will be excepted, and so I think I may, for as much as I am yet now in trouble and not clear myself; and henceforth I will make an oath that whiles I live, again I will never be witness against ony man, nor accuse ony man; and I trust that I will so use myself that I will never deserve to be accused. Then said Mr. Parkhurst, I pray you speak unto him that he do except me also.

“At another time I, perceiving Mr. Parkhurst very sad, said unto him, Be you merry, Mr. Parkhurst, I trust you shall have no cause unto the contrary. My lord is good, I promise you. I had wonders good words of him and of Mr. Dr. Ley likewise. In good faith, as I perceive they intend charitably. I am so comforted by them both that I am merry, I thank God. Let us care for our own. As for Mr. Serles, I think he hath been a doer above with Dr. London, but I am not sure of it. And Mr. Schether hath been overmuch occupied with his pen. I will say nothing furthermore. Be you merry, I pray you. I trust all shall be well. These my words comforted him so that oftentimes he would say unto me after, I am glad that you had good comfort, both of my lord [and] also of Mr. Dr. Ley. It comforteth my heart much. I said, Be you contented. And I would that we had never seen Wyllby and some other.”

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 2.

p. 357.
Strype's
Cranmer, 777.

ix. John Myllys to [Cranmer].

Acknowledges his unkindness in subscribing to certain articles though unadvisedly. Has deserved little kindness at his Grace's hands, and now suffers cold imprisonment at his pleasure, which is painful and dangerous to him by augmenting the cough he has taken, besides inward pensiveness for his rash fact “at one other man's light motion,” as others of his company did, who now feel it so deeply that he has heard them say they could not sleep, or eat or drink that thing that did them much good. Begs for mercy, and he will take this punishment for his learning not to be so lightly allured again.

Hol., p. 1.

p. 359.

x. “The words your Grace had to me, Arthur Senteleger at Feversam. Your Grace demanded of me if I was at home on Palm Sunday. I showed your Grace I was at my benefice. Then your Grace declared thereof the precession done the same Sunday at Crystyschyrche. After the declaration of that your Grace saying these words: Ye be ther knyte in a bounde amongst you wch I wyll breke. And then your Grace said to me, Ah, Mr. Senteleger, I had in you and in Mr. Parhurst a good judgment, and specially in you, but ye wyll not leve your olde mumsemundes; but I will make you to leave them, or else I will make ye to repent it. Then I saying to your Grace, I trust we use no mumsemundes but these that be consonant to the laws of God and owr Prynce. And I than desyryng your Grace to be good unto us. “By me, Arthur Senteleger.”

Hol., p. 1.

p. 361.

xi. “These towns following are specially to be remembered that in them be placed learned men, with sufficient stipends:—

“Sandwich, Dovor, Folkeston, Ashforde, Tenterden, Crambroke, Faversham, Hearne, Whitstable, Marden, Maidstone, Wye, Wingham.”

P. 1.

APPENDIX.

1543.
14 Jan.

1. SIR EDWARD NORTH TO MR. DENNY.

R. O.

Your suffragan^o remains the same man as you left him; wherefore I have caused him to write his "determinate mind" that you may hereafter show the letter to the King. No doubt, upon reading thereof you will "conceive some merry device" to be set forth when time shall serve. At the end of next week suit will be made to you for the deanery of Peterborough;† whereby you shall be discharged of your pension of 40*l.* a year and have 100*l.* for your favour. "I am not able as yet to write the certainty of his living, nor to satisfy your expectation in the rest of his quality[s], but ye shall certainly know within 10 days at the furthest the truth of them, and in the meantime ye nede not to make report of the Suffragan's answer." Mr. Chancellor is in good hope "of the end of his suit at this time to be done." Mr. Chancellor says the King is resolved upon the sale "of the howsays and quylettes of landes;" which makes me trust his Highness takes all very well. 14 Jan.

Hol. P. 1. Add.

2. SIR EDWARD NORTH TO MR. GATES, of the Privy Chamber.

R. O.

Please tell Mr. Denny that the dean of Peterborough is dead, as I hear, and that he might remember his old chaplain the suffragan of Ipswich for it. If he do obtain it he should not tell the suffragan "until I may somewhat work with him for the same." If any of the prebendaries of Peterborough are preferred to it Mr. Denny might get his prebend for the dean of Westminster. The prebends are but 7*l.* unless resident, "and the dean of Westminster was born there." You will both find him a thankful man. If you get the deanery for the suffragan I will make you an honest bargain. "Written in haste, but not fully so hasty as the suffragan would be ready to receive the deanery if he might obtain the same."

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

3. SIR EDWARD NORTH TO MR. GATES.

R. O.

Good Mr. Gates, I send you the form of the bill for the deanery of Peterborough. Shew it to Mr. Dacres, and if he approve it I will have it ready and send it to you to-morrow morning. Where you and I communed yesterday about my self I will to-morrow explain my mind more clearly to you.

Hol., p. 1.

* Thomas Manning, suffragan of Ipswich. He had been master of Mettingham College, which was granted to Denny in April, 1542.

† See Part I., No. 226 (57).

1543.
2 Feb.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar
VII. i., 25-6.]

4. CHAPUYS TO THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY.*

By his last of the 28th ult. advertised her amply of occurments. The following day this King's deputies came to him, and, after other talk, spoke of affairs of Scotland to the effect that, although the King did not obtain quite all he desired there (of which however there was still hope), nevertheless, it was certain that during the King's life there would be no fear of invasion from Scotland, and therefore it seemed reasonable that, in recompense of the Emperor's discharge from the defence in treaty, some privilege should be given (*l'on debrroit fere quelque prerogative*). Told them, among other things, that he thought that demand a little exorbitant and would not like it to reach the Emperor's ears, who might presume that the King sought this amity too much for his own profit; and that, if they remembered what he formerly told them, they had more need than ever of the alliance and assistance of the Emperor, and that in the time of Robert Brugius of Scotland and Edward II. of England affairs of Scotland were worse than at present, the whole country except *la sylve Caledonia* being subdued to the English; and the confederation in treaty was not only for the present but for perpetuity; and as for the reciprocal, of which they spoke, presupposing that the Scots did not stir when the King wished to enterprise the war in France, they might be equally sure that neither would the king of France assail the Emperor's Low Country knowing of their mutual intelligence, and so they would sustain no expense for its defence, especially if the Emperor made friends with the Duke of Cleves who (Chapuys hoped) would one way or another be shortly brought to reason. After conversing together, the Deputies then, covertly and as of themselves, suggested that, at the least, in recompense as above, their King ought to be exempt from the defensive contribution of Flanders for two years. Showed them that that was a small thing for their King, besides being (as aforesaid) very ill founded. They spoke together and then told Chapuys that in their Council was one who had put forward that, to-morrow or the day after, the Emperor, in extreme necessity, to resist the Turk, might make appointment with France and leave their King blank as to his pensions, and it ought to be capitulated that in such a case the Emperor would pay them. This however they did not insist upon, but passed to a more substantial point, saying that, to render this amity perfect, mutual assistance should be capitulated for the conquest of Gelders for the Emperor and of Scotland for the King. On his saying that they might as well add Denmark, and pointing out how easy it would be to chase out the duke of Holstein, they opposed that; but, seeing that Chapuys had no commission to pass such an article, and that to suspend the other affairs in the meantime would be too long and dangerous, they decided that it would be better to finish the matters in question, and afterwards the Scots, Danes and Gueldrois might be named common enemies. And because, at the beginning of these affairs, the Emperor wrote that nothing should be done against the treaties between him and the late King of Scotland, Chapuys was unwilling to condescend to such a nomination.

They then reviewed the copy of the treaty drafted by them and asked if it did not seem to him that the generality comprehended all. Said Yes. They seemed satisfied, and he thinks that it was chiefly to clear up this point that they came to him.

Incidentally, the Deputies did not forget to touch upon the French practises and offers, especially for the Princess; and Chapuys gladly took the occasion to *blasonner* the arms of the French and to praise them (the Deputies) as men scarcely inclined to that side.

* Misplaced in the Spanish Calendar in the year 1544. The date at the end is really 1543, which is correct.

1548.

Some days ago nine French ships going into Portugal or Africa with canvas and other linen worth a great sum were driven to enter the port of Anthonne.^o Among them (as the English say) was one Scottish ship which was half taken by the men of a bulwark of the King's; but, night coming on, the other French ships brought the said Scottish ship out of the port in safety. The said ships were therefore all arrested, and so remain. For this cause the French ambassador was in Court on the 18th, as Chapuys wrote in his last, and had very meagre despatch, whatsoever anger or pride he could show.

This morning sent to remind (*remantuer*) the said Deputies, who told his man that they will be with him within two days with full resolution. God grant that it may suit the affairs of the Emperor and her! Would know her will touching the aforesaid nomination and expression, and also as to the new *offensive* which has been proposed. London, 2 Feb. 1548.

Fr. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 4.

5. WRIOTHESLEY TO [LORD WILLIAM HOWARD].

2 Feb.

R. O.

I doubt not but your Lordship is advertised how my lord of Norfolk has made suit "for a state of inheritance in the house of Lambethe† lately appertaining to the Duchess dowager, his mother in law," whereupon some question has arisen about your interest in it, and in your absence I have answered that I thought your lordship would not stick in the matter, "considering your interest is but for a time or at pleasure." Assures him that in making this answer he thought to do a friend's duty; and thinks his Lordship should write to my lord of Norfolk, "taking knowledge hereof," and, by giving place to his desire, give him cause of thanks. Westm., Candlemas Day.

Hol., p. 1.

6. FRANCIS I. and the SWISS.

10 Feb.

R. O.

Statement of things moved by the French king's ambassadors in the Diet (*conventus*) of Switzerland which he convoked at Baden, 4 id. Feb.; viz. the neutrality of the county of Burgundy; the deferring of the annual payment due at Candlemas until May next, and with it the wages due for the Perpignan expedition; the injuries done him by the Emperor and the malicious rumors spread in Germany and [refusal to admit] his embassy there, upon which he begs their assistance. At the conclusion of the Diet it will be known what the Swiss decide to do.

Latin, p. 1. Slightly mutilated.

7. THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

[23 April.]

Lansd. MS.

783.

B. M.

Statutes of the Order of the Garter "reformed" by Henry VIII. king of England, France and Ireland, F.D., Supreme Head of the Church of England and Ireland.

A vellum MS. with the Arms of the Order emblazoned at the commencement, but with the same singular error as occurs in the Statutes as printed by Ashmole in the Appendix to his "Order of the Garter," viz. the date 23 April, 1522, is called the 8th year of Henry VIII instead of the 14th, and in the 19th Article a decree is cited made in the 32nd year for turning masses into pecuniary sums. This, however, is not the MS. from which Ashmole transcribed; for the King's style, as given by him, is only "King

* Hampton, i.e. Southampton.

† See Statute 34 Hen. VIII. c. 29.

1548.

7. THE ORDER OF THE GARTER—cont.

of England and of France, Defensor of the Faith and lord of Ireland," &c. ; whereas here it is " King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and in Earth Supreme Head of the Church of England and Ireland."
Pp. 54.

Harl. MS.
6,074, f. 41.
B. M.

2. Duties to be paid by every knight of the Garter after their estates and degrees, to the College at Windsor.

Duties to be paid for the soul's health of every of the noble knights of the noble order of the Garter after their degrees.

Charges belonging to the King's lieutenant at the feast of St. George.

Pp. 2.

Harl. MS.
6,074, f. 45.
B. M.

3. The oath of the King of arms at the time he shall be crowned.

Pp. 4.

14 May.

8. WILLIAM BUCKMASTER to DR. EDMUNDS, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

Corp. Ch. Coll.
MS. 106.
p. 111.
Cambridge.

When I last went out of office I sent, by Mr. Sherwode, all such writings as I had before in my hands pertaining to the University to Dr. Malett, my successor; among them the obligation you sent for to me by Mr. Baynbrige. If it were not delivered you shall not fail to receive it of my hands shortly. Mr. Wakefeld, whom you have now abiding with you, was executor to his brother, one of them that were bounden, and promised to have paid 5*l.* long before this, &c.

London, 14 May (*below in another hand*: 1543).

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

14 May.

9. HUGH POULET^o to LISLE.

R. O.

This day at Basyngstoke I received from my deputies of the Admiralty in Somerset and Dorset the certificate herewith, wherein if any requisite is omitted I will further advertise you at my repair thither. Written 14 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To, etc., "lord Lysle, high admiral of Englonde."

Endd.: "Hugh Pawlettes certificate concerning ships and mariners within the precinct of his commission for Somersett and Dorcett shires."

30 May.

10. ANTHONY DENNY to the Bp. OF IPSWICH.

R. O.

Acknowledges receipt of letters which he will attend to; as he has asked his "brother" Gates to signify at more length. Hampton Court, 30 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

11. SIR EDWARD NORTH to MR. GATES.

R. O.

Desire Mr. Denye to move the King to grant to the suffragan of Ipswich, Little St. Bartholomew's hospital in London, now void, in recompence of the deanery of Colchester. If he could also get the prebend of St. Stevyns which Dr. Brerton had he would be discharged of his pension. My desire is to help him out of these payments and out of the King's debt for his 1,000*l.* if I can. Monday at 9 o'clock.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

1543.
12 June. **12. HURLEY PRIORY.**
Add. Ch. Indenture of lease of Hurley priory by Charles Howarde to Leonard
13,650. Chamberleyne, 12 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Howard.*
B. M. *Parchment. Seal lost.*
- 25 June. **13. ANTHONY BOURCHIER.**
R. O. Bond given by Ant. Bouchier, of London, to Wm. Buxsted, bowyer,
25 June 35 Hen. VIII., for payment of the rent of a house in the parish of
St. Stephen within the city of [London] let to him by Buxsted.
Parchment.
R. O. 2. Bond given by Anthony Bouchier to leave a tenement in repair at his
"departing out" of it, referring mainly to the keys to certain locks and the
glass in the windows, which is all whole except "one pane in the parlour
and another in the study being in the garden." *Signed* : per me, Anthonium
Bouchier.
P. 1. Seal defaced.
- 28 June. **14. OTWELL JOHNSON to his Brother, JOHN JOHNSON.**
R. O. London, 28 June 1548:—No doubt your quails and your wife's
saddle are safely come, with my letter mentioning 4*l.* that I would send to
Mr. Ant. Cave, your uncle, for you; which I now send, by my brother
Ric. Johnson, all in good gold. The rest of your money I have not as yet
of Mrs. Fayrey, but your other remembrances are all performed, save the
having your cap from Wm. Streat. Encloses letters from Calais received
yesterday.
News came to Court on Monday that the prince of Orange has "given the
Gelders and Cleaveriers an overthrow that were in siege before Hainse-
berghe." The Court here seemed to rejoice much at the tidings. "The
Lord's will be done"
Saw, in a letter from Calais, of the 26th inst., that the Frenchmen have
lost 600 of their men in Hennowe, but no particulars. Guisnes, the
pursuivant, says the French king is about le Chateau Cambrasy with a
great number of men. Conjecture is that he will break the neutrality of
Cambray and make himself lord of it. "As I think, he shall not find the
commons' minds much dissenting from him. The Lord's will be done."
Here is daily preparing of men of war; and, about 12 July, 14,000 or
15,000 are to be at Calais, with my lord Warden as captain general, and
under him Sir Edw. Bainton, Sir Arthur and Sir Thos. Darsey, Sir Ric.
Cromewell, Sir Thos. Palmer, and divers "pensioners and other gallants, as
men call them. The Lord's will be done."
More privy news, of what was said by the Council to the French
ambassador, the day of your departure hence, Mr. Cave can declare upon the
information of Mr. Ambrose, his brother. Commendations to Mrs.
Chauntrell.
P.S.—Thos. Hoeghton tells me that Davy Sanderson's wine and other
goods came to Calais on Monday last, enough to lade two ships of 80 tons.
"I would it were yours and mine here in London: But the Lord's will
be done."
"Ralph Hill is come home out of France, privily as I understand, and I
fear that that shall cause poor Bassingborne and other Englishmen to fare
the worse there. I can have none answer from my master what I shall do
with our Frenchmen at Calais."
Hol., pp. 2. Add.: merchant of the staple at Calais, at Sebertofte or
Polbroke.

1543.

15. L'ARTIGUE.*

R. O.

Detailed account of the various parts of a galley, with the names and duties of its officers, made by "Lortigha del pæze de Franza."

Three or four galleys may be made in 100 days; and in these two ships which are come from Venice will be found men to manage them, and also some carpenters and calkers. The aforesaid Lartiga thinks that such galleys made a little higher than in the Levant would do great service. Six galleys of France were in the sea of Brittany and Normandy under captain Pre Gioanne, † whose lieutenant and nephew the said Lartiga was. He was Pre Gioanne's lieutenant for seven years; and in that time made more than a dozen galleys in Genoa and Marseilles. A galley fully equipped costs no more than 600 cr. The wood for them was brought to Marseilles from Dauphiné, more than 50 leagues, by the rivers Lixar and Roano. ‡ Lartiga has made many ships, galleons and galleasses since he was vice-admiral of Brittany. He thinks it well to cut much wood within the next month and a half, because the winter has been colder than for twenty years past, so that the timber will be better, and the longer it is kept the easier it is to work. A ship or galley made of green wood does not last and costs much, and wood cut in fine weather like this is always best. In Venice timber is kept ready cut for ship building, some kinds at the bottom of the sea, but all their carpenters' work is done under cover because working in the rain is only loss of time and money. They also make cordage in a covered place and keep victuals ready, compelling the people to buy such as begins to spoil. Also they send young gentlemen to sea for certain years to learn to be captains. The King might rear certain gentlemen in the same way—being gentlemen they would be the more faithful, and youth learns best.

The said Lartigua petitions to be taken into the King's sea service, and to be examined as to his knowledge of sea matters, and other greater things which he will tell his Majesty.

Italian, pp. 7. Endd. : Lartiques boke for the furniture of a galee.

29 June.

16. SAINT AULBIE to L'ARTIGUE.

R. O.

The man you sent to me was long in coming, as, because of the closing of the ports in England, he dared not venture to pass, for fear that he might be searched and your letter to me found. I received it safely and sent it forthwith to the Cardinal, || together with the copy of the advice which you have delivered there as to the course which an army by sea should take, to be reported to the King; and I have answer that you have done him good service and he will make provision at the places you write. He has also sent other advertisements for you which I dare not write, but I will wait at the place you formerly wrote of for news of you, and think it very necessary that you should send me some sure man to whom I might tell all. I have sent your man to Paris for the 1,200 cr. which the Cardinal gives you. Sainet Wallery, 29 June. *Signed.*

l'r., p. 1. Add. : A Mons. de Lartigue estant pour le present en Angleterre. Endd. : A l're to Lartique.

* See Part I., Nos. 648, 662, 663, and Part II., No. 107 (11).

† Prigent de Bidoux. See Vols. I.—III. ‡ L'Isère and the Rhone. || Tournon.

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GENERAL INDEX.

GENERAL INDEX.

. In this Index little attempt is made to identify persons, except when they are historical characters or well-known agents in public affairs. The figures following a name, may, therefore, frequently refer to two or more persons bearing the same name; and where the surname only is given in any document, unless the Christian name appears unmistakably elsewhere, such references are collected at the beginning of the surname, with a blank for the Christian name.

Names of places and surnames of persons will commonly be found under the most usual modern spelling, the variations in the text being given in parentheses, with cross-references from each where it is of any importance; but no notice is taken of the use of *y* for *i*, *ss*, *ff*, or *ll*, for the single letters *s*, *f*, or *l*, or of *ssh* or *ssch* for *sh*.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text notes that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track the flow of funds, assess performance, and identify areas for improvement.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for standardized procedures to ensure consistency and reliability of the data. The text also discusses the challenges associated with data management, such as ensuring data security, maintaining data integrity, and addressing issues of data quality. The author suggests that investing in modern data management systems and training personnel can significantly enhance the effectiveness of data collection and analysis.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the application of the collected data to inform decision-making and policy development. It argues that data-driven insights are crucial for identifying trends, understanding the needs of the population, and evaluating the impact of various programs and initiatives. The text provides examples of how data analysis has been used to optimize resource allocation, improve service delivery, and address social inequalities. The author concludes that a strong data-driven culture is essential for achieving sustainable development and effective governance.

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- Llaleston (Laelston), co. Glamorgan, ii. g. 107 (19).
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- Llandaff (Landaph), bp. of. *See* Holgate, R.
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one of the two principal secretaries
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NOTES AND ERRATA.

(In the numbering of the lines in these references headings are always excepted.)

PART I.

- PREFACE, page li, line 2 from bottom. For "Germany" read "Italy."
- No.
28. This is probably the minute referred to in No. 210 and is therefore here placed too early.
44 and 45, margin. For "VI. vi." read "VI. ii."
95, margin. For "207" read "247."
131. This proclamation, as printed by Berthelet, is in Soc. of Antiqu., Procl. ii. 122.
134, margin. Supply "B.O."
135, l. 3. For "27" read "28."
216, end. For "Pp. 4." read "Pp. 5."
231, p. 136, l. 9. For "Grange" read "Graye."
259, p. 147, l. 20. For "Winchester" read "Westminster."
346 (54), l. 3 from bottom of page. For "Peter" read "St. Peter."
363. Another modern copy is in Soc. of Antiqu., Procl. ii. 123.
375, l. 6. For "coming" read "who came."
383 (4), l. 19. Read "comendador mayor of Leon, the Emperor's privy councillors."
490. Another modern copy is in Soc. of Antiqu., Procl. ii. 124.
502, margin. Add the reference "Acts of Parl. of Scotland, XII., 42."
563, end. For "Pp. 3" read "Pp. 4."
622 (12), end. For "Pp. 3" read "P. 1."
681, end. For "Pp. 7" read "Pp. 6."
802 (49), l. 5. For "and" read "at."
832 (12), end. For "Pp. 10" read "Pp. 11."
967, l. 9. For "County" read "Country."

PART II.

- 30, l. 1. The proclamation referred to is in Soc. of Antiqu., Procl. ii. 125, with a mandate for its publication dated Terling, 2 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII.
62, l. 2. After "England" insert "(sic)." The mistake is repeated in the translation (§ 2) but afterwards corrected to "Grant Chambrelain d'Engleterre."
66, margin. Insert "Strype's Cranmer, i. 182."
68, p. 34, l. 13. The asterisk after "bishop" should have been placed after the same word on its second occurrence, viz., "nor the bishop*."
82, l. 6. For "Describe" read "Describes."
84, end. For "Pp. 4" read "Pp. 5."
216, end. For "Pp. 2" read "Pp. 3."
316. Another modern copy is in Soc. of Antiqu., Procl. ii. 127.
338, end. For "P. 1" read "Pp. 2."
436. Since this was printed yet another similar certificate has been found in R. O.
449 (20). Is of the year 1542 and will be found in Vol. XVII., No. 1154 (28), described from the enrolment. This Signed Bill has been filed in the wrong year.

PART II.—cont.

- No.
 508, heading: For "Sudwyke" read "Suthwyke."
 527, l. 20. The proclamation referred to is in Soc. of Antiq., Procl. II. 128, and is dated 18 Dec. 35 Henry VIII.
 546, p. 297, l. 25. The note which (following Nasmith's Catalogue) is here said to be in Abp. Parker's hand is (as we are informed by Mr. Moule, the librarian of Corpus) in that of the Abp.'s secretary, Jocelyn.
 p. 308, l. 5. "Thomas Cawby." So here in the MS. quite distinctly; but "Dawby" at p. 315, l. 17.
 p. 317, l. 6 from bottom. The asterisk* should be a dagger † as in the line following.
 p. 322, l. 6-4 from bottom. The exact reading of the MS. is as follows:—"Item, Mr. Schether said unto me at his returning from Croydon, when he had received his injunction to declare that Gardiner took Serles his part, in my chamber, I will be even with him." The writer himself apparently has left out something.
 p. 323, l. 22. After "Mastership," insert "heartily."

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- Avila. Read "Avila y Zuñiga, Don Loys de. I. 488; II. 380.
, signature of, I. 488."
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The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from 690 to 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history.

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Richard of Cirencester's history is in four books, and gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3.

31. YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD THE FIRST AND EDWARD THE THIRD. Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35 Edw. I ; and 11-12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Barrister-at-Law. Years 12-13, 13-14, 14, 14-15, 15, 16, and 17 Edward III. *Edited and translated by* LUKE OWEN PIKE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1901.

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Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864-1865.
 The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London.
 The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury.
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This chronicle begins with the Creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

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These two treaties are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians.

43. **CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406,** Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

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The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicle appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

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It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum"; in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

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